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*Museum of Anthropology*  
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THE  
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 OR,  
 BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

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 REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.  
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 REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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PART II. FOR 1805.

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THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 132.]

AUGUST 1, 1805.

[1, of VOL. 20.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read with considerable pleasure, in the last Number of the Monthly Magazine, a very ingenious Paper "On the History of Coaches in Modern Europe," by the author of the "Antiquary," I am induced to send you the result of some further researches on the subject; more particularly because the valuable communication to which I have alluded, is silent as to the origin of the term *coach*, and is not quite complete as to the first invention of this useful vehicle.

Johnson, in his Dictionary, says, that the coach is an Hungarian invention, and *Kutsee*, a small town not far from Presburg, has been supposed, by some good antiquaries, to have given its name to this vehicle, as being the place where it was first fabricated. To some antiquarians, the words *kutsee* and *coach* may be strikingly alike; for Fisher, I think, in proving the common origin of the Hungarians and Finlanders, exclaims, "Quanta est ea differentia nominum Ugar et Vogul."

One D. Cornides, however, printed a short Paper in the Hungarian Magazine, which is more to the purpose. "That vehicle (says he) which in German is called a *kutsche* (coach), and which, on account of its great convenience, is introduced into all the countries of Europe, has, as it is well known, in other European languages, nearly the same name. This would lead one to conjecture, with probability, that the vehicle, and likewise its name, originated and was in use with one people only, from whence other nations took the invention and the name. An infinity of examples support the justness of the conjecture: thus, for example, the French word *minuet* is retained in all other languages, as this dance was invented in France, from whence, by degrees, it passed into other countries. Such a generally received word is *kutsche*. Those,

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therefore, who have attempted to give the origin of this word, ought to have examined in what country coaches were first made. As long as this point remains undetermined, all etymological derivations of the word *kutsche* rest upon very uncertain conjectures, as it has been observed by the celebrated Swedish professor, John Ihre, in his *Glossarium Suingoticum*, tom. i. col. 1178, printed at Upsal in 1760.—These are his words: '*Kusk, auriga*.—Proprie ipsum carpentum videtur denotare. Gall. *Cocher*.—Hisp. *id.*—Ital. *Cocchio*.—Angl. *Coach*.—Hung. *Cótczy*. Belg. *Gaefse*.—Germ. *Kutsche*; qui vero ejusmodi vehicula dirigit, Anglis *Coachman* dicitur, quod brevius aliæ lingue reddidere, ut Galli *Cocher*, nos *Kusk*, dicentes. Cujus vero originis sit, dictu difficile est, quum ignoremus cujus populi inventum sint camerata hæc vehicula.—Latinum facit *Menagius*, et quidem longo circuitu a *vehiculum* formatum; Junius, paulo minus operose, Græcum ab οχηω, veho; Wachterus, Germanicum a *kutten*, tegere; Lye, Belgicum a *kotsein*, cubere, ut proprie letricam significet. Prætereo alias aliorum conjecturas."

"I venture (says Cornides) to prove, by evident testimonies, that this carriage originated in Hungary, and that it has received the name *kutsche* from the place of its invention or nativity, if I may so express myself, and that it has been propagated to other nations. I will bring forward my iureties.

"The first is, John Lifthius, Bishop of Wesprim, and Chancellor to the Court, one of the most able men of his time. He had written with his own hand several short but very useful remarks on the margin of the Decades of Bonfinius, which he had received from the celebrated John Sambucus as a present. Among the remarks of Lifthius upon some of the passages of Bonfinius, the following appear particularly remarkable:

'Bonfin. decad. 4: lib. i. relates, that  
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the King, Matthias Corvinus, often used to have for his amusement combats on horseback and in carriages, and makes use of the expression, 'aurigatione assidua usus est.' &c." This expression of Bonfinius gave Lifthius the occasion to subjoin this marginal interpretation. 'Bizony cochis nem v'olt. Romanus enim ille mos jam olim tum desierat, nisi forte dicere vellet, curru *kochy* (it is pronounced *kofsi*) vectum, cujus Rex prius inventor fuit.'

"The second witness is, Stephan Broderethus, who, in the description of the battle lost at Mohatch, in 1526, relates the following of Paul Tomory, Archbishop of Kolofcha.—'Ubi exploratum habuit Turce in Hungariam adventum, non contentus id, per literas et nuncios sæpe antea regi significasse, consensit raptim levibus curribus, quos nos a loco *Kokze* appellamus, vigesima Martii, ad regem tunc Vissegradi agentem, repente advolat,' &c.

"The third is, Sigismund Baron of Herberstein, the Imperial Ambassador at the Court of the King of Hungary, Louis II. in his much esteemed 'Commentarius de Rebus Muscoviticis' (Basil, 1571, fol. page 145), where, accidentally mentioning some post stations in Hungary, is a passage which merits attention. It is this:—'Quarta (respiratio equorum et permutatio) sed infra Jaurinum miliaribus, in pago *Cotzi*, a quo et rectores currus nomen acceperunt, *Cotzi* que adhuc promiscue appellantur.'

"Further, Frederick Nofleder, a writer of the sixteenth century, seems to acknowledge, likewise, the Hungarian origin of coaches, when, in his Work upon the German War, p. 612, he expresses himself thus:—'The Emperor Charles V. laid himself to sleep in an Hungarian coach (*gulfchwagen*), as he had the gout.'

Further proofs would be unnecessary; but it may be necessary to add a few words upon the immoderate use which the Hungarians made of this national invention.

As the coach, even in Hungary, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was somewhat scarce, it is no wonder that every Hungarian wished to travel in them, and even to use them in the field; and that it was necessary to put a stop to this abuse by a law of the land. For this purpose, in a decree of 1523, Art. 20, a law runs thus:—'Et quod nobiles unius sessionis per singula capita, pariter insurgere et advenire soleant, et non in *kofsi*, prout plerique solent, sed exercituum more,

vel equites, vel pedites, ut pugnare possint, venire sint obligati."—It is likewise worth while, on quoting this act, to add this circumstance, as a farther support of the opinion of the coach being an Hungarian invention, that, at first, we knew not how to name this carriage in Latin, which was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, but by simply calling it, as in the Hungarian, *kofsi*, or sometimes *currum kofsi*.

Some passages of the Manuscript List of the Royal Expenditure of Hungary for the year 1526 may also be referred to, of which Father Pray, in the Annal. Reg. Hung. P. U. p. 101, has communicated to us a valuable fragment, where it is said in the note 9—'Pro solutione *kofsi* dati sunt in cupreis flor. 50 3' and in the note 7. 'Pro expensis et solutione *kofsi* ad Viennam et ex quo Viennæ tandem equum emere debbit, dati sunt in cupreis floreni 75 3' and again in the note 4; 'Pro solutione trium currum *kofsi*, &c."

Since, from these testimonies, it is sufficiently evident that the honour of the invention is due to Hungary, and that even the word *kutsche* owes its origin to a place of this time name in Hungary, it may seem surprising that Joseph Benkő should assert, in his Transylvania, P. I. p. 380, that the Hungarian word *kofsi* is derived from the German word *kutsche*, since the thing is quite the reverse. Even a learned German, a contemporary of King Matthias Corvinus, John Cuspinianus, properly called Spießhammer, physician and counsellor to the Emperor Maximilian I. and who was, as he says himself, within the space of five years, sent twenty-four times to Hungary as ambassador, plainly says, in his "Diarium de Congressu Maximiliani I. Caes. cum Vladislao, Ludovico, et Sigismundo, Hungariæ, Bohem. &c. ac Poloniæ Regibus, in Mat. Bel's Adparatus ad Hist. Hung. dec. i. monum. vi. p. 292, that *kofschii* is a native Hungarian word; for when he gives us a description of the solemn entry of the Emperor Maximilian I. and the three before-mentioned kings into Vienna, of which ceremony he himself was an eye-witness, and even concerned in, he says, as something characteristic of the Hungarian pomp, "Vehebantur multi (Hungarorum) in curribus illis velocibus, quibus nomen est patria lingua *kofschii*."

The only remaining difficulty is as to the place where they were first invented, and which is called by Broderith *Kotze*, but by the Baron of Herberstein, *Cotzi*.—Broderith is silent as to the situation of this

this place, and to judge according to the situation of *Cotzi*, as determined, it can be no other than the market-town *Kitfee*, in the county of Wieselberg, and the small difference of the two names *Kotzi* and *Kitfee* ought not to disturb us, for it is highly probable that formerly it was not written and pronounced as it is now, *Kitfee*, but *Kotfee*. At least, in 1515, Cuspinianus; in his *Diarium*, called this place *Kotfee*, as may be seen in Bel, p. 288, where it is said, "Qui (Maximiliani I. Caes. Oratores, in quibus et ipse Cuspinianus erat) xiv. die Julii invenerunt Regem Hungariæ Uladislavum cum liberis suis in quodam castro *Kotfee*, cui adiacet Villa prope Danubium." And Mat. Bel. adds the following note (g) on the word *Kotfee*.—"Vetus et genuina apud Germanos Köpftinii Mosonienum oppidi adpellatio, a cœnoso situ, quem Danubii olim deluvia talem faciebant, deducta: jam *Kitfee* vocant. Vide Operis nostri tom. 5. in Hist. Com. Mosonienis, parte Spe. Memb. 1, Sect. 1, No. 4."

Likewise Gerhardus de Roo, librarian in Inspruck to the Archduke, a writer of the 16th century, mentions this market-town under the name of *Coche*, which, according to the French, and, at that time, the Hungarian manner of reading, must be pronounced like *Kotfschee*, in the time of Matt. Corvinus, appears from his contemporary Bonfinius, who, in dec. iii. lib. 7. writes it likewise *Coche*.—"Qui (he says) in Ungariæ finibus ad *Coche* oppidum cum gubernatore conveniant."

Your learned Correspondent has given so complete an account of the introduction of these vehicles of expedition and ease into other countries, that it is impossible for me to make any addition to it.

Your's, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE little difference in opinion between N. N. and me, on the general nature of the verb *consider*, seems, by his candid acknowledgment in your last Number, to be very much diminished. In one respect we are still a little at variance.—N. N. originally asserted, among other things, that *consider* was never used, in a certain sense, by Addison, or any elegant writer, without being expressly followed by *as*. Although I insisted that I did not consider the use of "*as*" as essential even in that sense, I did not utterly proscribe its use, or deny, that, in many instances, it might be expressed with much propri-

ety; and, at the same time, I produced a quotation from Addison, in direct refutation of his unlimited assertion. But N. N. must find a better criterion of the truth of any rule of syntax, or of the grammatical correctness of any expression, than either his own "feeling," be it ever so refined, since feeling, like sound, is a very inadequate test of sense or of grammatical correctness; or the supposed "indication of not having finished a sentence;" for, when I say, "I consider the man truly great," I have uttered a complete sentence, although I may add, "who loves his country." Clauses may be added to sentences already complete, without end; and I may still farther continue N. N.'s example, ending with "as the peculiar glory of the English crown," by adding, "*as* being a friend to the people, and *as* having essentially contributed to the permanent establishment of their rights, privileges," &c. Neither will the "temporary ambiguity or misapprehension" attending detached sentences, which may be occasioned by various circumstances, militate in any degree against their grammatical correctness. Otherwise he may be compelled to rank among instances of not "good writing," such expressions as "I consider him as a great man," because, perhaps, it may not be immediately obvious whether "great man" refers to "I" or to "him." A sentence is one clear, distinct enunciation of thought; and, according to this definition, "I consider Alfred (to be) the greatest of Saxon kings," is a complete sentence, and susceptible of one plain meaning. Those adjuncts which N. N. calls parenthetical, are merely explanatory, and are joined to the object Alfred by apposition; and, to distinguish them from what constitutes the *light*, *manner*, or *view*, in which Alfred is considered, viz. "the peculiar glory of the English crown," *as*, for the sake of perspicuity, is not unaptly used. But I contend, that its express use is not essential, for that, in an enumeration of circumstances, the object of consideration and its adjuncts follow the verb, and the sentence naturally concludes, without the indispensable aid of *as*, with these words which convey and particularly specify the *light*, *view*, or *manner*, in which the object, with all its adjuncts, is to be considered. The quotation from the *Palms* seems to be perfectly irrelevant. For we are now speaking of the verb *consider* in a certain figurative sense; whereas, in that verse, it seems to be used in the literal sense of *looking at*, *viewing*, *beholding*,

or *observing*, in which *as* is, I believe, never admitted. But I do not perceive the mighty metamorphosis which it must necessarily produce in that verse, were it even introduced. "When I consider (or look up at) the heavens, the work of thy hands," or, "which are the work of thy hands," or, "*as* being the work of thy hands," seem to me so nearly synonymous, that I can see no danger to be apprehended, as resulting from the promiscuous use of these different forms of expression.

The truth is, and N. N. does not seem fully aware of it, that *as*, though generally ranked among particles, was originally a pronoun, of similar import to *it*, *that*, or *which*; and the propriety of its original, distinctive appellation is particularly obvious in some sentences, in which it is used as a nominative or an accusative.—

Ex. As a nominative: "The contents are *as* follow;" i. e. are (those) *which* follow; not very different from the expression without *as*, "the contents follow." As an accusative: "The same action *as* (or *which*, both being often omitted by ellipsis) he considered bad, was highly extolled." In the same manner, when I say, "I consider him *as* a good man," if the ellipsis is fully supplied, the words will run thus: "I consider him (to be) *what* a good man is," or rather, "I consider him (to be that) *which* I consider a good man to be;" an expression not essentially different from "I consider him to be a good man." So that, upon the whole, the absence or presence of this little inosyllable has necessarily little, if any, influence upon the establishment of the figurative meaning of the verb *consider*. In the same way it is that we find *esteem*, *account*, *reckon*, &c. in daily use, with or without *as*, their respective intrinsic significations undergoing thereby little or no alteration. But, being afraid that you and your readers will *consider* the subject trite, or, *as* having been nearly exhausted, I shall add not a word more, than that I am, with great consideration, Sir,

Your's, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, July 4<sup>th</sup> 1805.

P. S. In my last, you made me say, *controvertible* expressions. I certainly meant, and believe did write, *convertible* expressions.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**MONG the speculations of our periodical critics I have observed one maintained with considerable confidence, relative to the supposed danger of the En-

glish Ecclesiastical Establishment from the rapid advance of Methodism. This is a point of sufficient interest and curiosity to deserve the discussion even of those who are indifferent as to the religious systems which might be finally triumphant in the contest; and I shall request the indulgence of one or two of your pages for the purpose.

That the Church of England might remain the same with respect to her hierarchy, her liturgy, and her emoluments (in which her essence properly consists), were the doctrinal principles of the Methodists to become universally prevalent, no argument, I conceive, is necessary to prove. Their doctrines, indeed, are alleged to be strictly those of her Articles; and however Calvinistical these may be, they seem to have no repugnance to ally themselves with clerical dignities and good livings. The danger, then, if any, will not arise from Methodistical churchmen, but from Methodists turned Dissenters; that is, from those who, more zealous for doctrines than for rites and ordinances, when unprovided with spiritual food to their taste in their parish churches, will seek it in meetings and conventicles. And it cannot be doubted, that if the Church itself neglects to supply her members with that kind of instruction which experience demonstrates to be the most acceptable to the majority, she will find herself deserted by numbers, notwithstanding the attractions of outward splendour and public authority. But, not to mention that her ministers have the remedy in their own hands, whenever they chuse to preach conformably to their subscribed Articles of Faith, should even the worst happen, and the majority of serious believers in the kingdom become separatists. I do not see that the ecclesiastical establishment would be more endangered than many other establishments, which are supported rather as sources of emolument to a few, than as useful or necessary to the community. All the great families in the nation, who (as the Bishop of Landaff well observes) are reverentary-proprietors of the church-revenues, would continue to support a system by which so many younger sons and dependents are amply provided for. All the petty gentry would wish for the continuance of a lucrative profession, to which they can devote part of their families at a moderate cost. All those who, from political system, are friends to that pomp which imposes on the vulgar and awes them into submission, would deprecate the destruction of a splendid

did piece of state-machinery. With such a number of potent allies, the Church can never fall but in some grand convulsion of the State, against which no defences are available. Even now her maintenance is far from being voluntary on the part of the contributors; for there is scarcely a farmer in the kingdom who does not excrete the payment of tythes; yet no attempts even to procure an alteration of the mode have had any chance of success. It is now reckoned sound doctrine to hold that the revenues of the Church stand on just the same ground of legality as the estates of individuals; and such is the tender care of her welfare, that, in every commutation of property, special provision is made that she shall lose nothing, but may gain as much as she can.

The state of the Church of Ireland is a striking example of the advantageous position occupied by an ecclesiastical establishment. Although it is the church only of (probably) the tenth part of the people, it is endowed as if providing for the religious wants of the whole island. This circumstance is, indeed, grievously complained of, and has been a principal cause of the disturbances of that country; but in none of the conciliatory plans has it been proposed to take one single living from the Irish Protestant Church, and give it to the Catholic; and the utmost that has been conceded has been the justice of permitting an *additional* levy of public money for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. In the late Catholic Petition, it might be observed, that particular care was taken to disavow any intention of touching the revenues of the Protestant Church. Now, it can hardly be conceived, that, at any period, the Methodistical Dissenters of England will become proportionally so numerous and powerful as the separatists from the national Church of Ireland.

One event alone would bring on danger to the Church from a strong Methodistical party—an unadvised persecution! Let high-churchmen, in this their hour of triumph, beware of a measure to which some zealots seem desirous of urging them. Many circumstances tend to show that there is in this nation, rational and enlightened as some think it, a latent germ of fanaticism, to the expansion of which favourable occasions alone are wanting. Persecution, even of the moderate kind that the present times would allow, could not fail to give life and vigour to this germ, and no one can foresee the

limit of its growth. As quiet dissenters, the Methodists, however numerous, are not to be feared; as provoked and injured sectaries, they might be rendered really formidable.

Your's, &c.

POLITES.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will have the goodness to insert the following address in your next publication, which will oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Newcastle,

SARAH HODGSON,

June 16, 1805.

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To the Editor of the Annual Review.

SIR,

IN your Preface to the third volume of the Annual Review you observe, "That among the best friends of this undertaking are to be ranked those who have favoured the Editor with their opinions on the errors which have here and there insinuated themselves into the two first volumes." After reading the above remark, I can have little hesitation in concluding, that persons who may point out the errors of the volume now before the public, will be equally entitled to the approbation of the editor. In the article you have inserted under the title of "Bewick's British Birds," a kind of history is given of those publications, together with the History of Quadrupeds, (of the latter book I am a proprietor) where the circumstances attending each publication are so blended together, that it is impossible an indifferent reader can discriminate to which each remark attaches.

It is the lot of all editors to be imposed on by correspondents at a distance, and if you are tenacious of being the faithful reporter of the history either of works, authors, or articles, &c. before your next publication I will send you such documents as will enable you to correct "the errors which have insinuated themselves into" your last volume (under the above head); by which you will be convinced that Mr. Bewick was neither the original projector nor author of either the "History of Quadrupeds," or the first volume of the "History of Birds;" and likewise by what means his genius as an artist was first brought into celebrity. If such things are thought of sufficient consequence to be laid before the public, surely the genuine circumstances are not

worthy

worthy of notice. Mr. Bewick was employed merely as the engraver or wood-cutter, and that he should be held up in the article now under consideration as the *first* and *sole* mover of the concern, together with the insidious use which has been made to me of your remarks on the subject, by a friend of Mr. Bewick's, leave no doubt in my mind from what source you have had the communication. But how you can have been induced to lay down a plan to injure me, requires an explanation: you observe, "if, therefore, he (meaning Mr. Bewick) cannot come to a settlement with those who retain a right in the former volume, we trust he will be induced to compose it anew, or in other words, to make a compilation, differing in form and language from the first." My late husband paid his proportion or share of expence both to the person who compiled and arranged the letter-press of the work; or, in other words, the author's charge for his labours, as he did for the expence of the wood-engravings — therefore both equally belong to me. After stating that Mr. Beilby had disposed of his interest in the concern, you likewise observe, "that Mr. Bewick's right in the wood-cuts must be entire, as he has since published them separately." By an indifferent reader this observation would undoubtedly be considered as appertaining to the History of Quadrupeds. I am almost certain that he has not published the Figures of the *Quadrupeds* separately. Although the figures of the first volume of the History of Birds were printed at my office, at the joint expence of Messrs. Beilby and Bewick, I am not unacquainted with the nice honour the London publishers observe, in not interfering with each other's property, even after the copy-right expires. Few men know the nature of literary property better than you, I should suppose; yet how you, Sir, could deliberately lay down directions, whereby a person might elude the laws of the land, and render me an *act of injustice*, by robbing me of the profits arising from the property (which I hold in trust for my family) both as a printer and a bookseller, has really astonished me, and I feel it my duty **THUS PUBLICLY TO CALL UPON YOU FOR AN EXPLANATION.** I shall conclude with observing, that I have used every endeavour in my power to have the History of Quadrupeds put to press, and "if the public have sustained a loss" by the book

having been so long out of print, I have the satisfaction to say, I am not to blame.

SARAH HODGSON,  
Widow and Executrix of Solomon  
*Newcastle-upon-Tyne,* Hodgson.  
June 16, 1805.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a book which the celebrity of its reputed author induced me lately to read, I mean, "Hints for Forming the Character of a Young Prince," I find amongst much miscellaneous matter, the following criticism on the poetry of a neighbouring nation, which, as it appears to me to be founded entirely on a misapprehension of its nature, I shall make the subject of a few remarks. The author says, speaking of the Tragedies of Racine, "They possess, though conveyed in the poor vehicle of French versification, all the dramatic requisites;" and to the observation is subjoined the following note:—"It is a curious circumstance in the history of French dramatic poetry, that the measure used by their best poets in their sublimest tragedies is the *anapestic*, which in our language is not only the lightest and most undignified of all the poetic measures, but is still more degraded by being chiefly applied to burlesque subjects. It is amusing to an English ear to hear the Burrhus of Racine, the Cid of Corneille, and the Orosmane and Orestes of Voltaire, declaim, philosophize, sigh, and rave, in the precise measure of

"A cobbler there was, and he liv'd in a stall." Vol. ii. p. 185.

Upon this I would observe, in the first place, that it is not very modest or very candid in us to condemn, because we do not perceive any beauty in it, that structure of versification which has given great delight to the ears of a polished and highly cultivated nation at the period of its greatest refinement. If the French find a peculiar sweetness and harmony in the verses of Racine, a harmony which, in their opinion, no subsequent author has been able fully to come up to; if they feel as much difference between his lines and those of an ordinary poem, as we do between the most finished lines of Pope and those of the most careless versifier; if their verse evidently admits of great skill and art in the construction of it; if their poetry has been formed and polished by degrees along with their critical taste, from the first rude efforts



forts of Marot and Ronfard, to its acknowledged perfection in the works of Racine and Boileau, in the same manner as our own has been improved from the times of Chaucer to what it is in the present day; if all these presumptions of excellence concur, would it not be fairer to say, that we do not relish their versification because we do not understand it, than to suppose, that what a whole nation highly values has no merit. I know very well, that scarcely any Englishman does relish French versification; but I know also, that, to enter into the beauties of a foreign language, and particularly the rhythm, requires to have been familiar with it almost from infancy, not only as submitted to the eye in books, but to the ear in actual recitation. I would put an Englishman to this test. Laying aside all opinion of the beauty, does he appreciate the difference of the versification of Racine, of Boileau, of De Lille, as readily and completely as the French themselves do? If he does not, it is plain there is a something which he does not enter into, and in that something probably consists the charm. But what I chiefly have to remark upon, is the assertion in the note, that the French measure is *anapestic*.—Your readers, Sir, know, if they know any thing of the matter, that Latin verse consists of feet, regulated according to quantity, and that an *anapest* is made up of two short syllables and a long one, which long syllable is pronounced in the same time with the other two, and that the number of syllables in a line of mixed feet may vary provided the same quantity is preserved. They also know, that in our language we have no proper quantity, and that therefore the idea of feet, when transferred to English verse, is not perfectly accurate. We have, however, accent, which in some measure justifies the application of the term, as it enables us to produce a varied harmony, by dwelling on some syllables and sliding over others; producing nearly the same effect with the fixed quantity of the Latins and Greeks, though not so entirely as to allow us to depart from the number of syllables required in each line. Thus the line quoted by the author may be scanned so as, without much impropriety, to be termed *anapestic*:

*För ä cöblër tšëre wäs | änd bž livöd in ä stall.\**

\* I have supplied the word *for* to make the first foot complete.

But what analogy can there be between this and the French versification, since it is well known the French have no accent? The greatest difficulty which an Englishman meets with in speaking French—a difficulty more than all the genders and all the rules of grammar, is to get rid of his accent. If he imagines the verses of Racine are to be read in the same galloping measure with the ditty of the cobbler, because they consist of the same number of syllables, he knows nothing of French pronunciation. The argument lies in a short compass: neither the English nor French languages have proper quantity. The only way by which we can have a line composed of the *anapest*, or any other foot, is by means of accent. The French have no accent; consequently their verse is not *anapestic*. If, notwithstanding, any person possesses an ear so very English as to find it amusing to pursue this fancied resemblance between the *Burrhus* of Racine, the *Cid* of Corneille, &c. and the aforesaid Cobbler, I can only say, that, as far as the verse is concerned, it is the only amusement he is likely to derive from them. I have only to add, that I should not have noticed a remark thrown out in a book written for a very different purpose, but that I believe the mistake to be a common one; and I would just hint, that the merit of the French poets, and of all their other authors, is exactly the same whether we happen to be at war or at peace with the nation.

Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE spirit and flavour of *malt-liquor* so materially depending on its being kept *air-tight* in the cask, it is no wonder that the ingenuity of workmen has been employed in contriving various kinds of *vents*, to obviate the inconveniencies of the wooden spile. I have tried all the different kinds that I could procure, but found them every one liable to objection. To remedy their defects, I offer the following idea of a *vent on a new construction*, which I hope to see soon reduced to practice by some one or other of the Birmingham manufacturers—viz. a *small cock*; exactly on the same principle as a common wine or spirit cock, differing only in size, and in having (like the present brass vents) a screw on the end which is to enter the vent-hole of the cask. The curved nozzle not being necessary, the pipe

pipe may be cast straight: and, if thought worth while, a cap may be screwed on the outer end, to keep off any dirt which may happen to fall from the roof of the cellar; one or two air-holes being drilled in the side—*above* the key, of course.

Should any mechanic think proper to adopt this hint, I hope he will take care that these cocks shall have a *stop*, as the town-made cocks usually have, that a person may know by *the feel* whether he has exactly shut the vent, or not: otherwise, in a dark cellar, or under the hand of a person who were not very careful, they would probably be worse than any of the brass vents now in use: whereas, with a proper stop, they will, in my humble opinion, be far preferable to the others, and perfectly safe; since, to give air to the cask, the person will have only to turn the key suddenly to the opposite side, and, if that be not sufficient for the intended draught, to turn it back again, leaving the cask air-tight at each turn.

Should any master apprehend that his servant may neglect to turn the key home to the stop, he may fasten to the cross-piece of the key a small *bar* of some inches in length, with a *weight* at the projecting end, so that the servant will only have to raise the bar with a touch of the finger, and immediately let it fall again; which it will not fail to do, if the weight be sufficient, and the cock kept well greased in the joint. The greasing will moreover contribute to its air-tightness.

I am, Sir,

Your Constant Reader,

Islington, July 1, 1805. J. CAREY.

P. S. I avail myself of this opportunity, to observe (in answer to numerous inquiries from acquaintance and strangers) that I am not the person, who, under the title of "Dr. Carey," has recently advertised certain "Restorative Drops" and "Egyptian Ointment;" that I know nothing of those medicines; and that I neither have nor ever had any concern, directly or indirectly, in the composition, sale, or profits, of any medicine whatever.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a new edition of the works of Dr. Jortin is about to make its appearance, permit me to point out an error in p. 196. vol. 2. of his Tracts Philological, &c. 1790, in 8vo. where the Doctor says the following lines in the first ode of Horace should be pointed thus:—

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum  
Collegisse juvat, metæque fervidis

Evitatâ rotis, palmaque nobilis,  
Terrarum Dominos evehit ad Deos, &c.

It is impossible that the Doctor should have written *metâ* and *evitatâ* in the ablative case here, yet so they are, in total defiance of metre, in both lines.

Among the maxims and reflections at the close of the same volume, p. 534, is the following:—"In the ecclesiastical edifice, the stones, which support the whole, are placed lowest: the gilded weathercock shines at the top, and shifts about with the wind." Compare this with p. 483, vol. 1. of the Harleian Miscellany, where, in the Curate's Conference, or a Discourse betwixt Two Scholars, both of them relating their hard Condition, and consulting which way to mend it," one of them observes—(Mr. P.) "It is a strange world that they (the rectors, &c.) should flourish and flow in wealth for doing nothing, and the poor curates that do all, can get nothing," &c.—Mr. N. "You speak truth, I will maintain it, that our Doctor differs not much from the weathercock on the church steeple: for as it is placed highest, says nothing, and turns as the wind, so he, &c.—Oh fine weathercock!"

In vol. 4. p. 404. of Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, Dr. Jortin censures St. Gregory for his want of taste, accusing him of burning the classics, &c. Compare this with Tiraboschi Ist. della Letteratur. Ital. tom. 5. p. 166. ed. 8vo. who gives a different account of St. Gregory, and vindicates him with success.

Permit me to add, that in these casual remarks nothing disrespectful to the memory of Dr. J. is intended, whose virtues and talents must command universal respect and admiration, "while any virtue or any praise remains."

J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader would recommend to Messrs. Todd and Co. of Cannon-place, Hull, to present one of their small machines for bruising corn, &c. or a model of it, to the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, where it would be inspected by many people, and, if found useful, would be generally adopted. Orders are seldom given for machinery till the parties are well satisfied of their utility.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE great importance of the inquiry instituted by Sir J. Banks relative to the blight in wheat, must be universally acknowledged, since all are interested in the production of the article either as growers or consumers. As a member of the former class, I shall, with the highest deference for the opinions of one so well qualified in some respects as Sir Joseph Banks is, to write on the subject, presume to make a few remarks which occurred to me in the perusal of his pamphlet, and which are, for the most part, the result of my experience as a practical farmer. It appears to me to be necessary to distinguish with more precision than is usually done the different diseases to which wheat is liable; and this is a mistake which Sir Joseph appears to me to have fallen into, by taking for granted that the blight, smut, mildew, and rust, are one and the same disease. By the smut I understand what the millers generally term bladders, filled with a black nauseous powder, and are found in the same place where the kernel of wheat should be produced; but the blight, or mildew, does not; like the smut, wholly perish or transform the corn from what it should be, but merely occasions a greater or less diminution of its farinaceous substance as it may be more or less affected by the blight. The mildew, too, generally affects every ear of corn in some measure; so that, where a piece of wheat is much affected with it, it is difficult to find an ear perfectly sound; but the direct contrary is observed of the disease called smut, the kernels in those ears being wholly perished, while the surrounding ones are uninjured.

On the subject of brining and liming wheat, as a preparation for sowing, it is a fact frequently observed, that where, by accident, or designedly by way of experiment, a small quantity of wheat has been sown dry, or without any preparation whatever, a larger quantity of smutty ears have been produced than could be observed in any other part of the same field sown with wheat prepared in the usual way. Another important fact is, that old wheat, or that grown the harvest preceding the last, may be, and usually is, sown without any preparation, and without fear of smut.

I apprehend Sir Joseph to have fallen into a great error in recommending the "seeds of wheat so lean and shrivelled that scarce any flour fit for the manufacture of bread can be obtained by grinding

them," as preferable to the fairest and plumpest sample that can be obtained; for with all due deference to Sir Joseph, the number of plants raised in pots in a hot-house from a certain number of shrivelled wheat-kernels, does not so much as prove they would have vegetated in the open ground during the heavy and chilling autumnal rains, much less have survived the severity of a long winter. Another strong reason for rejecting the offal-corn which Sir J. seems to recommend for seed, when happily the farmer has no blighted ones to sow, is the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of cleaning it from the noxious seeds which are almost always to be found with it.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

June 12, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a TRIP from ALEXANDRIA to ROSETTA. *Extracted from the JOURNAL of an OFFICER who served with the BRITISH ARMY in EGYPT in 1801.*

THE French having capitulated, and having, in consequence, no longer the fear of battle, murder, and sudden death before my eyes, I projected a jaunt to Rosetta, and on the morning of the 9th of September, accompanied by my friend W—, set out on horseback for that place. The distance from our camp (that west of Alexandria) is about forty miles. Our first stage was to Aboukir Bay, seventeen miles, where we had to cross a ferry. Arrived on the opposite shore, we proceeded about four miles further, when we halted, to refresh ourselves and horses, at an old castle called a caravanera, in which a few dragoons were quartered.— Having staid here a sufficient time, we proceeded to accomplish the remaining nineteen miles of our journey. The road lies close to the sea-side, and the ride would have been pleasant, had it not been for the great number of human bodies which were lying on the beach in different states of putrefaction and decay. Some appeared to have been drowned, others killed in battle, and several to have been thrown from on board ship in their hammocks, without having had sufficient ballast to sink them. About half-way between the caravanera and Rosetta is a globular building, serving as a shelter to travellers, and close to it a well of tolerable water. These wells and buildings, I am told, are to be found in certain places, well known to the Arabs, throughout all the deserts in this country.

When you come close upon Rosetta,

B

the

the eye, which has for months seen nothing but the most sterile sandy wilderness (and such had been my case), is highly gratified by the appearance of some beautiful green woods and fields, which lie on the opposite side of the Nile, in the country called the Delta, which is the garden of Lower Egypt, and is encircled by two branches of the river. The Nile is, at this place, a noble river, and adds greatly to the beauty of the prospect. After enjoying this scene for a few minutes, we entered the town of Rosetta. The entrance I thought extremely narrow, and perceiving that it continued so from one lane to another, I requested an officer (whom we had accidentally met with, and who was good enough to take upon himself the office of guide), to lead us more through the larger streets; but what was my surprise when he told me in answer, that we were actually at that moment in the principal street of the town. I am sure I speak greatly within bounds when I say it does not exceed three yards in breadth. On each side there are shops, in which were displayed various kinds of merchandize. After passing, or rather forcing, our way through a great number of these dirty lanes, we at last, greatly to our satisfaction, arrived at a coffee-house which had been lately opened by an Italian. Here we were fortunate enough to meet with some old acquaintances, who held a small mess in the house, which they kindly invited us to join, and it was here that I partook of the first decent (I had almost said wholesome) dinner since my arrival in Egypt. Having regaled ourselves at the coffee-house till bed-time, we retired to the quarters of our friends, where I contrived to sleep very sound, notwithstanding the buzzing of an innumerable host of musquitoes. When I awoke in the morning, I found that the musquitoes had been tolerably merciful; but, reaching my clothes to dress, I perceived them to be literally covered over by a crowd of small fleas, which I was more than two hours in clearing away. As for poor W. his face, when he made his appearance in the morning, was exactly like that of a person violently afflicted with the small-pox, and his whole body was in the same condition. After getting our breakfasts, we sallied forth to see the lions.—The first place we entered was a mosque, in which service was then being performed; but our feet were scarcely over the threshold before three or four Turks came up to us, and in great tribulation pointed out the impropriety of our entering their

house of religion with our boots on. It was in vain we endeavoured to explain to them that the taking off of hats was with us an act of equal reverence and humility as the going barefooted with them. Nothing would do; and, after some time spent in expostulation, we were obliged to retire. During the time we did remain, however, I had an opportunity of seeing their priest. He was hung up in a sort of cage, in the steeple, or rather tower, of the mosque, where he was hallooing as loud as the stoutest pair of stentorian lungs I ever heard would enable him.—He seemed to use but one word; and, when he was out of breath (which, to do him justice, was very seldom), the audience were good enough to relieve him.—This sort of devotion is practised every four hours. The place itself was mean and filthy in the extreme.

In retreating from the mosque, I beheld a female for the first time since my arrival in Egypt; and had it been the last, I should have had little to regret; for she was not

“Bless'd with stately Juno's mien,  
Nor shap'd like winning Beauty's Queen!”

but, on the contrary, was a great tall raw-boned woman, covered with a dirty blanket, and dressed altogether very much like the squaws of North America. She had but one eye visible, the remainder of her face being covered with a long thick cloth, which a private of dragoons very aptly and characteristically denominated a nose-bag. This custom of hiding the face is universal amongst the Turkish and Arabian women in this country. They are not, however, all such formidable Patagonian figures as the one I was unfortunate enough to encounter first; but I believe none of them have the smallest pretensions to beauty.

Rosetta is very populous; but, from its present fluctuating state I do not suppose it possible to make a correct estimate of the number of its inhabitants; they may probably amount to ten thousand: this is, however, merely conjecture. The men have a general appearance of bad health, and are extremely indolent. They sit cross-legged at their doors almost the whole day, smoking, drinking coffee, and playing at a game which appears very similar to chess. The narrowness of the streets I have already mentioned. The houses are in general large and lofty; the lower parts of them are but seldom occupied, as the inhabitants reside up three or four pairs of stairs for the benefit of the

air. This town has a sort of police.— There are watchmen who parade the streets every half hour during the night, to apprise the inhabitants of their safety from fire. There are also large cisterns in different parts of the town, which are filled with water at day-light every morning for the use of the public. All the water drank here is from the Nile, and, though not ill flavoured, is so thick as to be extremely unpleasant to the sight.— They have looms in Rosetta with which they manufacture coarse kinds of cotton and linen. There are also blacksmiths, shoemakers, taylors, &c. Some of the inhabitants turn very neatly in ivory and wood. The machine is extremely small and simple, and is kept in motion by the toes, which are also of great use to them in guiding the chissel.

Early on the second morning after my arrival here, I rode out to see the army which had lately arrived from the East Indies, under the command of Major-General Baird. The distance was about three miles, and the road beautiful. On one side was the Nile, and on the other gardens, in which were growing oranges, lemons, bananas, dates, figs, and grapes. The army fortunately were under arms: it consisted of a regiment of native artillery, two corps of Sepoys, and four British regiments, the whole amounting to about four thousand men. The Sepoys were stout active-looking men, were extremely clean and well dressed, and had a very warlike appearance. The whole army was in a high state of discipline.

During my stay here I had an opportunity of seeing the funeral of a man who had died of the plague. The body was preceded by six or eight men singing a sort of psalm-tune: the words they used I did not at that time understand, but have since learned their interpretation to be, "There is but one God, and Mahomet is Prophet." A great number of women were following the corpse, who seemed to try which could make the most hideous noise. In this agreeable concert they were joined by every person they passed, and by all who accidentally met the procession. These boisterous lamentations, I was told, are only adopted when the deceased has been carried off by the plague. On other occasions they are conducted to the grave with very little ceremony. There are here church-yards and tomb-stones as in Europe."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is not, at present, my intention to enter fully into the history of the barrow or tumulus of the ancients, but only to point out a remarkable variety which I discovered in one I caused to be opened.

Dartmoor, a wild and waste tract of land, of great extent, in Devonshire, contains many hills of very considerable elevation, whose summits are crowned by a great number of barrows or tumuli, constructed with large blocks and fragments of granite (provincially termed moor-stone), every where met with in vast quantities.

On opening one, in the summer of 1802, of very large dimensions, nearly twenty feet high, I was struck with the great peculiarity of its formation. We began by opening the apex, and in this manner gradually descended nearly ten feet, when I was extremely surpris'd to meet with the natural karn, which had not been disturbed; fortunately, on further examination, we were enabled to get lower, by one of its sides, which exhibited a smooth surface (comparatively speaking), vertically placed: getting still lower, a most curious arrangement presented itself—a kind of cell or Kistvaen, formed by a number of columnar pieces of granite, having one end resting on a ledge of the natural karn, whilst the other was supported by a sort of wall of stones, piled on each other, of a semicircular shape, joining the rock at each extremity. Nothing was found in this cavity except a small quantity of dark coloured ashes, and some bony fragments, known to anatomists, by being the occipital bone of the cranium, and small portions of the radius and ulna, of the human body.

I have had several others opened in this neighbourhood, but never found any like the one under consideration. They were all of the general mode of construction, and differed only in the form of the Kistvaen, and nature of their contents; which were, in one or two instances, deserving particular notice. I shall not, however, trespass on the reader's patience by any further remark on them in this paper.

I do not recollect ever hearing of a barrow of a similar construction having been examined; but should I be mistaken, I have only to add, that this instance must be considered as a further confirmation of the varied structure of the barrow.

April 14, 1805.

S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

No. I.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL.

IN the *Menagerie du Muséum* at Paris there are two Arabian camels, which were given to the Republic, in the year 1798, by the Dey of Algiers. At the time of their arrival they were about three years of age. Their hair was almost white, except on the top of the hunch, where it was somewhat red. They are now become of a darker or greyish-red colour.—In Egypt the grey ones are thought the strongest. There are some camels that are black and white, but they are very scarce. The male eats thirty pounds weight of hay in a day, and the female twenty: each of them is allowed a pail of water a day.

There are likewise in the *Menagerie* two Bactrian camels, each with two hunches on its back; and it is supposed that they are at least fifty years of age.—They are both males, and were formerly employed on particular occasions to draw a carriage. They always sleep with their eyes open.—*La Ménagerie du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle.*

THE SLOW LEMUR.

Several of these little animals (not larger than a small cat) have at different times been brought into England; and the collections both at the Tower of London and Exeter Change have frequently been enriched by them. In our climate it is necessary to keep them very warm; and so extremely tender are they, that no care or attention has hitherto been able to preserve them in life for more than two or three years.—They have never been known to breed in this country. Their usual food in confinement is bread and milk; but they are most fond of fruit. From their constant inclination to climbing, they are generally kept in high wire cages, similar in shape to those adopted for parrots; and during the greater part of their waking hours they amuse themselves in climbing round the sides, and to the perches placed in different parts across. They sleep in the day rolled up somewhat like a ball, and regularly awake just as the evening begins to set in. Their eyes, like those of a cat, shine in the dark. They are sufficiently gentle to admit of persons handling them; but whenever they are suddenly roused from sleep, they snap at the fingers of the intruder with great appearance of ill-temper. By most of the keepers of wild-

beasts these animals are denominated *sloth*. There are none at this time either in the Tower or at Exeter Change, but there is one at Brookes's Menagerie, Haymarket.

THE LION.

Claude Jannequin, in his Voyage to Senegal, relates a singular story of a combat betwixt one of the Moorish chiefs and a lion, on the bank of the Niger, of which he states himself to have been an eyewitness. This Prince took Jannequin and his suite to a place adjoining upon a large wood, much infested by wild beasts, and directed them to mount into the trees. Then getting on his horse, and taking along with him three spears and a dagger, he entered the wood, where he soon found a lion, which he wounded in the buttock. The enraged animal sprang with great fury at his assailant, who, by a feigned flight, drew him where the company before whom he was to exhibit, were stationed. He then turned his horse, and in a moment darted a second spear at him, which pierced his body. He alighted, and the lion, now grown furious, advanced with open jaws to devour him, but he received the animal on the point of his third spear, which he forced into his gullet; then at one leap springing across his body, he cut open his throat with the dagger. In this contest the Moor exhibited so great a degree of agility and address, that he received no other wound than a slight scratch on the thigh.

DOGS.

These animals are so respected by many of the Mahometans, that, in some of the towns in the Levant, large endowments have often been given by will for the maintaining of a certain number of dogs and cats; and at Constantinople there are persons regularly paid to see the intention of the donors put in execution of feeding them in the streets. For this purpose, also, in several of the towns, people station themselves at the corners of the streets to sell victuals for dogs. Some of the Turks, out of charity, have them cured of wounds that they happen accidentally to receive, but particularly of the mange, with which these creatures are here miserably afflicted towards the end of their life. Yet with all this attention and all this charity towards the animals, the Turks have a rooted detestation for them, and in a time of pestilence they kill as many as they can find, imagining that it is these unclean creatures which infect the air.—*Tournefort's Voyage into the Levant*, vol. ii. p. 62.

## THE OSTRICH.

An ostrich that was kept in the *Ménagerie du Muséum* at Paris, devoured in its food stones, pieces of metal, and various other things equally indigestible. This animal was known to take at one time near a pound weight of stones, pieces of copper and iron.

In the year 1801, a female ostrich, during two months, laid six eggs, three of which were without any shell. One of them, which was perfect, was as large as those laid by the animals in their native climates, was immediately weighed, and it was found equal to two pounds and fourteen ounces. Two of the eggs were cooked, and they were thought to be preferable in flavour to those of a poultry-hen.—*La Ménagerie du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle*.

## THE MOCKING-BIRD.

This well-known inhabitant of the woods of North America is said to be so shy, that if any person discover its nest, and only look at the eggs, it immediately forsakes it. The young ones require great care in being bred up in confinement. If they are taken from the mother, and put into a cage near the place where they are found, she feeds them for a few days; but seeing no hopes of setting them at liberty, she at last flies entirely away. It often happens that the young ones soon afterwards die, and doubtless in a great measure from the loss of their natural food. It is, however, a supposition among the common people, that the last time the mother brings food, she finds means to poison them, in order the sooner to deliver them from from slavery and wretchedness. These birds remain all summer in the colonies, but retire in the autumn to the more southern parts of America, where they pass the winter months.—*Kalm's Travels into North America*, vol. i. p. 218.

## THE FLAMINGO.

Dampier saw a few flamingos in the Cape de Verd Islands. He attempted to shoot some of them, but they were so shy and timid that he found this a very difficult thing to do. He informs us, that the flesh both of the old and young ones was very lean and black, yet that it was good eating, and neither tasted fishy, nor was otherwise unpleasant.

He says, that when many of them are standing together by the side of a pond, they have very much the appearance, at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile, of a brick wall, for their feathers are

of the colour of new red bricks, and they often range themselves in strait lines.

The young ones are at first of a light grey, and, as their wing-feathers spring out, they become darker; but they do not attain their proper colour nor their usual beautiful shape till they are at least ten or eleven months old.—*Dampier's Voyages*, vol. i. p. 70.

## THE AMERICAN COCK-ROACH.

*Blatta Americana* of Linnaeus.

This, one of the most loathsome of all insects, swarms in most hot climates in the western parts of the world. They are so flat that they creep into every chest or drawer where they can find the least crevice. They gnaw woollen clothes of every description, but especially such as have had hair-powder on them. What is very remarkable, they will not touch silk of any kind. They frequently throw off their exterior skin; and after every change of this they appear fresh and young.—*Browne's Civil and Natural History of Jamaica*, p. 433.

The Americans know this species by the name of *kakkerlac*. It is sometimes brought over alive amongst clothes or merchandize in vessels from the West Indies into Europe. In the houses of many parts of America they often commit great depredations, from the immensity of their numbers, in gnawing and devouring both clothes and provisions, and it is extremely difficult to guard against the ravages of these destructive insects.—With respect to provisions, every thing that they run over contracts from them so nauseous a smell as to render them scarcely eatable.

According to the observations of Reaumur, these cock-roaches have a most formidable enemy in a large species of *sphex*. He says, that when one of these *sphexes* encounters a cock-roach, it seizes it by the head, pierces its body with its poisonous sting, and afterwards carries it off into its hole. In this it has deposited its eggs, and the bodies of the cock-roaches serve the *larvæ* for food till they are able to attain their winged state.—*Histoire Naturelle des Insectes*, par Tigny, vol. v. p. 22.

Whence can the apparently ridiculous name of *cock-roach* be derived?

## THE AMERICAN LOCUSTS.

*Cicada Septendecim* of Linnaeus.

A writer in the Philosophical Transactions relates, that, about the middle of the

the seventeenth century, there were such swarms of these insects, that, in New England, for the space of two hundred miles, they poisoned and destroyed all the trees of that colony. Innumerable holes were seen in the ground out of which they had broke forth in the form of *larvæ*, or maggots. "These (he says) being turned into winged insects, had a kind of tail or sting, which they stuck into the tree, and thereby envenomed and killed it."

In this last particular the writer is not altogether correct. The female insects do pierce the tender branches of trees with the dart at the posterior extremity of their bodies, depositing their eggs in the holes they thus form. But it is by the great voracity of these insects in actually devouring the foliage that the most serious injuries are committed.

#### THE FLESH-FLY.

##### *Musca Vomitoria of Linnaeus.*

Lewenhoeck has remarked, that the maggot, or *larvæ*, of the flesh-fly arrives at its full growth, and is ready for changing into a chrysalid, in five days after it is hatched. This is one instance how extremely well all animals are adapted to their situation and peculiar mode of life. Were longer time necessary before the change takes place, most of the animals must necessarily die; for, being hatched in the summer, their food (which is flesh) would become exhausted, and they would have nothing left on which they could subsist. Most other maggots, whose food does not waste so soon, continue for much longer periods before they undergo their change.—*Ray's Wisdom of God in the Works of the Creation, p. 144.*

#### BUGS.

##### *Cimex Lectularius of Linnaeus.*

It is not certain whether these insects were first brought over into Europe from America, or into America from Europe. Many of the inhabitants of the New Continent look upon them as indigenous there; and in proof of their being so, say that they have often been found under the wings of different species of bats, where they had eaten through the skin very deep into the flesh. It was believed that the bats got them in hollow trees, and had from thence brought them into the houses, since in these they commonly fix themselves close to the walls, and creep into any little chinks which they can find. It seems, however, very probable, that, on the contrary, bats may have taken them originally from the chinks in the houses where

they have lodged, and not from the trees. Thus there seems about as much to be said on one side as the other, and the matter still remains in doubt.

#### THE ERIMSTONE YELLOW BUTTER-FLY.

##### *Papilio Rhamni of Linnaeus.*

This elegant insect, if the weather happens to be mild, appears on wing towards the latter end of March. The female deposits her eggs in April, mostly on the buck-thorn (*Rhamnus Catharticus*), or wild rose-bush. The young caterpillars come into life a few days after; and as they increase in size they change their skins, generally at the end of, about every fourteen days. They arrive at their full growth in the middle of June, and in a few days afterwards change into chrysalids. The butterflies that proceed from these are mostly on wing about the last week in August. The caterpillars from the eggs of this breed are full fed before the end of September, when they go through their usual metamorphoses, and the chrysalids are perfected. In this state they remain till the month of March following, when the warm days of that season brings them on the wing.

This butterfly is sufficiently common in a winged state, but its caterpillars are very rarely to be met with.—*Lewin's Insects of Great Britain, vol. vi. p. 31.*

#### CANCER MACROURUS.

In Mr. Bartram's Travels in North America, we have the following curious account of the contentions of this animal with some gold-fish:

"On my return towards the camp, I met my philosophic companion Mr. Macintosh, who was seated on the bank of a rivulet, highly entertained by a very singular exhibition, in which I participated with high relish. The waters at this place were still and shoal, and flowed over a bed of gravel, just beneath a rocky rapid. In this eddy shoal were a number of little gravelly pyramidal hills (whose summits rose almost to the surface of the water), very artfully constructed by this species of craw-fish, which inhabited them. Here seemed to be the citadel or place of retreat for the young ones against the ravages of their enemy the gold-fish.—These in numerous bands continually infested them, except at short intervals, when small detachments of veteran craw-fish sallied out upon them from their cells within the gravelly pyramids, at which time there was a brilliant fight presented.—The little gold-fish instantly fled on every

sile,



side, darted through the transparent waters like streams of lightning; some even sprang above the surface into the air; but all quickly returned to the charge, surrounding the pyramids as before on the retreat of the craw-fish. In this manner the war seemed to be continual."

The above craw-fish is not a Linnean species. Mr. Bartram calls its enemy a gold-fish. It is not, however, the Chinese fish generally known by this name, the *Cyprinus Auratus* of Linnæus.

THE GALERE.

*Medusa Infundibulum* of Linnæus?

This species of medusa is called Galere by the natives of some parts of the western coast of Africa. M. Adanson saw great quantities of it in the river Niger.—He says, that nothing can bear a nearer resemblance to a bladder with air, and painted a beautiful red, than the body of the galere. It has a funge upon its back, and eight arms under the belly, that descend, and serve it as it were to ballast the body, which floats along through the water, and is tossed to and fro by the winds and waves. This medusa is caustic to such a degree, that, when it is touched, a pain is immediately felt as if the hand were burnt. M. Adanson took one into his hand, by way of trial, and held it till he began to feel its effect.—This appeared externally by a little degree of redness, attended by a kind of pricking, and an inflammation which continued for four hours afterwards. By a very slight contact of the inflamed hand the pain was communicated to all the tender parts of the body, as the face and neck, but more especially to the eyebrows.—*Adanson's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS between the TROPICS of MESSRS. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. By J. C. DELAMETHERIE.

(Continued from p. 558. No. 130.)

M HUMBOLDT set out from Batambano in March, 1801, coasting along the South side of the island of Cuba, and determining astronomically several points in that group of small isles called the King's Gardens, and the approaches to the port of Trinidad. A navigation which ought to have been only thirteen or fifteen days, was prolonged by currents beyond a month. The galliot was carried by them too far east, beyond the mouths of the Atracto. They touched at

Rio Sinu, where no botanist had ever searched for plants; but they found it difficult to land at Carthagena, on account of the violence of the breakers of St. Martha. The galliot had almost gone to pieces near Giant's Point: they were obliged to save themselves towards the shore in order to anchor; and this disappointment gave M. Humboldt an opportunity of observing the eclipse of the moon on the 2d of March, 1801. Unfortunately they learned on this coast that the season for navigating the South Sea, from Panama to Guyaquil, was already too far advanced: it was necessary to give up the design of crossing the isthmus; and the desire of seeing the celebrated Mutis, and examining his immense treasures in natural history, induced M. Humboldt to spend some weeks in the forests of Turbaco, ornamented with *gustavia*, *toluifera*, *anacardium caracoli*, and the *Cavanillesca* of the Peruvian botanists; and to ascend in thirty-five days the beautiful and majestic river of the Magdalen, of which he sketched out a chart, though tormented by the mosquitoes, while Bonpland studied the vegetation, rich in *heliconia*, *psychotria*, *melastoma*, *myrodia*, and *dychotria emetica*, the root of which is the ipecacuanha of Carthagena.

Having landed at Honda, our travellers proceeded on mules, the only way of travelling in South America, and by frightful roads through forests of oaks, *melastoma* and *cinchona*, to Santa Fé de Bagoia, the capital of the kingdom of New Grenada, situated in a beautiful plain 1360 toises above the level of the sea, and, in consequence of a perpetual spring temperature, abounding in the wheat of Europe and the sesamum of Asia. The superb collections of Mutis; the grand and sublime cataract of Tequendama, 98 toises or 588 feet in height; the mines of Mariquita, St. Ana, and Zipaguira; the natural bridge of Icononzo, two detached rocks which by means of an earthquake have been disposed in such a manner as to support a third; occupied the attention of our travellers at Santa Fé till September 1801.

Though the rainy season had now rendered the roads almost impassable, they set out for Quito; they re-descended by Fusagaluga, in the valley of Magdalena, and passed the Andes of Quindiu, where the snowy pyramid of Tolina rises amidst forests of *styrax passiflora* in trees, *bambusa*, and wax palms. For thirteen days they were obliged to drag themselves through horrid mud, and to sleep, as on the Orenoko, under the bare heavens, in woods

woods where they saw no vestiges of man. When they arrived, bare-footed, and drenched with continual rain, in the valley of the river Cauca, they stopped at Cathago and Buga, and proceeded along the province of Choco, the country of platina, which is found between rolled fragments of basalt, filled with olivin and augite, green rock (the *grunstein* of Werner), and fossil wood.

They ascended by Caloto and Quilichao, where gold is washed, to Popayan, visited by Bouguer when he returned to France, and situated at the bottom of the snowy volcanoes of Puracé and Sotara, one of the most picturesque situations and in the most delightful climate of the universe, where Reaumur's thermometer stands constantly between 17 and 19 degrees. When they had reached, with much difficulty, the crater of the volcano of Puracé, filled with boiling water, which from the midst of the snow throws up, with a horrid roaring, vapours of sulphurated hydrogen, our travellers passed from Popayan by the steep cordilleras of Almaguer a Parto, avoiding the contagious air of the valley of Patia.

From Pasto, a town situated at the bottom of a burning volcano, they traversed by Guachucal the high plateau of the province of Paltas, separated from the Pacific Ocean by the Andes of the volcano of Chili and Cumbal, and celebrated for its great fertility in wheat and the *erytroxylon Peruvianum*, called cocoa. At length, after a journey of four months on mules, they arrived at the towns of Ibarra and Quito. This long passage through the cordillera of the high Andes, at a season which rendered the roads impassable, and during which they were exposed to rains which continued seven or eight hours a day, encumbered with a great number of instruments and voluminous collections, would have been almost impossible, without the generous and kind assistance of M. Mendiunetta, viceroy of Santa Fé, and the baron de Carondelet, president of Quito, who, being equally zealous for the progress of science, caused the roads and the most dangerous bridges to be repaired on a route of 450 leagues in length.

Messrs. Humboldt and Bonpland arrived on the 6th of January 1802, at Quito, a capital celebrated in the annals of astronomy by the labours of La Condamine, Bouguer, Godin, and Don Jorge-Juan and Ulloa; justly celebrated also by the great amiableness of its inhabitants and their happy disposition for the arts. Our travellers continued their geological and bo-

tanical researches for eight or nine months in the kingdom of Quito; a country rendered perhaps the most interesting in the world by the colossal height of its snowy summits; the activity of its volcanoes, which in turns throw up flames, rocks, mud, and hydro-sulphureous water; the frequency of its earthquakes, one of which, on the 7th of February 1797, swallowed up in a few seconds nearly 40,000 inhabitants; its vegetation; the remains of Peruvian architecture; and, above all, the manners of its antient inhabitants.

After two fruitless attempts, they succeeded in twice ascending to the crater of the volcano of Pinchinca, where they made experiments on the analysis of the air; its electric charge, magnetism, hygroscoy, electricity, and the temperature of boiling water. La Condamine saw the same crater, which he very properly compares to the chaos of the poets; but he was there without instruments, and could remain only some minutes.

In his time this immense mouth, hollowed out in basaltic porphyry, was cooled and filled with snow: our travellers found it again on fire; and this intelligence was distressing to the town of Quito, which is distant only about four or five thousand toises. Here M. Humboldt was in danger of losing his life. Being alone with an Indian, who was as little acquainted with the crater as himself, and walking over a fissure concealed by a thin stratum of congealed snow, he had almost fallen into it.

Our travellers, during their stay in the kingdom of Quito, made several excursions to the snowy mountains of Antifana, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, and Chimborazo, which is the highest summit of our earth, and which the French academicians measured only by approximation. They examined in particular the geognostic part of the cordillera of the Andes, respecting which nothing has yet been published in Europe; mineralogy, as we may say, being newer than the voyage of La Condamine, whose universal genius and incredible activity embraced every thing else that could be interesting to the sciences. The trigonometrical and barometrical measurements of M. Humboldt have proved that some of these volcanoes, and especially that of Tunguragua, have become considerably lower since 1753; a result which accords with what the inhabitants of Pellileo and the plains of Tapia have observed.

M. Humboldt found that all these large masses were the work of crystallization. "Every thing I have seen," says he in a letter,

letter to Delametherie, "in these regions, where the highest elevations of the globe are situated, have confirmed me more and more in the grand idea that you threw out in your Theory of the Earth, the most complete work we have on that subject, in regard to the formation of mountains. All the masses of which they consist have united according to their affinities by the laws of attraction, and have formed these elevations, more or less considerable in different parts on the surface of the earth, by the laws of general crystallization. There can remain no doubt in this respect to the traveller who considers without prejudice these large masses. You will see in our relations that there is not one of the objects you treat of which we have not endeavoured to improve by our labours."

In all these excursions, begun in January 1802, our travellers were accompanied by M. Charles Montufar, son of the Marquis de Selvaigre, of Quito, an individual zealous for the progress of the sciences, and who caused to be reconstructed, at his own expense, the pyramids of Sarouquier, the boundaries of the celebrated base of the French and Spanish academicians. This interesting young man, having accompanied M. Humboldt during the rest of his expedition to Peru and the kingdom of Mexico, proceeded with him to Europe. The efforts of these three travellers were so much favoured by circumstances, that they reached the greatest heights to which man had ever attained in these mountains. On the volcano of Antisana they carried instruments 2200, and on Chimborazo, June 23, 1802, 3300 feet higher than Condamine and Bouguer did on Corazon. They ascended to the height of 3036 toises above the level of the Pacific Ocean, where the blood issued from their eyes, lips, and gums, and where they experienced a cold not indicated by the thermometer, but which arose from the little caloric disengaged during the inspiration of air so much rarefied. A fissure eighty toises in depth and of great breadth prevented them from reaching the top of Chimborazo when they were distant from it only about 224 toises.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. I.

SEVERAL of your Correspondents asking questions about synonymy, as if they thought there was something to be done in the line. Instead of calling on

Hercules (or, for this occasion, on Hermes), suppose we apply our shoulders to the wheel.

The word *synonym* is compounded of the Greek preposition *συν*, *cum*, and *ονομα*, *nomen*: it means, therefore, a fellow-name. Those words are termed *synonymous* which describe like things by other names. To *synonymize* is to express one thought in different terms. *Synonymy* is the use of synonyms.

Some languages, like the Greek and German, are self-derived. When they have occasion to designate fresh objects, they do it by joining, in a new and definitive manner, terms already in use. They have been taught, for instance, to name the elements of modern chemistry by internal resources—*oxygen*, *sauerstoff*. In such languages no two words are equi-pollent; no distinct expressions have quite the same signification. Other languages, like the English, have been formed by the confluence of several tongues. Some Gothic dialect (the Caledonian, probably), forms the basis of the English speech; and the French, which, with the Italian and Spanish, may be considered as a Latin dialect, has mixed with it so abundantly, that it depends on a writer's choice whether the northern or southern diction shall predominate. In such languages many words are wholly equivalent; when the radical meaning is one, and the metaphorical application analogous, any distinction is merely oral. *Freedom*, *happiness*, are Gothic terms; *liberty*, *felicity*, are Latin terms; which are not merely similar, but identical, in meaning.

Cicero, the greatest artist in composition, willingly employed himself in the discrimination of synonyms; and Quintilian, who writes on rhetoric, has occasionally digressed to examine them: but the first book expressly consecrated to the appreciation of synonyms is a Greek work of Ammonius, the son of Hermias, who flourished in the sixth century. The original edition of this treatise is appended to a Greek Dictionary, printed at Venice in 1597: it was edited, with the works of other grammarians, at Leyden, by Valkenaer, in 1739; and published apart at Erlangen, in 1787, by a namesake of the author, under the title *Αμμοניה περὶ ἑρμειων και διαφορων λεξεων*.

Among the *Auctores Linguae Latinae*, collected by Dionysius Gothofredus, there is a chapter of synonymy picked from ancient grammarians. Several moderns—Popma, Richter, Braun, Dumefnil, Hill—have compiled, in this depart-

ment of Latin philology, additional materials.

The first regular treatise of the moderns exclusively consecrated to the comparison of vernacular synonyms, is that of Girard; the publication of which obtained for him a seat among the academicians of France. The first edition is dated 1718; an enlarged edition, 1747. This work is generally known; it has rather the merit of setting a good example than of setting it well: the refinements of usage he finds out or makes out, and records them with liveliness and with perspicuity; but he omits to analyze the causes of his results, and never seeks in historical etymology for the reasons which attach to the several synonyms distinct accessory ideas. This work was republished in 1776, with additional articles, by Beauzée. Other supplementary matter occurs in the Encyclopædy: a further Treatise on French Synonyms, by the more careful Roubaud, appeared in 1787 at Berlin.

At Bologna, in 1732, were published *Sinonimi ed aggiunti Italiani raccolti da Carlo Costanzo Rabbi*, of which a second augmented edition was given at Venice in 1764, by Alessandro Maria Bandiera.—This work has value as a record of the usage of the time; but usage has little to do with the proper application of a definable word.

Dr. Truffer published in London, in 1766, a partial abstract of Girard's work. Those words which were common to the French and English languages, and which retained in both the same relative value, were numerous enough to supply a large stock of translated articles. These were interspersed with original definitions of some contiguous terms peculiar to ourselves. His neat and useful, though not wholly fruit-worthy, book attained a second edition in 1783. It will not be superseded by the subsequent, but inferior, attempt of Mrs. Piozzi.

In 1783, also, was printed at Berlin, a second edition of Stofch's Essay toward defining German Words of like Meaning. Without Girard's dexterous choice of examples, which makes instruction both amuse and tell, the German synonymist has produced a work of fuller and sounder information. It is scholastic, diffuse, and too metaphysical; but it frequently explains the reason of the collected facts. Without the etymological method of Stofch, it is impossible to appreciate usage; to discern how much is unalterable in habit; or in what direction one may slide into untried propriety. So

much of meaning as inheres in the radical and primary signification of a word is necessarily immortal; but that which has accrued from casual application soon dies out and disappears.

Eberhard, another German philologist, published at Halle, in 1802, a more extensive *Synonymicon* of his language. He has improved on the previous labours of Stofch, by condensing them, by consulting the matterly Dictionary of Adelung for corrective and additional matter, and by the composition of many wholly new articles. Yet perhaps he has reasoned too much *a posteriori* from usage—too little *a priori* from etymology; he has oftener stated the *what* than the *why* of practice; and sharpens instinct instead of unfolding reason.

Our English books of synonymy might be improved by an approximation to the foreign models; they might combine the research of Stofch with the observation of Girard; and involve a range of terms co-extensive with the contents of the eight volumes of Eberhard. It is not the purpose of this your Correspondent to attempt a task which would require attainments so various, sagacity so alert, and industry so persevering; but he aspires occasionally to be one of many in assisting to collect and distinguish the resembling words of British writ.

Both Dr. Truffer and Mrs. Piozzi have begun their books with the synonyms of *to abandon*, probably from a motive of alphabetic classification. Let us undertake, for a first experiment, the same set of words. Some addition may be made to the list of terms; and it will in general be more expedient to arrange foremost those of Gothic, and next those of Latin origin.

1. To give up.—2. To forsake.—3. To leave.—4. To yield.—5. To abandon.—6. To desert.—7. To quit.—8. To cede.—9. To resign.—10. To neglect.—11. To relinquish.—12. To surrender.

1. *To give up* is to give in an attitude which announces the superiority of the receiver. It implies, therefore, surrender, humiliating if not unwilling cession, loss and sacrifice:—

Give up your sword.—He gives up London to reside wholly on the estate in the country: his family is become so large that it would be imprudent to keep two houses.—They give up their places at present only to curry favour with the prince's party.—That fellow is given up to every vice.

There

There is an unclerical sentiment and a harsh metaphor of Stillingfleet :

“ If any be given up to believe lies, some must be given up to tell them.”

It would have been better to omit the preposition *up*, which is here redundant.

2. *For sake* is derived from a low-dutch verb, collateral with the English *to seek*, in comparison with the inseparable preposition \* *for*, which has a privative meaning. *To forsake*, then, signifies originally *not to seek*, or to desist from seeking; and *for saken* that which is sought no longer:—

He forsakes his mistress.—His mistress is forsaken.—Last summer you came every week to London; but now you quite forsake it. Thou didst deliver us from the hands of lawless enemies, most hateful forsakers of God.

Forsaken of all good; visited no more by the virtues. These are natural expressions. There is on the contrary, an apparent straining in Dryden's metaphor :

When e'en the flying sails were seen no more,

Forsaken of all sight, the left the shore;

but this arises from the equivocal use of the word *sight*, which here means a spectacle, a thing seen; and not the sense of seeing.

3. *Leave* seems to be derived from the same root as the high-dutch *laufen*, which means *to run away*: it is perhaps allied with the Anglo-Saxon *bleapan*. In its earlier forms this † verb is applied not only to animal movements but to the flow of streams, and was of old neuter, the accusative being usually governed by the preposition *behind*:—

The unthankful man will leave his deliverer behind in danger.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamshire behind, above Staines. He left his shield behind, before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property behind.

But this preposition being of awkward use, we are got to say:—

He that is of an unthankful mind will leave him in danger that delivered him.—The Thames leaves Buckinghamshire above Staines.—He left his shield before Troy.—He leaves a deal of property.

4. *Yield*. From *gold*, money, by a vowel-change common in Gothic verbs, comes *geldan*, to pay in money, to produce in value; and hence one *to yield*:—

Strabo tells us, the mines at Carthage-na yielded daily to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms.

———— I the praise  
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd.

In the two preceding examples the primary and the metaphorical sense of this verb are correctly applied: but it is not easy to account for all the instances of its employment.

There is a want of the natural in this expression of Locke:—

“ If you take the idea of white which one parcel of snow yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one.”

Beside the verb already noticed, meaning *to afford*, there is another *yield* derived from the Anglo-Saxon *yltan*, to let go, to desist, to delay. This verb seems to have been antithetic with *to wield*, and to have been a term of the armourers: *wield*—*yield* answering nearly to *take bold, let go*.

He yields not in his fall,  
But fighting dies.

———— Immortal hate  
And courage never to submit or yield.

———— Often did I strive  
To yield the ghost.

A distinct spelling ought to have been preserved: the former verb should have been written without the *i*, *to yeeld*; in which form Chaucer employs it: *God yelde you for God reward you*. It would not appear affected even now to write *yeeld*.

5. *Abandon* is derived from the French *abandonner*, a concretion of the words *donner à ban*, to give up to public blame. This phrase was used in early times both in a civil and a religious sense; for we read of the ban of the empire for civil interdiction, and of the ban of the kirk for ecclesiastical excommunication. To abandon them is to expose to that desertion which resulted from formal and public denunciation; to forsake with solemnity. It

\* This privative inseparable preposition also occurs in *forbear*, *forget*, *forgo*, *forlorn*, *forswear*, *forworn*, &c. Some writers ignorantly confound this preposition with *fore*, and spell *forego*. To *forego* is to go before; and to *forgo* is to go without.

† Examples occur of a verb *to leave* derived from *leaf*, the green petal of a plant; but, for distinction's sake, this should be spelled *to leaf*.—If not kept back by cold, they leaf about the solstice.—Open before him the two-leaf (two-leaved) gates.

ought to be nearly equivalent, as Johnson observes, with *divis devoverere* :—

Unblest, abandoned to the wrath of Jove.  
The passive Gods beheld the Greeks defile  
Their temples, and abandon to the spoil  
Their own abodes.

Shakespeare's *If she be so abandon'd to her sorrow*, is a strong metaphor.— It is a hyperbolic one to say, *a man abandons all hope of regaining the good graces of his mistress*: but warm passions tend to hyperbole.

An abandoned man is (1) one who experiences moral intolerance, (2) one who merits moral intolerance. But this last sense, however usual, is nearly indefensible; it would, on the contrary, be correct to say, His person is in custody of the bailiff, and his furniture abandoned to auction.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.—  
(Continued from page 545, No. 130.)

NO. VI. PART III.

IT is a melancholy and striking story, and it well accords with these gloomy uncomfortable ideas to which the ancient philosophers, as well as poets, too much surrendered themselves; which Plato relates of Agamemes and Trophonius, who, after building the Temple of Apollo, having prayed for some special instance of the God's regard, and being assured that their prayer was granted, fell asleep and awaked no more. Of the same nature is the well-known story of Cleobis and Biton, who drew the chariot of their mother, the Priestess of the Sun, at Argos.

Of the many positive evils to which human life is subject, and the frequency and variety of which appear to justify in a great measure the melancholy complaints and gloomy fancies of the ancients on this subject, old-age holds the foremost rank with its concomitant curses.

“Exult, oh man, in the strength of thy youth! (says Ossian) Age is dark and unlovely.” The same sentiment is dilated by Mimnermus, in the most beautiful fragment that survives to us of his works. The principal recommendation to the indulgence of love and pleasure among the writers of “the olden time,” was drawn from the short duration of the space allowed to it by Nature. Mimnermus was a philosopher as well as poet. His effusions were not those of fancy and of genius merely, but the results of profound

deliberation and the serious doctrines which he delivered to his followers.\* He was the inventor of elegy, a species of poetry to which (in its original uncorrupted state) the most noble and honourable qualities were ascribed, which (as Billop Lowth *De Sacra Poesi Hebr.* observes) was “wise, holy, severe; the guide of life, the mistress of morality; the conductress of states, the forerunner of virtue.” The verses referred to are the following :

Τίς δὲ βίος τῆ δὲ τερπνὸν ἄτερ χρυσῆς Ἀφροδίτης;  
Oh what is life by golden love unblest?  
Be mine, ere then, eternally to rest!  
The furtive kiss (soft pledge) and genial eye  
Are flow'rs of youth that, passing, smile and die.

Old-age succeeds, and dulls each finer sense,  
When all we hope at most is reverence.  
Age brings misfortune clearer to our view,  
And chokes the spring whence all our joys  
we drew,  
And scatters frowns, and thins the silvery  
hair,

Hateful to youth, unlovely to the fair.\*\*\*  
\*\*\* Ah me! alike o'er youth and age I  
sigh,

Impending age, and youth that hastens by,  
Swift as a thought the flying moments roll,  
Swift as a racer speeds to reach the goal.  
How rich, how happy the contented guest  
Who leaves the banquet soon, and sinks to  
rest!

Damps chill my brow, my pulses fluttering  
beat,

Whene'er the vigorous pride of youth I meet,  
Pleasant and lovely;—hopeful to the view  
As golden visions, and as transient too.  
But ah! no terrors stop, nor vows assuage,  
The coming gloom of unrelenting age.

Homer, speaking of Amphiaras, the prophet who attended Adrastus to the siege of Thebes, says,

Τὸν πᾶσι κῆρι φίλει Ζεὺς τ' αἰγίοχος ἢ Ἀπόλλων.  
Παντοίῃ φιλότῃτ' ἕδ' ἴκετο γήραος ἕδαν.

“He was beloved by Jupiter and Apollo with superior affection; and he never reached the threshold of old-age.” The same great poet has given us, in his *Odysey*, one of the most complete and affecting pictures of the weakness, melancholy, and “wretchedness” of an unhappy old-age that can be imagined, in the character of Laertes. Two lines of Menander, pre-

\* The peculiar doctrines of Mimnermus, perhaps the very poem I am now illustrating, were alluded to in the well-known lines of Horace:

Sic Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocif-  
que

Nil est jucundum, vivas in amore jocifque.

scryed

erved by Stobæus, are most exquisitely ad and feeling. They contain the remonstrance of an old man who has long since forgotten the taste of happiness, and, in a sort of gloomy reconciliation to evil, ceased to feel the absence of it. His recollection is suddenly aroused by some expressions of those around him, and he exclaims, "I am a miserable old man, one who had begun to forget his sufferings, and you have refreshed my memory, and caused me to become a second time unhappy."

..... Nessun maggior dolore  
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice  
Nella miseria! DANTE, *Inferno*. c. iii.

These are observations very commonly to be found in the pathetic poems of the Greek writers, and they still, perhaps, occasion the most melancholy sensations that even our better philosophy can experience.

Optima quæque Dies miseris mortalibus ævi  
Prima fugit, subeunt morbi, tristisque senectus,  
Et labor, & duri rapit inclementia mortis.

Yet such the destiny of all on earth;  
So flourishes and fades majestic man.  
Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,  
And fostering gales awhile the nursing  
fan— \* \* \*

\* \* \* Borne on the swift, though silent,  
wings of Time,  
Old-Age comes on apace to ravage all the  
climate. BEATTIE'S *Minstrel*.

An epigram of two lines by Lucilius, shews in one view, and in the strongest manner, the melancholy ideas which the decline of life presented to the minds of the ancients, and the contempt in which they held that fond attachment, or natural weakness, which clings to life even among calamities the most oppressive and in situations the most unhappy.

Ἐί τις γράσας ζῆν εὐχεται.

When for long-life the old man pours his  
pray'rs,  
Grant, Jove, an endless life of growing  
years!

The pain which is generally found in this life to tread close on the heels of our greatest pleasures, is another very fertile subject for complaints of human misery.

Ἄς γὰρ ἕδοναι

Οὐκ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐμπερευνοῦνται, ἀλλ' ἀχολυσθῶσ' αὐταῖς

Λυπαὶ καὶ ποιοί..... ANTIPHANES.

Nay, the very pleasures we enjoy are often snares in our way to entrap us into misery. "Munera ista Fortunæ putatis? Insidie sunt." SENECA.— Under the influence

of sickness and pain, what a wretched animal is man! But when the raging pestilence seizes on a whole people, when private calamities are swallowed up in one great public ruin; how truly terrible is the picture! how humiliating the aspect of human nature! Then all is awful, gloomy, suspense, and horror. The voice of cheerfulness is disgusting and repulsive. The admonitions of philosophy can scarcely be felt or heard.

Κεῖθα μὲν γονεῦντα.

(ARCHILOCUS *apud* STOB.)

Oh Pericles! in vain thou spread'st the feast  
To drive away the heart's unwelcome guest,  
When o'er the state disease and death impend,  
And heaven's high arch the people's clamours rend!

Like the wild billows of the deeps profound,  
The tide of pestilence rolls wide around.  
Their bosoms swell with pangs unfelt before—

But yet th' immortal Gods reserve in store  
E'en for their fiercest ills a sovereign cure,  
With patient souls those evils to endure.  
Heav'n's vengeance will not always last—If  
we

Now weep in blood our nature's misery,  
Soon shall the heavy scale of evil turn,  
And our full draught augment another's urn;  
Oh! suffer then the common trials sent,  
And cast away your womanish lament.

Poverty is of itself an evil sufficiently distressing, and hard to be endured. The poor man has need of the smiles and attentions and protection of the favourites of fortune; of encouragements to industry and incentives to hope for better things. How pernicious is the tendency of the following sentiment preserved in a passage of Menander's:

For mere subsistence hard indeed was he  
Who train'd the beggar's hand to industry;  
For hence the wretch who builds, or ploughs  
the soil,

Prolongs a life of poverty by toil.  
The grave alone to quiet opes the door,  
And breaks the fetters of the wearied poor.

But it would be endless to quote to our purpose the many passages in the Greek writers respecting the evils of poverty.—The *Antologia* furnishes us, among several, with the following epigram on the subject,\* which, notwithstanding its want

of

\* A great proportion of these little poems consist of a single thought suggested by the feeling and clothed in the language of the moment; and, when thus considered, even the most simple among them, and some (which, to the fastidious or undistinguishing,

of ornament, speaks at least the true language of the heart :

Ω ΔΕΙΛΗ ΠΕΝΗ.

Oh Poverty, how long wilt thou delay,  
Unbidden inmate, with thy host at strife?  
Fly to some other dome, nor always stay,  
The sad unfought companion of my life.

Tyrtaeus, in a most spirited and feeling passage of his Elegies, beautifully contrasts the lengthened sufferings of want and banishment, of the exiled wanderer who is reduced to support an aged parent, a tender wife, a helpless offspring, in a foreign land by beggary, with an honourable though premature death on the field of battle.

Την δ' αὐτὴ προλιπόντα πολὺν ἢ πικρὰς ἀγρῶς  
Πτωχεύειν πάντων ἔς' αἰνιροτάτων, &c.

But all the miseries we have just enumerated are of scarce any importance when weighed in the balance with those which man brings upon himself by his own folly, perverseness, and crimes. It is with some appearance of reason, when these circumstances are taken into consideration, that he is represented as inferior to the brute creation both in sense and in enjoyment. It is accordingly thus that the moral poet Menander reproves his vice and vanity :

Ἀπαντα τα Ζῷ' ἐστὶ μακαριώτερα.

Sure ev'ry animal that creeps the earth  
Is far more blest than those of human birth.  
Vain man the boast of reason must resign—  
That empty boast, laborious ass, be thine.  
Wretched by fate, thy lot doth Heav'n bestow,

And never wert thou to thyself a foe.  
But we, if ever Jove in pity spares,  
Forge for ourselves unnecessary cares.  
If any sneeze, we grieve—at Satire's smile,  
Or Calumny's rude breath, our spirits boil.  
Our coward-souls start at an empty dream—  
We shrink and tremble at the night-bird's  
scream.

The Soul's contentions, mad Ambition's  
strains,  
Opinion's dogmas, Law's inglorious chains,  
Are but the modes our fertile minds create  
To add new pangs to every sting of Fate.

The following epigram by Palladas presents a most mournful image of the pilgrimage through this "vale of tears."

In tears I drew life's earliest breath,  
In tears shall give it back to death,

may appear destitute of taste, and almost of meaning) will have their peculiar merit and beauty. Of this nature evidently is the epigram here translated.

And all my past quick-fleeting years  
Have been one varied scene of tears.  
Oh race, for ever doom'd to mourn,  
To weakness, pain, and misery born!  
Then driv'n to unknown shades away,  
To ashes burnt, resolv'd to clay!

So much is there in the mere tastelessness of existence, the vacuum, the satiety, the disgust which enjoyment leaves behind it. But when to this is added the long catalogue of evils which life affords, we find ample room for the indulgence of those melancholy fancies and gloomy images with which the writings of the ancients abound. They felt the universal influence of sorrow on all ages and conditions.

Nor infant innocence, nor childish tears,  
Nor youthful wit, nor manly pow'r,  
Nor politic old-age,  
Nor virgin's pleading, nor the widow's  
pray'rs,  
Nor lowly cell, nor lofty tow'r,  
Nor prince, nor peer, nor page,  
Can 'scape this common blast, or curb her  
stormy rage.

QUARLES'S *Emblems.*

After so many instances of the melancholy which predominates in all the ancient poetry on the subject of human life, it may be expected that a few epigrams or minor poems of a contrary nature should be brought forward to enliven the gloom in which we find ourselves involved. But it is truly surprizing how very few of a general nature are to be found in the *Anthologia*, or among the fragments of the dramatic writers, and those few will appear better placed in some of my future papers, especially as this has already spun itself out to, I fear, a tedious length. The following, ascribed to Metrodorus, may however, claim insertion here.

Whatever path of life you chuse to tread,  
Praise and wife deeds the active senate  
yields;  
At home is rest, to crown your grateful bed;  
Great Nature leads her Graces o'er the  
fields.

The sea invites with golden views of gain,  
And riches spread in foreign lands your  
fame;  
If poor, you unobserv'd can want sustain,  
Content with penury unallied to shame.

If married, blest and honour'd is your state;  
If single, you are blest because you're  
free;

The father joys, no cares the childless wait,  
In youth is strength, in grey hairs dignity.  
Then false the lay that bids thee hate to live,  
Since ev'ry form of life can pleasure give.



Yet even this is an exact parody on another poem written by Posidippus, and was only made as an exercise of wit, and as the indulgence of an idle moment.—The reverse of the picture will immediately bring us back where we were before.

What path of life can man desire to tread ?  
 Strife and unworthy deeds the senate yields,  
 At home black cares are seated on your bed,  
 And never-ending labour haunts the fields.  
 Terrors and tempests rule the boisterous main,  
 The wealthy traveller fears and dangers claim ;  
 But crowds of ills the needy must sustain,  
 Hunger and toil, and insolence and shame :  
 If married, cares corrode the marriage state ;  
 If single, joyous gloom is all thy fee ;  
 The father, plagues—the childless, sorrows wait ;  
 Folly 's in youth, in age new infancy.  
 The only choice of wishes life can give,  
 Is, ne'er to have been born, or then have ceas'd to live.\*

A fragment of Antiphanes, preserved by Stobæus, contains the following sentiment :

Man never willingly embrac'd his fate,  
 But oft reluctant, in life's golden hours,  
 Is downward dragg'd, by Charon's gloomy hate,  
 From his glad banquets and his roseate bowers.

This presents a lively picture of the gloomy notions of the ancients respecting death. How dreadful, then, must be the sufferings of life, when even death itself is considered by them in the light of a refuge and a blessing ! That this was not the mere imagination of a poetical mind, a fancy that would shrink from the actual trial, appears from the frequency of suicide among the ancients. The most trivial circumstances, the most transient feelings, seem to have occasioned and justified it. Speusippus killed himself to get rid of the dropsy, after hearing the speech of Diogenes, whom he bade good-morrow, and who thereupon said, " No good-morrow to you, who can bear to live in such a state." Athenæus records the story of two young Athenians, Antocles and Epicles, who, having made an agreement to live together, spent all their substance in the excess of voluptuousness, and then put an end to their lives by pledging each other in a bowl of hemlock-juice at their

last feast. A story somewhat similar, but worked up with circumstances of singular horror, appeared some years since in the *Antijacobin Review*, of some German gentlemen who had entered into such another confederacy to destroy themselves. Callimachus has left us an epigram on the death of a young man, a native of Ambracia, who killed himself after reading Plato's book on the Immortality of the Soul. The story is taken notice of by Cicero (*Tusc. Disp.* 1.)

Ἐπιπας ἦλθε χαίρει.

Cleombrotus, upon the rampart's height,  
 Bade the bright sun farewell, then plung'd to night.  
 The cares of life to him were yet unknown ;  
 Gay were his hours, his days unclouded shone ;  
 But Plato's word had fir'd his youthful eye,  
 And fix'd his soul on immortality.

We have many instances, in ancient history, of that fatal precipitancy which hurries men sometimes to the commission of this desperate act to avoid only expected evils, or to get rid of merely fancied ones. It was such a death by which Brutus and Cassius were swept off from the theatre of the world. I saw a short time ago in Montaigne a singular anecdote of the same nature connected with a signal event in modern history. The Duke d'Enghien, who commanded at the battle of Cerisoles, attempted twice during that day to put an end to his life on account of advantages apparently gained by the enemy ; but being fortunately prevented from executing his purpose, he afterwards gained a complete victory.

Suicide was, however, even by the ancients, considered as a crime, and to be punished as such in another world.

Proxima deinde tenent mæsti loca qui sibi  
 Lethum

Infontes peperere manu, lucemque perosi  
 Projecere animas.\* *Æn.* lib. vi.

Plato (*de Legibus*) allows but three reasonable causes of suicide ; public trial, unavoidable and dreadful change of fortune, and insupportable disgrace. The speech of the Spartan king, Cleomenes (recorded by Plutarch in his *Life*) to one who advised him to kill himself after his defeat by Antigonus, was dictated by real courage and nobleness of soul.

But what must that poor man have suffered, in what scenes of agonizing distress must he have borne a part, who forsook

\* Vid. Opening of Kotzebue's Travels to Paris.

\* Vid. Somn. Scipionis.

the busy crowds of the city, and in gloom and solitude consigned himself alive to his sepulchre? a mode of death in comparison to which,

“The weariest and most loathed worldly life  
That age, achè, penury, imprisonment,  
Can lay on nature, were a paradise?”

A few lines by an anonymous poet record the fate of a man thus miserable.

Γυραί ἔ πενιη τετρυμειος.

By years and misery worn, no hand to save  
With some poor pittance from a desperate  
grave,

With the small strength my wretched age  
supplied,

I crawl'd beneath this lonely pile and died.  
Screen'd from the scoff of pride, and grandeur's frown,

In this sad spot I laid my sufferings down,  
Revers'd the laws of death, the common  
doom,

And, while my life-blood flow'd, forestall'd  
the tomb.

On a general review of this melancholy subject, it is almost impossible to conclude otherwise than with Menander, that

A flattering mask the seeming-happiest wear,  
—Within, man's universal lot they bear.

And with Homer, that care and trouble is  
the unchanging decree pronounced against  
the human race, and that happiness is nowhere but in heaven.

Ὡς γὰρ ἐπεκλωσαντο Θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι  
Σωεῖν ἀχρυσμένω· αὐτοὶ δὲ τ' ἀκίδεες εἶσι.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with pleasure in your Magazine for March, p. 115, an interesting article on the Origin and Classes of Surnames, in which your Correspondent H. R. expresses a wish to have pointed out to him any work written upon this subject. Subjoined to a book, entitled “*Nomenclator Geographicus, per Thomas Gore, Ar-migerum,*” Oxon. 1667, in 8vo. appears, by the same compiler, a “*Series Alphabetica Latino-Anglica Nominum Gentilitiorum, sive Cognominum plurimarum Familiarum, quæ multos per annos in Angliâ floruerunt: e libris quæ Manuscriptis, quæ Typis excusis, aliisque Antiquioris Ævi Monumentis Latinis collecta.*”

At the commencement of the work is given an “*Elenchus Authorum*” cited in this Nomenclator, comprising near one hundred names. Though this may not exactly meet the idea of H. R. yet as it may assist to elucidate the etymology of English surnames, I beg leave to mention

it to him through the medium of your Magazine. I think I have heard that the Nomenclator above-mentioned has been republished with considerable additions.— It is a compilation useful to refer to when reading any of our early historical works written in the Latin language. But, from a scarce work by Verstegan, intitled, “*Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,*” in 4to. 1634, H. R. would doubtless receive much curious information on this subject.

J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CHEMICAL EXAMINATION of the EFFECTS of different MORDANTS in DYING COTTON of a RED COLOUR. By CITIZEN J. A. CHAPTAL.

THE progress of dying, like that of every other art, has hitherto been greatly retarded by an attachment to long established modes and practices. A month, for example, is deemed scarcely sufficient to obtain what is termed a beautiful Adrianople red, and in which soda, oil, gall-nuts, sulphate of alumine, sumach, blood, the gastric juice, madder, soap, nitro-muriate of tin, &c. are all successively employed. In order to produce either a rapid or certain improvement in any art whatever, instead of the indiscriminate adoption of complicated processes, without regard to any just theory, all our operations ought to be founded on simple principles, and with which we can compare the results of our labours. Chemistry is now sufficiently advanced to furnish such fundamental principles; and these ought to be to the artist what formulæ are to the mathematician. In order to illustrate these observations, I shall, in the following Paper, examine, upon chemical principles, the action of the three principal mordants, oil, nut-galls, and alumina, employed in dying cotton of a red colour.

It is well known, that unless cotton be previously impregnated with oil, it does not permanently preserve the red tint imparted to it by madder. The red hue which we apply by printing does not possess nearly the same degree of fixity, since it cannot resist the action of soda. In order to subject the cotton to this preliminary operation, we form a cold saponaceous liquor composed of oil and a weak solution of soda.

The only advantage attending the use of the alkaline lixivium is, so to dilute and divide the oil, that it may be uniformly applied to every part of the cotton.

It

It is proper here to remark, that, in place of soda, pot-ash, which is sold at a much cheaper rate, may be employed to answer the same purpose.

It follows, from these principles, that unless the soda and oil possess certain qualities, they cannot be employed with advantage.

It is necessary that the soda be caustic, and contain little or no muriate.

Lime cannot be employed to render it caustic, as it spoils its colour. Its causticity must be the effect of calcination.

The carbonate of soda, and that which contains much muriate, combine very imperfectly with oil; consequently neither soda in an efflorescent state, nor the impure soda of commerce, can be employed for this dye.

The choice of the oil is equally essential as that of the soda.

If the oil be of a good quality, it will perfectly incorporate with the alkaline lixivium, and remain in a state of permanent combination with it.

The most proper oil for this purpose is not that which is pure, but, on the contrary, contains a considerable portion of the extractive principle.

The first does not remain in a state of combination with the alkaline lixivium. It requires even that the ley should be stronger; a circumstance which does not allow the dyer to regulate the subsequent operations.

The second enters into a more intimate and durable union, and requires only a weak ley of one or two degrees of strength.

The necessity of an intimate and permanent incorporation of the oil and alkali must be evident, if we reflect, that the ley is merely used to divide, dilute, and convey the oleaginous fluid uniformly into all the parts of the cotton; for if the oil be not well incorporated, the cotton passed through the mordant will seize on the oil unequally, and hence the colour must be bad.

The whole art in producing an uniform and consistent colour consists in the choice of good oil, and in a proper proportion of soda.

It follows, moreover, from these principles, that the oil ought to be in excess, and not in a state of perfect saturation; for otherwise it would abandon the stuff, and the colour be rendered flat.

When the cotton is properly impregnated with oil, it is subjected to the operation of galling. Hence the use of nut-galls has many advantages. First, The

acid which they contain decomposes the saponaceous liquor with which the cotton is impregnated, and fixes the oil upon the stuff. Secondly, The peculiar character that galls possess, predisposes the cotton to imbibe the colouring principle. Thirdly, The astringent principle combines with the oil, and forms a compound which blackens on drying, is little soluble in water, and has the greatest affinity with the colouring principle of madder.

An example of this last combination is furnished by mixing a decoction of nut-galls with a solution of soap.

Hence it is evident, from these principles, 1. That other astringents cannot supply the place of galls, in whatever proportion they may be employed.—2.

That the galls should be used as warm as possible, in order that the decomposition may be rapid and complete.—3. That the galled cotton should be dried expeditiously, to prevent its acquiring a blackish hue, which would injure the brilliancy of the red colour we wish to impart to it.—

4. That we ought to choose dry weather for the operation of galling, because a humid air proving unfavourable for dying, obscures the beauty of the colour.—5.

That the cotton ought to be pressed with the greatest care, in order that the decomposition may be effected uniformly over every point of its surface.—6. That it is necessary to establish the just proportions between the nut-galls and soap; for if the first predominates, the colour will be black; if the second be in excess, the portion of oil which is uncombined with the astringent principle will be dissipated on washing, and the colour remain faint.

The third mordant employed in dying cotton red, is the sulphate of alumine. It not only possesses the property of heightening the red tint of the madder, but also contributes, by its decomposition, and the fixation of its alumine, to impart durability to the colour.

In order to form a judgment of the effects of alum in the dying of cotton, it is only necessary to mix a decoction of nut-galls with a solution of alum. The mixture immediately becomes turbid, and there is formed a greyish precipitate, which, upon being dried, is insoluble in water and in alkalies.

What occurs in this experiment is equally observable upon the addition of alum to the dye. As soon as the galled cotton is immersed in a solution of sulphate or acitite of alumine, its colour immediately changes, and becomes greyish. The bath, indeed, presents not any appearance

of precipitation, because that takes place in the stuff itself, where the products are fixed. It is, however, to be observed, that if we pass the cotton which has been subjected to the operation of galling through a too hot solution of alum, a portion of galls escapes from the stuff, in which case the decomposition is produced in the bath itself; which lessens the proportion of the mordant, and impoverishes the colour.

Here, then, is a triple combination; oil, the astringent principle, and alumine, which serves as a mordant for the madder red. Neither of these employed separately produces either the same fixity or the same brilliancy in the colour.

This mordant is, doubtless, the most complicated of any employed in the art of dying, and presents a combination highly interesting, and well worthy the attention of the philosophic chemist.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The ACTA DIURNA, or NEWSPAPERS  
of the ANCIENT ROMANS.*

Sine ullis ornamentis monumenta solum temporum, hominum, locorum, gestarumque rerum reliquerunt; dum intelligatur, quid dicant, unam dicendi laudem putant esse brevitatem; non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt.

CIC. de Orat. lib. ii. c. 12.

**Y**OUR learned and ingenious Correspondent *Indagator*, to whom the readers of your magazine are so often and so greatly indebted, first suggested to my mind (see Number for February 1805, p. 36) the following imperfect attempt to trace and connect what little has been handed down to us, respecting a subject of considerable curiosity, viz. the *Acta Diurna*, or Newspapers of the Ancient Romans.

As we are apt to look either with an eye of contempt or surprize on the customs of other nations which differ from our own, so we cannot help being pleased with any which bear some degree of resemblance to those of our country: the pleasure seems to be stronger the further we carry our views back into ancient times, and observe this analogy of fashions: whether the veneration usually paid to antiquity itself heightens the satisfaction, or, whether we regard it as the voice of Nature, pronouncing such a custom rational and useful, by the consent of distant ages. To apply this general remark to a particular instance: every body must allow that Newspapers by the materials they afford

for discourse and speculation contribute very much to the amusement of the public; their cheapness brings them into universal use; their variety adapts them to every one's taste; the scholar learns what is going on in the literary world; the soldier makes a campaign in safety and censures the conduct of generals without fear of being punished for mutiny; the politician, inspired by the fumes of the coffee-pot, unravels the knotty intrigues of ministers; the industrious merchant observes the course of trade and the rates of exchange; the honest shopkeeper nods over the account of a robbery and the price of the markets till his pipe is out; and many a fashionable fair-one would find her breakfast insipid and her appetite palled unless the first were seasoned and the latter revived by the oblique insinuation and chit-chat scandal of the gay world, of which our modern Newspapers contain so plentiful a share.

One may easily imagine that the use and amusement resulting from these diurnal histories render them not likely to be confined to one part of the globe or one period of time. The Relations of China mention a Gazette published there by authority, and the Roman historians sometimes quote the *Acta Diurna*, or Daily Advertisers of that empire, as your learned and ingenious Correspondent, *Indagator*, proves by reference to Tacitus, l. xvi. c. 22.

I shall now proceed to state the few observations which a little leisure in the country enabled me to collect on this curious subject, trusting that they may lead some one of your learned correspondents to communicate the result of more accurate researches on the subject.

The *Acta Diurna* were journals of the common occurrences of Rome, as the \*trials, elections, punishments, buildings, deaths, sacrifices, prodigies, &c. composed under the direction of the magistrates, committed to their care, and laid up with the rest of their records in an edifice called the Hall of Liberty. Like all other public papers, the access to them was easy. The historians† appear, as already noticed, to have collected materials from them; nor is it improbable that copies were frequently taken by particular

\* Vide Justi Lipsii Excursus in Tacitum. Ed. Var. vol. 1. p. 743.

† Suet. in Cæs. c. 20. in Vita Tib. c. 5. et al. Tacit. l. 13. Suet. in Cal. c. 9. and Juvenal Sat. ii. l. 136, says:—

Scient ista palam, cupientet in Acta referri.  
persons

persons and dispersed about the city or sent to their friends in the provinces, that no Roman might be ignorant even of the minutest event which happened in the metropolis of the world.

We may find some ground for this supposition in the correspondence between Cicero and Cœlius\*, whilst the former was governor of Cilicia. Cœlius had promised to send him the news of Rome, and in order to discharge his commission with exactness, and gratify the curiosity of his friend, he incloses in his first letter a kind of Journal of the occurrences of the city. Cicero, it appears, would have made a bad figure in a modern coffee-house conversation, for he rallies Cœlius, humorously enough, about it in his answer "Do you think," says he, "that I left it in charge with you to send an account of the matches of gladiators, the adjournments of the courts and such like articles, which, even when I am at Rome, nobody ventures to tell me. From you, I expect a political sketch of the state of the commonwealth, and not Chrestus's newspaper.†"

Suetonius likewise mentions a little particularity with regard to these *Acta Diurna*, which may serve to confirm the notion of their bearing a pretty near resemblance to our newspapers. He says that "† Julius Cæsar in his consulship ordered the diurnal acts of the senate and the people to be published." Augustus, indeed

\* Lib. viii. Ep. i. Lib. ii. Ep. 8.

† "Quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones, ut vadimoniam dilata & Chrestii Compositionem mitteres, et ea quæ nobis, cum Romæ fumus, narrare nemo audeat?" &c.

‡ Vit Jul. Cæs. "Primus omnium instituit ut tam senatus quam populi diurna acta conficerentur et publicarentur." It has been contended that these words of Suetonius imply that Julius Cæsar was the first who ordered the acts of the senate and people to be drawn up as well as published; and this is one reason, amongst others, why some men of learning have suspected the genuineness of these remains, but the force of Suetonius's expression may be in some degree lessened by considering that a numerous, grave, and regular body, like the Roman senate, could not possibly have carried on a variety of business with convenience and dispatch, unless some registers of their proceedings were taken, which might be referred to and examined upon occasion. Besides, it may be clearly collected from the following passage in one of Cicero's Orations, that there were some such registers in being long before the time of Cæsar's consulship:—"Quid deinde, quid feci cum scirem ita indicium in Tabulas pub-

the same author asserts, forbade\* the publication of the former to be continued, but there is no reason to think that his prohibition extended to the latter. It is certainly suitable to the genius of an absolute monarchy that its councils should not be publicly known; but the amusing and trifling topics of discourse which the common events of a great city afford, are so far from being offensive under such a constitution, that they rather serve to draw off the minds of the people from inquiring into affairs of a more important and secret nature.

The antiquaries pretend to have discovered some of these papers. Those which relate to the 585th year of Rome, were first published by Pighius, in his *Annals*‡. He tells us that they were given to him by James Sufius, who found them amongst the papers of Ludovicus Vives. He does not seem to have the least doubt of their being genuine, and even makes use of them to correct a passage in Livy. Dodwell also inserted them in his *Camdenian Lectures*§ together with some additional *Acta* of the year of Rome 691. A friend of his, Adrian Beverland, had received them from Isaac Vossius, who transcribed them from a parcel of inscriptions which Petavius had prepared for the press.

I shall now venture to make a few extracts from the papers themselves, observing only that the names of Paulus Æmilius, the conqueror of Macedon, Pouilius Lenas, the famous ambassador, Julius Cæsar, Cicero and Hortensius give an air of importance; and perhaps occasion the most trifling circumstances being mentioned.

I have purposely kept as close to the originals as possible, that the form and manner of drawing them up may be preserved.

*A. U. C. 585. 5th of the Kalends of April.  
The Fasces with Æmilius the Consul.*

The Consul crowned with laurel,

licas relatum ut ex tabulæ privatâ tamen custodia continerentur, non continui domi, sed dividi passim."—PRO. SYLL. c. 15. It is not at all impossible that these *Tabulæ Publicæ* may have included both the *Acta Diurna* and the *Acta Senatus*. It must, however, be confessed that Mr. Wesseling, a German professor, has attacked the authenticity of the *Acta Diurna* with a good deal of learning and industry.

\* Aug. c. 36.

‡ Pighius (Stephanus) *Annales Magistratum et Provinciarum*, S. P. Q. R. Ant. 1597. fol. See vol. ii. p. 378.

§ App. c. 5. and c. 99.

sacrificed at the Temple of Apollo. The Senate assembled at the *Curia Hostilia*, about the 8th hour; and a decree passed that Prætors should give sentence according to the edicts which were of perpetual validity. This day, M. Scapula was accused of an act of violence before C. Cœlius the prætor. Fifteen of the judges were for condemning him and thirty-three for adjourning the cause.

4th Of the Kalends of April.

The Fasces with Licinius the Consul.

It thundered, and an oak was struck with lightning on that part of Mount Palatine called *Summa Velia* early in the afternoon. A fray happened in a tavern at the lower end of \*Banker's-street, in which the keeper of the *Hog in Armour* tavern, was dangerously wounded. Tertinius, the Ædile, fined the butchers for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the markets. The fine is to be appropriated to build a Chapel to the Temple of the Goddess Tellus.

3d of the Kalends of April.

The Fasces with Æmilius.

It rained stones on Mount Veientine. Posthumus, the Tribune, sent his beadle to the Consul, that he should not convene the Senate on that day, but the Tribune Decimus putting in his *veto*, the affair went no farther.

Pridie. Kal. April.

The Fasces with Licinius.

The Latin festivals were celebrated: a sacrifice performed on the Alban Mount, and a dole of raw flesh distributed to the people. A fire happened on Mount Cœlius; two trifulæ† and five houses were consumed to the ground and four damaged. Demiphon the famous pirate, who was taken by Licinius Nerva, a provincial lieutenant, was sacrificed. The red standard was displayed at the Capitol, and the Consuls obliged the youth who were enlisted for the Macedonian war to take a new oath in the *Campus Martius*.

Kal. Apr.

Paulus the Consul, and Cn. Octavius the Prætor, set out this day for Macedo-

nia in the habits of war, vast numbers of people attending them to the gates. The funeral of Marcia was performed with greater pomp of images than attendance of mourners. The Pontifex Sempronius proclaimed the Megaleſian plays in honour of Cybele.

4th of the Nones of April.

A *ver\* sacrum* was vowed pursuant to the opinion of the College of Priests. Presents were made to the ambassadors of the Etolians: Ebusius the prætor set out for his province of Sicily. The fleet stationed on the African coast, entered the port of Ostia with the tribute of that province. An entertainment was given to the people by Marcia's sons at their mother's funeral. A stage play was acted this day, being sacred to Cybele.

3d of the Nones of April.

Popilius† Lenas, C. Decimus, and C. Hostilius, were sent ambassadors in a joint commission to the kings of Syria and Egypt, in order to accommodate the differences about which they are now at war. Early in the morning, they went with a great attendance of clients and relations to offer up a sacrifice and libations at the temple of Castor and Pollux, before they began their journey.

The second set of the remains of the *acta diurna* belong to the year of Rome 691. I have already mentioned how they were discovered, and shall only add, that they are fuller, and more entertaining than the former, but seem rather more liable to objection on the score of authenticity.

Syllanus and Murena Consuls.

The Fasces with Murena.

3d of the Ides of August.

Murena sacrificed early in the morning at the temple of Castor and Pollux, and afterwards assembled the Senate in Pompey's senate-house. Syllanus defended Sex. Rufcius of Larinum, who was accused of an act of violence by Torquatus before Q. Cornificius the prætor. The defendant

\* A *ver sacrum* was a vow to sacrifice an ox, sheep, or some such animal from between the Kalends of March and the Pridie Kalends of June.

† This Popilius met Antiochus king of Syria, at the head of his conquering army in Egypt, and, drawing a circle round him with a stick he held in his hand, bid him declare himself a friend or enemy to Rome before he stirred out of it. The king, though flushed with success, chose the former, and in consequence of it withdrew his troops out of the dominions of Ptolemy, who was an ally of the Romans.

\* Called *Janus Inferus*, because there was in that part of the street a statue of *Janus*. The upper end was called *Janus Summus* from the same reason.

† Houses standing apart by themselves, and not joined to the rest of the street. Most of the great men's houses at Rome were built in this manner.

was absolved by forty votes, and voted guilty by twenty. A riot happened in the *Via Sacra* between Clodius's workmen and Milo's slaves.

5th of the Kal. of September.

M. Tullius Cicero pleaded in defence of Cornelius Sylla, accused by Torquatus of being concerned in Cataline's conspiracy, and gained his cause by a majority of five judges. The tribunes\* of the treasury were against the defendant. One of the prætors advertised by an edict that he should put off his sittings for five days upon account of his daughter's marriage. C. Cæsar set out for his government of the further Spain, having been long delayed by his creditors. A report was brought to Tertinius the prætor while he was trying causes at his tribunal, that his son was dead. This was contrived by the friends of Copponius, who was accused of poisoning, that the prætor in his concern might adjourn the court: but the magistrate having discovered the falsehood of the story, returned to his tribunal, and continued in taking informations against the accused.

4th Kal. of Sept.

The funeral of Metella Pia, a vestal, was celebrated. She was buried in the sepulchre of her ancestors in the *Aurelian road*. The censors made a bargain that the temple of Aius Loquens should be repaired for twenty-five sesterces. Q. Hortensius harangued the people about the censorship and the Allobrogic war. Advice arrived from Etruria that some of the late conspirators† had begun a tumult, headed by L. Sergius.

\* The judicial power in public trials underwent frequent alterations at Rome, and had been lodged at different times in the senators, the knights, and sometimes in a mixed number of both. It was now shared (by the Aurelian law) between the senatorial and equestrian orders, and the *tribuni ærarii* (who were plebeians and paymasters in the Roman Exchequer). The latter were deprived of this privilege by Julius Cæsar. The number of judges seems to have varied according to the appointment of the magistrate or the direction of the law, on which the accusation was founded. At Milo's trial, for instance, they were reduced by lot to eight, and before sentence was given, the accusers and the accused rejected five out of each order, so that five determined the cause, which was always done by ballot; but there are other cases where the number of judges is different.

† This incident seems obscure. Cataline's

An admirer of antiquity may, perhaps, find the same conciseness, clearness, and simplicity in the *Acta Diurna*, which so eminently distinguish the inscriptions upon the medals, and public monuments of the ancients. I must however own that they want that sprightly humour and diffuse kind of narration which embellish the compositions of our modern diurnal historians. The Roman gazettes are defective in several material ornaments of style. They never end an argument with the mystical hint—"This occasions great speculation." They seem to have been ignorant of such engaging introductions as—"we hear"—"it is strongly reported;" and of that ingenious but threadbare excuse for a downright lie—"it wants confirmation;" nor do they seem to have been aware of the advantages of inserting a falsehood one day, in order to revive it by a downright contradiction the next. It is also worthy of remark, that the prætor's daughter is married without our being told that she was a lady of great beauty, merit, and fortune.

Another remark which is naturally suggested from several articles in these journals, is the great regard which the Romans paid to the superstitious ceremonies of a false and ridiculous religion: Not a day passes but some prodigy is observed; some sacrifice or festival performed to implore the blessing of their deities upon the arms and councils of the state. Three men of the greatest quality in Rome, before they set out upon an embassy of importance, go in a solemn manner, accompanied by their family and friends, to beg the assistance and protection of the gods as a necessary preparation for a long journey and a weighty employment.

Such, Sir, is the result of my imperfect researches upon this curious subject, which I hope may induce some of your learned correspondents to elucidate it still further, as it cannot fail to prove interesting to some of your readers.

Your's, &c.

W.

conspiracy was entirely quashed before this time, so that Lucius Sergius cannot mean him, as it otherwise might, for his name was Lucius Sergius Cataline. Nor can the expression *reliquæ conjuratorum* be applied to Cataline's commotion in Etruria, which was the opening of the plot, whereas the words in the *Acta* plainly imply that this was a renewal of it by that part of the conspirators who had escaped, or were yet undiscovered.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, after twenty years absence, paid a visit to the place of my nativity, Scotland, I was alike surprised and hurt at the language spoken. Though accustomed to associate with my countrymen here, yet a great proportion of them have acquired at least an imitation of the English language; but at Edinburgh, Caledonia's capital, whose inhabitants pride themselves on their elegance and learning, the broadest Scottish accent is every where to be heard, and is not confined to the lower people, but pervades all ranks, the highest not excepted; and not unfrequently there is evinced an affectation of speaking what they call pure Scotch, bidding perfect defiance to a union with England, in language at least. In the courts of justice, where are to be found many of the brightest literary characters, still the provincial accent prevails, even among those gentlemen of the bar or bench who speak in public correctly as to the words and grammar. But go among the circles of advocates lounging in the outer-house, and you will hear in their familiar discourse the Scotch language introduced on all occasions. I must acknowledge that this species of vulgarism is now seldom introduced in their public speeches, but before I first left the country, it was extremely common among the council as well as judges. Lord Kaims, Lord Auchinleck, the late Lord Justice Clerk Macquhen, and many others I could name, eminent for their legal and literary acquirements, carried this disgusting habit to the extreme.

When these gentlemen get themselves transported to the British senate, and seated in St. Stephen's Chapel, however learned and appropriate may be their harangues, the provinciality of their accent disfigures their language, and greatly offends the English ear. Lord Melville, long as he has sat in the House of Commons, and much as he has distinguished himself in speaking, has never been able to divest himself of this impediment. Almost the only instance I know of a person bred in Scotland getting entirely rid of his native accent, was the late Earl of Roslyn, who on his first coming to London to prepare himself for the English bar, wisely considered this point of so great importance, that he secluded himself entirely from the society of his countrymen; whereas in most of the Scots, residing in this metropolis, their constant and almost exclusive association together in their convivial hours, occasions an inveterate continuation of

their language, as distinguishable as that of the Jews, and proceeding from the same cause.

A reformation in this respect were much to be wished. Among the lower class, the people in Scotland, as in every other district of the kingdom, must be expected to speak a vulgar and local dialect; but among those of a better education, there might surely be some improvement. At present not only is the child educated at home amidst the language in its *ancient purity*, but at school his master, instead of teaching him to read and pronounce the English tongue, instructs him in a sort of jargon, of which the words are correct, but the pronunciation false. In short, it is a language taught by a *foreigner*, who is himself under the same disabilities into which he leads his pupils.

The most obvious means of correcting this defect, would be to employ only Englishmen as teachers of the English language. I am sensible that Englishmen, otherwise properly qualified, are not to be had so easily, and certainly not at so moderate rates as Scotchmen: but surely, in the principal schools at Edinburgh, and other large towns, this difficulty might be got over; and in families that can afford to keep private tutors for their children, it would be a most material improvement to employ English gentlemen. Nor is this all: the youth should the whole time they are studying foreign languages, and other branches of knowledge, read daily a considerable portion of English aloud to an able master, and every discouragement be given to their speaking Scotch in common and among each other. At present, when a boy goes to the High School to learn Latin, he is in a great measure taught to despise the English, and were he to attempt to speak it with propriety would be laughed at by the rest. A boy who may have received part of his education in England, and returns to Edinburgh to a public school, is as much ridiculed by his companions as the most awkward young Sawney would be among a number of English boys. I particularly remember, when I was at the High School of Edinburgh, an example of this, in the person of the present Earl of Lauderdale, and his brother, General Maitland, who after studying some years in England, returned to Edinburgh. Their *knapping*, as it was called, produced such derision, as to induce them in a great measure to unlearn the language they had been acquiring.

I may, probably, on a future occasion, address you farther on this subject, and shall



shall only for the present add, that in the proposition I have made of employing Englishmen as teachers in Scotland, I am far from wishing to deprive my countrymen of this respectable means of subsistence, for which they are in so many other respects, eminently qualified. But let these young Scotchmen, who are meant to fill scholastic departments, be so educated themselves as to be enabled to teach their pupils the English, as well as foreign languages. Nothing, for example, can prevent even the poorest from passing some years in an English seminary, where they may be employed and paid for teaching those branches for which they are qualified.

I am, &c.

London, May 6, 1805.

J. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A BRIEF SKETCH of the ORIGIN and PRESENT STATE of the CITY of PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA is the capital of Pennsylvania, and the chief city of the United States, in point of size and splendour; though it now fills but the second rank in respect to commercial importance: the trade of America having latterly flowed more freely into the open channels of the bay of New York. It must also yield metropolitan precedence to the doubtful policy of a seat of government far removed from the chief resort of wealth and population, the pendulum of national activity, which must long vibrate (perhaps for ever) between Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; a chain of commercial cities, unparalleled in history, whose vigorous impulse is already accelerated by the bold ramifications of turnpikes and canals.

Philadelphia is situated about forty degrees north of the equator, and seventy-five west of London; being in the same parallel of latitude with Spain, Italy, and Greece; climates whose happy temperature had already indicated for Pennsylvania a milder winter, before the original frosts of November and December, by which the first adventurers were sometimes frozen up in the Delaware, had evidently yielded to the qualifying effects of exposing the surface of the earth to the rays of the sun.

Its founder, the benevolent and pacific William Penn, denominated it Philadelphia, or the City of Brotherly Love, from a town in ancient Greece, so named in honour of the fraternal attachment of Attalus and Eumenes; and afterwards famous

in the Christian World for one of the Seven Churches to which St. John addressed his Prophetic Visions, so sublimely delivered in the Book of Revelations;—a name, methinks, of auspicious omen — “Behold (says the inspired Apostle to the Angel of the Church in Philadelphia), I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it.” Religious liberty is here a chartered right; the policy, as well as the equity, of which, to say nothing of its consistency with the spirit of that religion which breathes “peace on earth, and good-will to men,” is happily confirmed in these latter ages of the church, by the harmony and fellowship in which the various professors of the modern Philadelphia so peculiarly fraternize.

Penn had been concerned in the settlement of New Jersey some years before he obtained from Charles II. a grant of the territory on the western side of the Delaware. The Dutch and Swedes were then numerous at Upland (now Chester), at New-Castle, and at the Hoerkills (now Lewis-Town), and a number of his brethren in religious profession, had already established themselves at Shackamaxon (now Kensington, a suburb of Philadelphia), in the year 1678; when a ship, called the Shield, of Stockton, the first that had ever ventured to sail so high up the river, in tacking about, ran her bowsprit among the trees which lined the shore where the city now stands; and the new-comers on board, bound for Burlington, then remarked to each other, that it would be a fine place for a town.

The royal grant passed the great-seal on the 4th of March, 1681; and in August the following year the venerable legislator of Pennsylvania set sail from London, in the ship Welcome, Captain Greenway.

The proprietor was accompanied by a hundred of his friends and fellow-professors, contemptuously called Quakers by their haughty countrymen; because, in their religious meetings, like the faithful of every age, they sometimes trembled at the word of God.

A prosperous gale wafted the patriarchs of Pennsylvania in six weeks to the friendly coast of America; and the Proprietary landed at New-Castle, on the 24th of October, under the acclamations of the Dutch settlers, who accompanied him to Upland, the principal Swedish settlement, where he collected an assembly of all the freemen in the province, by whom his jurisdiction was unanimously recognized and confirmed.

It was here that the father of his country

try made a treaty with the harmless natives, which was to last; in the figurative style of those nervous aborigines, who have since been so grossly misrepresented by European theorists, *as long as the trees should grow, or the waters run*; a treaty that was faithfully observed by both parties (let the potentates of Europe blush!) through a happy period of eighty successive years; and that has since been assigned to historic immortality by the patriotic pencil of a descendant of one of the peaceful assistants, now the first painter of the age.

The founder of Pennsylvania was not long in fixing upon a situation that seemed prepared by nature, perhaps by Providence, for the sudden growth of his future capital. The spot was then covered with timber, its foundation was a stratum of potter's-clay, the harbour furnished a bed of sand, the nearest hills contained quarries of stone; the vicinity yielded limestone and marble, and the penetration of intelligent observers discovered mines of coal and iron upon the navigable branches of the Delaware long before the new settlement afforded hands to work them.

It is an extensive plain, five miles above the confluence of two navigable rivers, the Delaware and the Schuylkill; the former, though one hundred and twenty miles from the sea, being there a mile in width, and deep enough for vessels of twelve hundred tons; the latter, half as wide as the Thames at London, being also navigable as high as the site of the town.

Some families of Swedes and Fins had obtained by settlement the right of possession. They willingly sold, or exchanged, their claim; and by the end of the year 1682 the ground-plot of the future city was regularly laid out. Nine streets, two miles in length, run east and west, from river to river; and twenty-three, of a mile, intersect them at right-angles, from north to south. None of these are less than fifty feet wide, and they distribute the plan into squares, the interior of which was designed for yards and gardens. Two main streets, of a hundred feet wide, cross each other in the centre, and form an open place or public square, of which four more were laid out in the different quarters of the city; and a range of houses for the principal inhabitants was intended to open upon the water, in the manner of the celebrated Bomb Quay at Rotterdam; for which purpose the warehouses, &c. along the river, were intended to have been kept from rising

above the bank. But cupidity, (perhaps convenience) has crowded the platforms between the streets with narrow alleys; the public squares, except only that in the centre, have been otherwise appropriated; and the bank of the river has been built up with a row of houses that now intercepts from the city the intended view of the port.

Four-score houses and cottages, were erected within the year, one of which is now occupied as a tavern, the sign of the Boatswain and Call, at the corner of Front and Dock-streets; and another, that was the city residence of William Penn, is yet standing in Black-Horse-alley, directly back of Læticia-court, so named from one of the daughters of the proprietary. Opposite to the latter, in the middle of Market-street, there stood for many years a monument of primitive simplicity, a wooden jail, that was seldom inhabited by any body but the jailor.

The first child born in the new city, by name John Key, lived to his 85th year; one Edward Drinker, who was born in a cave under the bank of the Delaware, survived till the Declaration of Independence, when the capital of the United States was estimated to contain six thousand houses and forty thousand people; and there is a widow lady yet living, whose mother arrived from England when there were but three houses in Philadelphia.

The state-house, or town hall, a substantial edifice of two hundred feet front, including the wings, was erected within half a century after the woods were cleared away from its site; the first episcopal church was soon afterwards ornamented with a steeple that may vie in point of elegance with any spire in Europe; and, while Pennsylvania was still a dependent colony, scarcely distinguished on the other side of the Atlantic among twelve adjacent provinces of the British empire in America, a new prison was erected, sufficiently capacious for the future introduction of the philanthropic reform that has since converted our jails into manufactories and our criminals into manufacturers.

During the revolutionary war, the capital of the struggling colonies remained stationary, or rather retrograded, under the occupation of the royal army, by whom, however, the houses were first numbered, and a floating-bridge was thrown across the Schuylkill.

The western improvements then scarcely extended half a mile from the Delaware, and

and it was a country-walk for the citizens to go to the Hospital, the Swedes church, or the ship-yards at Kensington.

Since the revolution, so happily terminated by the independence of the United States, under the disinterested co-operation of a Franklin in council, a Morris in finance, and a Washington in the field, Philadelphia has increased with astonishing rapidity, notwithstanding the repeated ravages of a mortal fever, introduced from the pestilential atmosphere of the western Archipelago, where it has been excited to unusual virulence by the civil wars of St. Domingo. In the year 1793 it swept away five thousand people.

A superb edifice of the Corinthian order, with a majestic portico of six fluted columns of white marble, was then building for the reception of the Bank of the United States, a vigorous offspring of the Federal Constitution, that had been framed in 1788, and organized in the following year, by the patriotic Washington, on being voluntarily ratified by two-thirds of the thirteen independent states that then formed the American Union;—thus exhibiting to the expecting world a first example of a great nation reforming a defective system of government without unsheathing the sword.

The city has since been beautified with an elegant structure, executed in white marble, from the design of an Ionic temple, for the offices of the Bank of Pennsylvania; and the intersection of the two principal streets is now occupied by a marble Rotunda, for the reception and distribution of the Schuylkill water, raised by machinery to a level of thirty or forty feet above the highest ground in the city.

The streets of Philadelphia are paved with pebble-stones, and bordered with ample foot-ways of brick, raised one foot above the carriage-way, for the ease and safety of passengers. They are kept cleaner than those of any city in Europe, excepting the towns of Holland, where trade is carried on by canals; and London is the only capital in the world that is better lighted at night.

The private buildings are generally three stories high: they are built of a clear red brick, and generally ornamented, in the new streets, with facings, keystones, and flights of steps, in white marble.

Ever since the operation of the Federal Constitution, four or five hundred houses have been annually erected, no small proportion of which (it is said not less than two hundred) have been built, or caused

to be built, by a single citizen, whose well-laid plans have greatly improved the city, particularly in Walnut-street; in Sanson-street, the first that has been built in America with a strict attention to uniformity; and in Second-street, where it crossed a morass that had long formed an inconvenient separation between the city and the northern suburbs.

Philadelphia, including Southwark and the Northern Liberties, now extends near three miles along the Delaware, and about a mile east and west; and is supposed to contain thirteen thousand houses, and eighty thousand people.

There are in it upwards of thirty churches, or meeting-houses, in which the various denominations of believers perform the homage of public-worship to the common Father of Mankind, according to their peculiar forms and persuasions, under the happy system of toleration, secured to all professions, without a legal establishment for any.

Three large meeting-houses are now building in different parts of the city, and stone piers have been erected in the river Schuylkill, for a permanent bridge of three arches, whose gigantic span would have been thought impracticable in Europe long after the first settlement of Pennsylvania.

The market of Philadelphia, for beef, veal, and mutton, is second only to that of Leadenhall; and its pork, poultry, and game, are not inferior to those of the finest climates in the world; though it is excelled by New-York in the articles of fish and fruit.

The city was first incorporated in 1701, before which period it was called the town of Philadelphia; but the corporation was self-elective, and not accountable to the citizens, according to the arbitrary systems of the mother-country.

On the late auspicious revolution, this charter was annulled, and its powers were variously distributed, until, in 1789, a corporation was again regularly organized by charter, constituting a mayor, recorder, fifteen aldermen, common council, &c. &c. &c.; the latter to be annually chosen by the taxable inhabitants.

The public institutions of Philadelphia are peculiarly numerous and beneficial.—They include a university, as well as a competent number of public, private, and free-schools, a philosophical society, a museum, a public library, an hospital, a dispensary, one public and two private almshouses, a college of physicians, societies for promoting agriculture, for the encourage-

agement of the arts and manufactures, for the abolition of Negro-slavery (a stain of colonial dependence that still tarnishes the fair escutcheon of American freedom), and for alleviating the miseries of public prisons; to whose benevolent exertions is chiefly owing the improvement of the penal code, and the present safety of the inhabitants from the depredations of the unprincipled part of the community.

Besides these benevolent associations, there are now in Philadelphia three chartered banks, six marine insurance companies, two for insuring against fire, and forty-one printing-offices, five of which publish daily-papers, that are in a few days circulated gratis from Georgia to New-Hampshire, by means of the post-office, which originated in 1775, in the then capital of the British colonies, under the auspices of the venerable Franklin, so long the benefactor of his country.

The mint of the United States is still kept at Philadelphia. A type foundry has been long established; and printing, coachmaking, cabinet-work, and ship-building, are carried to a degree of perfection unrivalled in America, and little excelled in Europe. But the staple commodity of Philadelphia is flour, of which 400,000 barrels have been exported in a year.

Such is the salubrity of the air of Philadelphia, that the births annually exceed the deaths in the proportion of five to three; yet the excessive heat of the summer-months, during which the thermometer may be averaged at 72, and sometimes rises to 93, is so nearly allied to the atmosphere of the burning zone, as readily to receive and propagate the yellow-fever of the West-Indies, of late so frequently introduced into the United States through

perpetual intercourse, feebly restrained by the inadequate operations of local and temporary health-laws.

Within the memory of a gentleman of observation, there were but three coaches kept among the gentry of Philadelphia; not more than two, or, at most, three, ships arrived once a year with the unrivalled manufactures of Great Britain; nor, were petty sloops fitted out to exchange American flour for West-India produce but in shares of one-third, one-sixth, or even one-twelfth, by the then principal merchants of the place. Without exceeding the bounds of ordinary longevity, he has lived to see twelve or fifteen hundred sail annually expedited for every quarter of the globe, of which fifteen or twenty double the southern promontory of Africa, and explore the antipodes for the most costly productions of the East; while at home three hundred coaches occasionally display the ease of opulence, or the elegance of luxury.

Such an increase of wealth and splendour, within the recollection of a single man, admits of but one comparison in the history of the world; and, if Peterburg may justly boast superior numbers, and a more recent origin, it has been created among the marshes of the Neva by a succession of absolute princes, commanding the resources of a mighty empire; while Philadelphia, at first only the chief town of a dependent colony, and now no more than the capital of a single province of an infant nation, has risen upon the banks of the Delaware, from the liberal institutes of a private founder, seconded only by the energy of principle, and the efforts of intelligence, to a distinguished rank among the capitals of nations.

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### *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

#### ACRATUS.

**I**N a recent collection of engravings from antique gems, occurs a sort of winged Bacchus, called Acratus, a genius, or spirit, of the god of the grape. Might not this hitherto neglected divinity, be employed as the emblematic or allegoric personification of brandy? An *acratium* was the old name for a whet, or cordial. There is this use in an euphemism, that it facilitates sincerity: one cannot say of any woman "she drinks drams;" but one might hazard "she is a worshipper of Acratus."

He was no doubt the son of Bacchus and of Vespa.

#### ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Who first contrived these dictionaries of omniscience which are become the cisterns of all modern knowledge?

Hermannus Torrentinus of Zwol, in the Dutch province Overijssel, printed in 1510, at Hagenau, his alphabetic *Elucidarius Carminum et Historiarum*.

An augmented edition was published at Paris, in 1567, entitled *Dictionarium Historicum*,

*Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum, auctore Carolo Stephano*; which had a vast run.

The success of this work occasioned Nicolas Lloyd to publish at London, in 1670, a similar dictionary in folio.

At Basil, in 1677, Hoffmann edited his *Lexicon Universale*.

Harris's *Lexicon Technicum*, printed at London, in 1704, seems to be the earliest vernacular attempt of this kind; and Chambers's Cyclopædia to be that which imposed the now appropriated denomination.

#### ZWINGLI.

The Zwinglians, observes a French ecclesiastical historian, have been the most tolerant of all the protestants. Does not this arise from the circumstance that Zwingli never holds out any specific creed as essential to salvation. In his Profession of Faith, addressed to Francis I. he says, "we shall meet in heaven with Theæus, with Aristides, and with Socrates."

Zwingli had another merit: he invented the proper reply to the Catholic argument for transubstantiation, by observing that the verb *is* often stands for *signifies* or *typifies*: as in Exodus, xii. 11; where it is said of a lamb, "It is the Lord's stride or pass-over." *This is my body*, means, *this typifies my body*. Neither Luther, nor Bucer, have got rid of the theophagite cannibalism of the communion-rite.

#### GIFT OF TONGUES.

There is a passage in *Clemens Alexandrinus*, (but the memorandum of reference has been lost) in which he states it to have been customary in the synagogues of Alexandria, and other Mediterranean sea-ports, to say the public prayers in three different languages, Syriac, Greek, and Latin, for the accommodation of foreign traders and sailors. Each sentence was repeated in each language before the next sentence was begun; as if we were to deliver the Lord's prayer thus: "Our father, who art in heaven:" *Notre père, qui es aux cieux, Unser vater, der du in himmel bist.* "Hallowed be thy name:" *Sanctifié soit ton nom; Geheiligt werde dein name, &c.* The habit, skill, facility or faculty of making these macaronic prayers appears to have been called the *gift of tongues*. It was justly said to be bestowed by the religious or holy spirit, because the requisite labour of acquirement was incurred for a holy or religious purpose. We still say of a student of theology in the presbyterian schools, that he has an excellent *gift of prayer*, when he has learned to pray extempore, with eloquence; and we might

with propriety say, that he owes the gift of prayer to the holy spirit which possesses him. Some personifications originally allegoric, may easily have attained a mythological signification; and some expressions originally emblematic, have acquired an epic reality; in passing from the lips of the assessor to the pen of the narrator, even where both endeavoured to be strictly faithful. At least in reading Peter's, or Luke's account of the gift of tongues, one is at first led to suspect a miraculous interposition; yet, in the course of the Apostolic History, one finds the very persons recurring to interpreters, who in some measure were partakers of this gift. This is symptomatic of limited human acquirement. But on this part of the subject Middleton has treated admirably and sufficiently. Would it not be worth while in our own sea-ports to open chapels where the liturgy might be repeated alternately in English, French, and Dutch? Such places of worship would be good schools of language to children intended for the counting-house; and we should soon get over the ridicule of hearing a priest,

Like Cerberus himself pronounce,  
A leash of languages at once.

#### ZOOTHECA.

The Romans gave this Greek name to those stables, or styes, in which live animals were kept for sacrifice. We have no English word corresponding with the French *menagerie*. Can it be less pedantically translated, than by *Zootheca*? Would it not be worthy of M. Pidcock, to naturalize it, and to advertize his *Zootheca*, at Exeter Change.

#### BOMBYCINE.

*Telas araneorum* (says Pliny, l. iv. c. 12) *modo texunt ad vestem luxumque feminarum que bombycina appellatur. Prima eas redordiri rursusque texere invenit in Cæo mulier Pamphila.*

These spider's threads of Pliny are no doubt the work of the silk-worm. It appears therefore that the *bombycine* was originally a stuff wholly of silk; but that, on account of the preciousness of that material, it became a practice to ravel or unweave such silken stuffs, and to employ both the warp and the shoot, for the warp of mixed stuffs. These stuffs with silken warps and woollen shoots were also called *bombycines*, after the name of the parent article, and were invented in an island of the Archipelago (perhaps, according to a reading inferred from Aristotle, in Coos, the patria of Hippocrates) by a lady named Pamphila.

Dr. Johnson thinks fit to spell the word *bobolix*; but this is an unjustifiable corruption.

CAMELOT, OR CAMLET.

This word is spelled *camblet* in the tariffs of the custom-house, and the correspondence of the East-India Company. Brown of Norwich (and one may trust a Norwich man on the subject) tells us in his *Vulgar Errors* that *camlets* were originally so called, because they were supposed to be made of the hair of the *camel*. The first camlets were made of mohair, which is the hair of a goat, but which, as it comes from the Levant, might well pass for camel's hair. At the marriage of the rivers in the Fairy queen, Spenser dresses the Medway in

—a'vesture of unknown gear

And uncouth fashion, that her well became,  
That seem'd like silver sprinkled here and there,

With glittering spangs, that did as stars appear.

And wav'd upon like *water-camelot*.

Watered camlets are often called *moreens*, or *morains*. *Moraine* is the French name for that wool which the tanner, or currier, removes from a hide by the application of quick-lime. The coarse thick stuffs made of this refuse-wool were the original *moreens*.

Among Dr. Birch's MSS. in the Museum, Mr. Ayscough's catalogue, 4291, is a Letter from Matthew Prior,

"To the Rev. Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick, in Dublin, Ireland."

"*Westr.* 25th April, 1721.

"DEAR SIR,

"I know very well that you can write a good letter if you have a mind to it; but that is not the question—a letter from you sometimes is what I desire. Reserve your tropes and periods for those whom you love less, and let me hear how you do, in whatever humour you are, whether lending your money to the butchers, protecting the weavers, treating the women, or construing *propria quæ maribus* to the country curate; you and I are so established authors that we may write what we will without fear of censure, and if we have not liv'd long enough to prefer the bagatelle to any thing else, we deserved to have our brains knocked out ten years ago.

I have received the money punctually of Mr. Daniel Hayes; have his receipt, and hereby return you all the thanks that your friendship in that affair ought to claim, and your generosity does contain; there's one turn for you—good! The man you mentioned in your last, has been in the country these two years, very ill in his health, and has not for many months been out of his chamber; yet what you observed of him is so true, that his sickness is all counted for policy, that he will not come up till the public distractions force somebody or other (whom God knows) who will oblige somebody else to send for him in open triumph, and set him *statu quo prius*: that in the mean time he has foreseen all that has happened, checkmated all the ministry, and, to divert himself at his leisure hours, has laid all these lime-twigs for his neighbour Coningsby that keeps that precious bird in the cage, out of which himself slipped so cunningly and easily.

"Things and the way of men's judging them vary so much here that it is impossible to give you any just account of some of our friend's actions. Roffen is more than suspected to have given up his party as Sancho did his subjects, for so much a head, *l'un portant l'autre*. His cause therefore, which is something originally like that of the Lutrine, is opposed or neglected by his ancient friends, and openly sustained by the ministry. He cannot be lower in the opinion of most men than he is; and I wish our friend Hai— were higher than he is.

"Our young Harley's vice is no more covetousness than plainness of speech is that of his cousin Tom. His lordship is really *amabilis*, and Lady Harriet *adoranda*.

"I tell you no news, but that the whole is a complication of mistake in policy, and of knavery in the execution of it; of the ministers (I speak) for the most part, as well ecclesiastical as civil; this is all the truth I can tell you, except one, which I am sure you receive very kindly, that

"I am, ever, your friend and

"Your servt.

"M. PRIOR."

"Friend Shelton, commonly called Dear Dick, with me. We drink your health.—Adieu."

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FOLLOWING LINES WERE COPIED FROM THE WAINSCOT OF A BAILIFF'S LOCK-UP ROOM, IN BIRMINGHAM. (*The Writer is unknown.*)

**I**N this chill gloom, where Pity never smil'd,

To soothe the woes of Mis'ry's pallid child ;  
Where the mild balsam of the summer air,  
Ne'er came to cool the fever of despair ;  
Ev'n here a breast, once fraught with proud desire,

Once glowing with the flame of Freedom's fire ;

A being who had thron'd him on delight,  
Whose voice contemptuous mock'd misfortune's night ;

Who once had shared the blifs of life's brief day,

Who welcom'd joy, and dreamt not of dismay ;

Here felt the pangs of Mis'ry's fierce controul,

And clasp'd the fiend of Ruin to his soul.

Whoever thou, sad tenant of this gloom,  
Read in these mournful lines a brother's doom ;

Safely betray'd—he yet his sighs repress,  
Nor pour'd the wrongs that rankled in his breast :

Too proud the injuries of his heart to own,  
He nurtur'd Mis'ry in his stifled groan ;  
Despair her chill fires from his eyelids flung,  
And Silence sat upon his palsied tongue ;

Yet once—'twas Phrenzy ruled the fated hour,

Feeling uncheck'd usurp'd her harrowing pow'r ;

With all the past to mock his madd'ning thought,

And all the present with destruction fraught ;  
Ev'n in that hour he nurs'd his bosom's pride,

Curst the dark moment of his birth, and died !

ADDRESS TO A WILLOW, BROUGHT FROM A FAMILY SEAT (WHICH HAD BEEN DISPOSED OF) AND PLANTED OVER THE GRAVE OF A BELOVED CHILD.

**G**O last deposit from that low'd spot,  
Where brightest hopes, where keenest anguish rose ;

Go, nor lament thy sad thy banish'd lot,  
Nor droop in sorrow for thy owner's woes ;

But live and flourish round the sacred place,  
Where all that's mortal of our darling's laid ;

Bloom o'er the grave with renovating grace,  
And mark the tribute by affection paid.

Yet though my tenderest tear will wet the sod,

Thy wid'ning, length'ning, branches bend to shade,

My soul expanding, soaring to its God,  
Beholds the *Angel* in his bosom laid.

*Nova Scotia.* B.

THESE LINES WERE WRITTEN THE FOLLOWING SPRING, BY THE CHILD'S GRANDMOTHER.

THE willow withers o'er the sacred place,  
It strikes no root, the sap ascends no more ;

No more it blooms, with renovating grace,

But moulders with the relics we deplore.

Sad emblem of my blasted hopes it stands,  
Torn from the spot where long they clust'ring fair,

Twining with warm affection's strongest bands,

Round ev'ry fondly cherish'd object there.

By duty cherish'd, and which love endears,

Bound to the heart by more than magic spell ;

Sweet home-born joys, and sorrows bitter tears ;

Farewel, dear scenes, a long, a last—farewel.

No more, these alien feet shall tread those plains,

No more, these trying scenes shall meet my eye,

This little grave is all that now remains ;  
And here my blasted hopes for ever lie.

## STANZAS,

ON A DISTANT VIEW OF WALES.

**E**XALT, O wind, thy broad aerial wing :  
Dispel the slumbers of the southern gales ;

And o'er the sea, thy swelling breezes fling,  
To waft me homeward to the shore of Wales.

Lo! far in prospect lies my native land,  
Enrich'd with treasures to my bosom dear,  
My friends, and her, who with a mother's hand  
Sustain'd my infant steps, and dried the tear.

Those hills remote are lovely to the eye :—  
Scenes of my youthful gambols and delights,

Whence first I saw the sun, the starry sky,  
The young aurora of the northern lights.

My father's garden, grove, and orchard wild,  
 In summer-robos of rich luxuriance dress'd,  
 Methought, with charms like blooming Eden  
 smil'd,  
 Where Adam with his consort Eve was  
 blest.

Not fairer was the green retreat of o'd,  
 Where Amadis with Oriana dwelt;  
 Bright Miraflores\*! in that age of gold,  
 When Valour at the feet of Beauty knelt.

Beside the spring o'er which a willow grows,  
 And aged oaks their shadowy branches  
 wave,

In summer's noontide-heat, be mine repose;  
 And in the midnight gloom of death, a  
 grave!

(The following Stanzas were found in the hand-writing of Petrarch, inclosed in a leaden box, in the coffin, containing the remains of Laura, at Avignon; a circumstance which must render them peculiarly interesting to the lovers of that amiable and accomplished writer. The translator has made occasional deviations, being rather desirous to preserve the spirit than the letter of the original.)

QUI reposan qui casti, e felici ossa,  
 Di quell alma gentile, e sola interra,  
 Aspro, e dur sasso, hor ben teco hai sotterra  
 Et vero honor, la fama, e belta scossa  
 Morte ha del verde Lauro selta, e scossa  
 Fresca radice, e il premio di mio guerra  
 Di quattro lustre e piu, se ancor non erra  
 Mio pensier tristo, et il chiude in poca fossa;

\* See Southey's admirable translation of the charming, old romance, Amadis of Gaul.

Felice Pianta in Borgo di Avignone  
 Nacque, e mori, e qui con ella giace  
 La penna, et stil, l'inchiostra, e la regione;  
 O delicati membri, O viva face!  
 Che ancor me cuoci, e struggi; in ginno-  
 chione  
 Ciascun preghi il signor te accetti in pace.  
 OSOXO.

Morta bellezza indarno si sospira;  
 Le alma beata in ciel vivra in eterno;  
 Pianga il presente, e il il futur fecol privi  
 D'una tal Luce, ed io di gli occhi e il tempo.

## TRANSLATION.

HERE sleeps intomb'd within this humble  
 stone,  
 A form where beauty's choicest gifts combin'd;  
 A form, alas! where erst ethereal shone  
 The soft attractions of no vulgar mind:

With thee, my Laura, still belov'd, is  
 flown,  
 The boon that Fancy's fav'ring hand assign'd,  
 Dissolv'd the charms that fill'd her lofty  
 throne,  
 The bays relinquish'd, and the harp resign'd.  
 O more than beautiful, more than mortal  
 fair!

Rest is the pride of Gallia's pensive plains,  
 I weep the hand that once dispell'd my care,  
 The lost, the faithful soft'ner of my pains,  
 While each kind bosom joins a tender pray'r,  
 And sighs a requiem o'er thy lov'd remains.  
 OSOXO.

Though shin'd in earth, each mortal charm  
 decays,  
 The soul exulting, mounts ethereal spheres,  
 And leaves an object of their fondest praise,  
 A friend, a lover, and a world in tears.

R.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING. (Continued from p. 576. No. 130.)

IN the society of honest friendship Lessing was taught to know himself: born with all the susceptibility of genius, he was apt to believe every thing possible to his force: he would kindle over a new project into warmth, and he would bring together in imagination whatever flock of books or thoughts were requisite for its completion; but fancy has the four-fold wings of a dragon-fly, and industry but the short-paced feet of an emmet: his projects hitherto had ceased to please before half the toil of execution was in-

curred. He was now induced systematically to discard every undertaking of compals and patient persevering effort. The more modest plans of his speculative invention were re-examined, reduced to cautious limits, and brought afresh upon the desk. The most feasible were dramatic. He had sketched an-arrangement of scenes for a tragedy in common life, to be called Miss Sara Samson. He went off with it to Potsdam, without books, and walked and worked until he had finished the piece: he then took the post-wagon to Frankfort on the Oder, and got it played with the applause he hoped. It succeeded also at Leipzig, at Berlin, and

at



at Vienna. It was translated into Italian, into Danish, and into French; but though acted at Saint Germain, it did not support itself at Paris. The taste, or the gratitude, of Diderot, applauded aloud, and consoled the translator of the *Peie de Famille* for the indifference of the other Parisians.

Lessing loved change of place, as of employment. He went in 1755 to Leipzig, with theatrical specimens in his pocket, began to re-fashion the *Erede Fortunata* of Goidoni, renewed his acquaintance with the amiable Weisse, and was introduced by him to a Mr. Winkler, a man of fortune, who wanted a companion (he was not young enough to want a preceptor) during his projected tour of Europe. Lessing agreed to be of the party: he was to be franked of all expences: he was to have for four years an allowance of 200 dollars a year.

Before this great journey, Lessing went to visit the paternal house, and the most entire harmony and cordiality was re-established between him and every individual of the family. On the 10th of May, 1756, he set out with Mr. Winkler from Leipzig; on the 29th of July following they arrived at Amsterdam, their progress having been leisurely but not very devious: it was intended next to embark for England. But at Amsterdam an account arrived that the Prussian troops had entered Leipzig, and that the commandant, General Von Hausen, had, without ceremony, occupied Mr. Winkler's house for his head quarters. Many domestic felicitudes of course arose, and Mr. Winkler chose to return. There was property to watch over, and Mr. Winkler chose to remain. He next endeavoured, unbecomingly, to be rid of Lessing without any indemnity. The dismissal was abrupt: the pretext, that Lessing associated with Kleist, and other Prussian officers, and took part against the inhabitants. Lessing demanded his due, and appealed to his contract: he pleaded (for he was obliged to plead in a court of justice) that he had put himself to many expences for travelling equipments, that he had dissolved contracts with editors and booksellers, which interrupted his resources of maintenance; that he had spent in necessary unprofitableness the months passed with Mr. Winkler, without the equivalent he expected in the knowledge of foreign nations, and that he could not afford this gratuitous loss of time. In 1765 the law-

suit terminated in Lessing's favour, to whom the 800 dollars for his four years' salary were adjudged. It would have been more dignified to disdain legal redress, and to leave the rich man his debtor. But Mr. Winkler ought surely to have been glad of a pretext for putting the whole 800 dollars at once at Lessing's disposal, in circumstances which would have intercepted all the arrogance of munificence, and have given to a real service the inoffensive form of a debt discharged. Lessing owed to this journey, short as it was, the inspection of many private as well as public cabinets of art, and had begun to collect materials for a history of engraving.

In 1754 Lessing translated, at Mendelsohn's instigation, Hutcheson's *Moral Philosophy* into German; and at his bookseller's request Richardson's *Selection from Æsop's Fables*. This last went through four editions, and gave occasion to the composition of that elegant little volume of original fables, which Mr. Richardson translated into English, and printed at York. Another piece of bespoke work which he began, but which a friend completed, was a version of *Law's Exhortations*.

In 1731 Nicholai, Mendelsohn, and Lessing, undertook conjointly the *Library of Fine Literature*. It was a review, which professedly omitted the polemic scribblage of theology and politics. Out of the profits of the work an annual prize was to be given for the best play: Nicholai hoped that Lessing would thus derive from the concern the mass of what it might produce beyond the wages of composition. Much of correspondence, as well as of formal criticism, was inserted, and the contributors exerted on one another's articles a severity of censure, which they sparingly inflicted on strangers. This review was eminently successful, and is still carried on by another generation of authors. A greater division of labour is certainly desirable in reviews; some should attach themselves to science and philosophy, and be adapted to the bold eye of learning; some should confine themselves to works of elegant amusement and instruction, and be suited to the refined and delicate taste of the feminine and polished reader; some should mingle in practical life, and discuss the statistics, the theology, the legal, military, historical, and political information, which circulates in church and state parties, and influences the conduct of the busy world.

The two first dramatic prizes were won by

\* Author of *Spring*, and other poems.

by Kronegk, for his *Codrus*, a tragedy; and by Brane, for his *Freethinker*, a comedy: the taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest. Lessing had offered to the competition a tragedy in three acts, and in prose, on the story of Virginia; he afterwards employed those portions of it which were disconnected with Roman history, and which appeared worthy of preservation, in his tragedy of *Emilia Galotti*.

The society of Kleist, and of the Prussian officers, must have contributed to detain him in Leipzig; for on Kleist's being ordered to join the army of Prince Henry in the spring of 1759, Lessing went back to Berlin, where he rejoined his ancient associates, among whom Voss, the bucolic poet, was now become familiar. Mendelsohn had reviewed in the library some verses of the King of Prussia, and compared them with Lucretius; this was flattering their execution, and denoting their tendency. But there was in the turn of the article a something which was thought to hold up on the odious side the mortalism of the royal creed. The officiousness of subordinate zealots threatened to quash the publication; and it was, after about four years, announced to have passed into other hands; it is probable, however, that but little real change, except in the opinion that royal and noble authors must be treated with deference, was made in the practical administration of the concern. *Philotas*, a tragedy in one act, one of Lessing's best dramas, was finished in 1759, and published: it is well adapted for school-performance, by the omission of all female characters, and by the lofty purity of its sentiment. It is supposed to have been written at Kleist's instigation, for the performance of some officers of the Prussian garrison at Leipzig; for whose accommodation Lessing also wrote a comedy without female characters, entitled *The Jews*: this piece wants effect.

Lessing assisted Ramler in editing Logan, a gnomologic and epigrammatic poet of the fifteenth century. In 1760 also he drew up the life of Sophocles, and was brought forward as a member of the Academy of Berlin. Süßmilch proposed him; Sulzer objected, that he did not belong to any specific description of the learned, and put up another candidate, an acquaintance and countryman of his own, a Swiss. Lessing was elected, and never avenged, even in an epigram, the opposition.

Shortly after his reception, he was appointed secretary to General Tauenzien,

whom he accompanied to Breslau. He probably owed this promotion to the favourable impression he made among the Prussian officers at Leipzig, and possibly to the direct interference of Kleist. Tauenzien was a director of the Prussian mint: the necessities of the seven years' war repeatedly tempted the King to order an adulteration of the coin: it does not appear that Lessing had to undertake the literary defence of these exactions. It was the fashion of the Prussian army to play high; Lessing gamed like the rest; and was especially fond of Faro: he professed to value the intellectual stimulation of great hopes and fears: it would be contemptible, he said, to delight in these childish gays and painted papers, unless we attached to them an influence on our well-being and comfortable maintenance for a week, or a month. Gambling is a bad habit in the industrious world, where it teaches profusion, and interferes with the natural recompense of forecalt; but it is allied to the military virtues; and teaches self-command, indifference about to-morrow, independence of the accidents of fortune, honour, spirit, and hopefulness. To the general, who reprimanded Lessing for his high play, he answered, that on the whole he neither won nor lost. Had I played low, he added, I should have been less attentive, and therefore probably a loser; it is cheapest to play high.

The war had occasioned the dispersion and sale by auction of many private and public collections of books; Lessing bought and sent to Berlin a considerable quantity. This library was the only permanent advantage he derived from his stay at Breslau, and his place of secretary. His income, or appointment, which was liberal, he used very generously, assisted every member of his family who would accept, lent readily to his intimates, gave freely to the distressed, and often borrowed for the service of others.

Whilst at Breslau, he read Spinoza with impression, and has found fault with the superficial analysis and commentary of Bayle: he also made some antiquarian memorandums concerning Andreas Scultetus; sent with eagerness to Ramler the scarce original edition of Logan; visited Arletius, and the learned of the neighbourhood; sketched his *Faustus*; and read some early romances; but in general literary enterprise was postponed to dissipation, he made holiday, enjoyed himself with military gentlemen in their way, and incurred a serious, if not a dangerous, disease.

disease. While at the worst, a friend, who sat by his bed-side, observing on his countenance a significant thoughtful expression, asked if he had ought to communicate. No, said Lessing, but I was endeavouring to observe what change the mind undergoes at the approach of death; it seems to me that the art of remembering decays more than the power of thinking.

In 1762 Lessing had to accompany his general to the blockade of Schweidnitz; and in 1763, after the peace, he was introduced to the King at Potsdam. Nothing remarkable is recorded of the interview; yet it seems to have chilled his hopes of promotion; for he said of the King, *Dat paullulum, ut multum faciant*. He resumed, in 1765, his residence at Berlin, and reverted, somewhat slowly, to literary occupation.

Minna Von Barnhelm, the best of his comedies, successfully Englished under the title *Love and Honour*, was the first conspicuous effort of his pen after this long relaxation. It was printed in 1767, and acted in 1768; but it was composed and shewn about in manuscript prior to his *Laocoon*, a dissertation on the limits of poetry and painting, which was published in 1766. At the close of that year he accompanied Major Brenkenhof to Pymont, and thence went to Hamburg, at the invitation of a society of theatrical dilettanti, who had purchased the playhouse there by subscription, and wished, through Lessing's advice, to realize a classical theatre. Whether he took a proprietor's share, or whether his journey to Pymont had exhausted his resources, it is certain that he removed only a select portion of his great library to Hamburg; and ordered the remainder to be sold by auction in the spring of 1767, at Berlin, where he staid the time necessary to break up his economy, and publish his *Minna*. On his return to Hamburg the scenes had been shifted. Among these virtuoso managers it was not sufficiently understood who was to be the practical director. There were intellectual factions for the choice of tragedies and farces, and ambitious competitions for the patronage of actors and musicians. Lessing undertook his own department with spirit, and published a weekly paper, entitled the *Hamburg Dramaturgy*, of which each number was to contain a critique of some one night's representation of the preceding week. He projected to examine the merit of the poet in the plan and execution of his drama, of the actors in their performance of it, and

of the managers in the appropriate decoration of the personages and apartments exhibited; but the two latter portions were dropped, from the soreness and irritation which they occasioned. These papers were continued until April, 1768; they have been collected in two volumes, and include a mass of permanently valuable dramatic criticism.

Lessing, who was very speculative, suffered himself to be persuaded to take a share in a printing-office with Bode; but this partnership was dissolved by common consent in February, 1769. The use of an author in a printing-firm is to appreciate the manuscript offered for impression; and for this department no man could be better qualified than so practised a reviewer, so all-read an erudite, so penetrating a thinker as Lessing. But other cares seem to have been expected, for which he had neither talent, nor industry, nor inclination.

An author of the name of Klotz had reviewed *Laocoon*, in a mortifying manner; Lessing published an anti-critique, in which he bears rather hard on poor Klotz, who had written also a book on the study of antiquities. The controversy excited at the time much interest in Germany; but these author-baitings are little heeded afterwards, or elsewhere. By barking at Lessing, Klotz drew a vulgar notice, but was soon cudgelled into helplessness.

At Hamburg Lessing became a Freemason, probably because the lodge passed for a pleasant club. Well, said the gentleman who introduced him, you have found nothing in our society against the church or the state, have you? Would to God I had, answered Lessing, I should then at least have found something. Perhaps this initiation was preparatory to a journey, which Lessing wished to undertake in Italy; travellers are said to find a convenience in being Freemasons, and to obtain, by means of clairvoyance, or other secret signs, immediate access to decent company in strange places. The select remains of Lessing's library were advertised to be sold in 1769; he had announced a determination to spend a year in Rome, and to write concerning its antiquities; but after discharging his various debts there was scarcely enough left for subsistence during a single careles year. It is in moments of this kind that one recollects, with due admiration, the proceeding of the Empress Catherine of Russia toward Diderot. She purchased his library for an annuity, and left him

the use of it for life. The Heir Apparent of the then Duke of Braunschweig, Prince Leopold, had the honour of interfering in Lessing's behalf, and of offering, through Professor Ebert, the place of librarian at Wolfenbüttele, which Leibnitz had formerly illustrated. The offer was made in the noblest manner; the salary might be unworthy of his notice, but it was accompanied with no restraint; the books, in many lines of reading, would replace to him those which were advertized—might they but become as illustriously useful! Professor Ebert had orders to remit a specific sum to Lessing, with the request that he would employ it at the approaching auction in purchasing additions to the Wolfenbüttele library.

One of the last letters which Lessing's father lived to receive from his son is that in which he gives the following account of his installation at Wolfenbüttele.

"It was in fact the Hereditary Prince who brought me hither. He invited me in the most gracious manner, and to him I owe it, that the place of librarian, which was not vacant, was made so on my account. The reigning Prince has received me with distinction; the whole house is remarkable for affability and cordiality. I am not one to press upon them, I shall keep much aloof from court-circles, and confine myself within that of my library.

"The appointment is just such as the ingenuity of friendship would have contrived for me; so that I have not to regret the refusal formerly of some analogous situations. The income is sufficient for every purpose of respectable convenience; and the best is, that I shall be at all hours within reach of a collection of books known to you already by repute, but far superior to their reputation. I need not grieve for my own original stock from Breslau. Let me once in my life have the pleasure of shewing you about here, as I know how great a lover and a judge of books you are.

"Duties of office I have none, but such as I choose to devise for myself. The Prince has been more desirous to make the library useful to me, than me to the library; however, I shall try to unite both, or rather—the one will follow from the other."

Not long after this appointment Lessing returned to Hamburg, and made proposals there to a widow lady named König, to whose children he had given private lessons. During this courtship, which

was eventually successful, \* Herder, returned from France, met and contracted with Lessing an intimacy, which progressively strengthened into warm friendship.

A vast collection of manuscripts, nearly 6000, were deposited in the library at Wolfenbüttele. Lessing undertook a periodical publication of uncertain appearance, entitled, Contributions to Literary History, which was to include notices and extracts of the more remarkable manuscripts, together with such comments as the learned might be disposed to transmit concerning the works analyzed. One of the first insertions was a work of Berengarius of Tours, which, in the eleventh century, opposed to the established doctrine of transubstantiation the doctrine of consubstantiation, afterwards revived by Luther at the reformation. Lanfranc had replied to the book, and, as the Catholics averred, victoriously; here was the book itself, and the Lutherans now proclaimed it unanswerable. Lessing acquired a sort of orthodox popularity by his analysis, with which he makes merry in his correspondence. He did, however, prefer the orthodox to the heterodox party, like Gibbon. The balance of leaning was on that side, which attracted his esteem; and so was the balance of adhesion, which led him to consider it as more expedient for the magistrate. Philosophers are more over apt to imagine that the more irrational, silly, and absurd, the established opinions, the more secure are they of forming a party in the thinking world, and of escaping an inconvenient dispute. Times have altered; the balance of erudition now preponderates on the heterodox side; and the balance of adhesion also, at least in the educated classes. Philosophy has struck such deep root that it can scarcely fear the rivalry even of a liberal sect; it may indulge, therefore, and it is beginning to indulge, in the luxury of patronizing those Socinian and Antinomian Christians, who follow its line of walk, but not with equal steps.

Lessing gave in 1771 a new edition of his miscellaneous works; Ramler corrected the proofs, and had unlimited authority to suppress and to correct: he used it with the courage of friendship, and

\* A learned theological writer, who, like Jeremy Taylor, frequently decorates his periods with exquisite poetry of imagination; but whose rhapsodical pantheism must finally be neglected by the philosopher for its uncleanness, and by the Christian for its irreligion.

the prudence of taste. Many minor poems disappeared for ever; many new readings were introduced with exquisite dexterity.

On the 13th of March, 1772, the birthday of the Dowager Duchess of Braunschweig, was first acted Emilia Galotti. The piece had been promised months before, but the author, who was very difficult, could not make the conclusion to his mind. It would probably have remained unended for a long time, had not the manager, Döbbelin, written word that the actors had gotten by heart the four first acts, and that he should compose for the occasion a concluding scene or two of his own. This appendix Lessing could not brook, and sent in his fifth act: it betrays haste, and terminates unworthy a fine preparation.

An antique female statue, or rather the torso of a statue, had formerly stood in the library at Wolfenbüttel, which was transferred to Dresden, and there fitted up with a head from Rome, and with two new arms, on the model of an Agrippina at Paris. Lessing inserted, in his Notices of the Wolfenbüttel Curiosities, a dissertation on this statue, which drew controversial attention. He also wrote on the manner in which the ancient sculptors personified Death, by a genius quenching a torch; and on the antiquity of oil-painting.

He consulted the Hereditary Prince how far he could be allowed to publish some extracts, which might be objected to by the licensers of the press. The Prince hinted that he should not take up the complaints of theologians: Lessing knew where to find his printer, and the Fragments of an Anonymous Writer discovered in the Library at Wolfenbüttel were progressively inserted in the Contributions. This anti-Christian work made great uproar in Germany; it endeavours to prove that the founder of Christianity had a worldly object in view; that the Jews understood by the kingdom of Heaven the temporal sway of the Messiah; that the Seventy were apostles of sedition and insurrection, intended to supersede the seventy members of the Sanhedrim; and that the expulsion of the money-changers from the Temple was the crisis of an abortive attempt at rebellion. A separate and unsatisfactory fragment was consecrated to the attack of the resurrection. Many persons have ascribed to Lessing himself these dexterously sophistical compositions. They still constitute in Germany the ra-

dical book of the infidels. They ultimately occasioned, but not before 1778, a suppression of the Contributions, in consequence of a representation from the confistory.

Lessing attempted a new classification of the books under his care, which displeased the Chancellor, Von Praun, who had the nominal superintendence of the library, and who probably thought the proposal was preparatory to superseding him in his office. Mendelsohn came during the busy task; he valued low the antiquarian details to which his friend was habitually condescending, and endeavoured to divert his attention from works of industry to works of art. Lessing, who was naturally fickle, began to be weary both of his drudgery, and of his solitude; and after Mendelsohn's departure, fell into an hypochondriac, splenic, caustic, state of temper, of which he had formerly shewn symptoms, and for which nature had taught him to seek, in wandering, a remedy. The son of Maria Theresa, afterwards the Emperor Joseph II. was at this time desirous of founding an academy at Vienna, which should rival that of Berlin; but the state of instruction in Austria as yet would not allow it. He suggested, therefore, to his mother the Empress the propriety of inviting, under various pretexts, several of the eminent men of letters to Vienna; and, when the number and value should suffice to make a shew with, he proposed to get up his academy. Poets were to be attached to the theatres, linguists to the schools, philosophers to the libraries, historians to the archives, and professor Sulzer was employed as a recruiting officer of this intended army of intellect. He learned from Mendelsohn Lessing's restlessness, and enquired if he might mention his name at Vienna. Lessing consented, and the more readily, because the lady he expected to marry had houses in Vienna, and wished to reside there. Nothing being arranged, he did not communicate the application to the Heir Apparent of the Duke of Braunschweig. This was not, according to Lessing's own feeling, right; the delicate generosity of that Prince in choosing the moment of his adversity to offer him a competency was entitled to entire frankness; yet a communication would have had the air of asking for more. The negotiation at Vienna went off, probably because the piety of the Empress Queen hesitated to patronize such a gang of free-thinkers as had been re-

commended to notice by her son; but the fact was whispered about, and reached the ears first of the Chancellor Praun, and next of the Prince. This brought on a suspicion of coolness very painful to Lessing, and apparently incurable, precisely because nothing could be said on the subject.

Lessing was the more confirmed in the notion that he had forfeited the favour of his benefactor, by listening to offers of removal, as a project had been entertained of advancing him to the dignity of historiographer, with an increase of salary, and a title of counsellor. Suggestions even had been made whether he would direct his studies to the illustration of the House of Brunswick. The additional salary was to begin soon, the honorary distinction was to appear the recompence of his efforts. But these grants were postponed by the Chancellor, and in a manner which confirmed Lessing in the impression that he had no longer a warm friend in the Prince. In March, 1775, he undertook a journey, first to Berlin, where some offers of place were made to him, but declined; and next to Vienna, where he married Madame König.

The Prince Leopold of Braunschweig had not been an inattentive observer of Lessing's state of mind; he perceived that his literary labours required intermission; he recollected the desire which Lessing had often expressed of seeing Rome, and to which, in his last visitation of low spirits, the whole residue of his property was to have been sacrificed: he attributed to natural feelings the enquiry made at Vienna, and he determined to shew that the heart can give to the patronage of a Duke of Brunswick a higher value than can be counterfeited by the splendour of imperial munificence. The Prince obtained from his father leave to travel, came on a sudden to Vienna, and proposed to Lessing the tour of Italy; probably not aware that matrimonial views had so much share in Lessing's visit. Lessing gladly accepted the offer of this excursion; it was speedily known at the Imperial Court; the Empress desired he might be presented at Court before his departure. After enquiring what he thought of the state of literature in Austria, and of the means of its encouragement, she said to him, "You are going to Italy with the Prince of Braunschweig—I am—Shall you pass through Milan?—We shall—Tell the Prince I will give you letters of introduction to Count Firmian; the acquaintance

is adapted for him." The Prince of Braunschweig was come to Vienna in order to snatch from the Empress the honour of attaching Lessing, and had succeeded: it was an elegant revenge thus to make Lessing the introducer of his friend. They set off for their Italian tour on the 25th of April, 1775, and, after visiting, somewhat hastily, the seats of art, they arrived in the middle of the following December at Munich, where they separated. During their absence Lessing's wife died of a miscarriage.

No sooner was it known that Lessing was definitively settled with the Prince of Braunschweig, than several of the German Princes began to envy him his conquest. Lessing visited Dresden early in 1776: the Elector requested an interview, and enquired where he was born. I was born a subject of your Highness.—That I knew, and that you have found it eligible to settle out of your country; but if you choose to return to it, you shall not repent the step, if you will inform me of your determination. An intimation was given from a subordinate quarter, that the appointment then held by Hagedorn, and likely, from his age and debility, to become vacant, would be at Lessing's command.

From Mannheim also splendid proposals were transmitted. It was proposed to him, in the first instance, to accept a seat of academician in a new institution, of which the members were to receive 2 hundred Louis yearly. Some contributions to the transactions of this learned society were the avowed services expected, and an annual visit at Mannheim to attend the sittings. But a private letter from the Minister, Von Humpelsh, intimated that a national theatre was about to be opened there, and that his silent aid would be expected both to prepare its excellence and diffuse its reputation. Lessing gave advice, and active assistance, in the selection of actors; he attended the opening of the theatre, was introduced to the Elector, and had the offer of being made curator of the University of Heidelberg, which would have put some petty professional patronage, and 2000 dollars a year at his disposal. He declined this offer, holding himself bound to the House of Brunswick. The Court of Mannheim would not dispense with residence, for they only wanted, under a decorous name, to engage a manager and puffer of their theatre, who could provide on birth-nights something new and reputable. After Lessing got home

home, Von Hompesch shabbily withdrew the hundred Louis granted to him as academician.

In 1778 an interference of the consistory occasioned the cessation of the Contributions. The anger of the theologians was become loud, the controversial writings numerous, and Lessing was tempted by some of them, especially by the vexatious attacks of a pastor Göge, to print some defensive observations. Semler had executed a more temperate and a more argumentative criticism. The unpublished portion of the manuscript was compulsorily delivered up to the magistrate: some leaves at the end were deficient: Lessing stated them to be in the possession of Prince Leopold, who had desired to read the whole. Lessing closed the controversy by the publication of *Nathan the Wise*. It is his dramatic master-piece, written, perhaps, rather for the closet than the theatre; but it has for years been acted with success, as curtailed by Schiller. Among Lessing's papers was found the sketch of a preface which he did not prefix. It explains many Arabic words and customs alluded to in the piece. It ascribes to the third novel in Boccaccio's Decameron the first hint of the plan. It adds "Nathan's declaration against all positive religion, expresses what has always been my sentiment: but this is not the place to justify it." It concludes with defending the moral tendency of the play. *Nathan the Wise* was well received at first by the thinking world, and has maintained its classic rank with growing consequence.

In 1780 Prince Leopold became, by the death of his father, the Reigning Sovereign. The Chancellor, Von Praun, was displaced, and the persecuted Lessing, lately the anti-Christian monster, the impious atheist, when it was perceived that he influenced the advancement of the clergy, was white-washed into a teacher of forbearance, a patron of equity, and an apostle of liberality.

Lessing's health seldom permitted him to enjoy the sunshine which the favour of the Prince was radiating both on his circumstances and his popularity. He composed the *Monk of Libanon*, a second part of *Nathan the Wise*, but the picture of

the sick Saladin was but too faithful a delineation of personal feeling.

A Dissertation on the Education of the Human Race, in which the institution of positive religion is contemplated as an engine of discipline to be laid aside in the manhood of society, was given to the public, and read without anger.

So little mistrust had Lessing in the rapidity of his industry, that he made an agreement with the directors of the Hamburg theatre in August, 1780, to finish two new plays annually, at fifty Louis each: but he suffered the times appointed to roll by without attention.

Among the contiguous intimates of Lessing's age were observed his college-friend Zacharia; the consistorial counsellor Schmidt, who was suspected by some of assisting to provide the Fragments, and to whom Lessing was greatly attached; Ebert, his original patron; the young Jerusalem, whose early death was a loss to philosophy; Eschenburg, the translator of Shakespeare; General Wainstedt, the preceptor of the Prince, and the companion of their Italian excursion; and Leisewitz, the author of *Julius of Tarento*. Lessing's habit was to work at Wolfenbuttel, and to pass frequently two or three weeks at Braunschweig in recreation.

He became latterly very lethargic. In 1781 he went to Hamburg, but arrived so ill that his friend Leisewitz sent for physicians. To his comatose symptoms was superadded a decay of voice. After an illness of twelve days he died on the 15th of February. Bruckmann and Sommer were his medical attendants: the latter opened the body, and published an account of the dissection: there were eight ribs on each side, and every where tendencies to ossification: there was water in the chest: there was inflammation in the left lobe of the lungs, but no adhesion: there was polypus in the right ventricle of the heart. He leaves no descendants, says Mendelsohn in a letter which narrates his decease, but a more surely enduring memorial: he wrote *Nathan the Wise*, and died.

(A critical survey of the writings of Lessing will progressively follow.)

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY instituted at LONDON for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and COMMERCE. CHEMISTRY.

THIS society have adjudged to Sir H. C. ENGLEFIELD, Bart. the gold medal for his discovery of a lake from madder, the merits of which have been certified by Messrs. West, Trumbull, Opie, Turner, Daniel and Hoppner. The worthy Baronet has laid before the society an account of several processes, the best of which may be thus described :

Enclose two ounces troy weight of the finest Dutch madder, called crop madder, in a calico bag, capable of containing three or four times that quantity. Put it into a marble mortar, and pour upon it a pint of cold soft water. Pound the madder as much as may be without endangering the bag: repeat the same operation with five separate pints of water, by which the whole colour of the root will be extracted, and the residual root will not be found, when dried, to weigh more than five drachms, apothecaries weight.

The water loaded with the colouring matter, must be put into an earthen, or well-tinned copper, or silver vessel, and heated till it just boils. It must be then poured into an earthen vessel, and an ounce troy weight of alum dissolved in about a pint of boiling soft water must be poured into it, and stirred until it is thoroughly mixed. About an ounce and a half of a saturated solution of mild vegetable alkali should be gently poured in, stirring the whole well all the time. A considerable effervescence will take place, and an immediate precipitation of the colour. The whole should be suffered to stand till cold, and the clear yellow colour may then be poured off from the red precipitate. A quart of boiling soft water should again be poured on it, and well stirred. When cold, the colour may be separated from the liquor by filtration through the paper in the usual way; and boiling water should be poured on it in the filter, till it passes through of a light straw colour, and quite free from any alkaline taste. The colour may now be gently dried, and it will be found to weigh half an ounce, one fourth part of the weight of the madder employed.

By analysis, this colour possesses rather more than 40 per cent. of alumine. If less than an ounce of alum be employed

with two ounces of madder, the colour will be deeper; but if less than three quarters of an ounce be used, the whole of the colouring matter will not be combined with alumine; so that one ounce of alum to two ounces of madder seems to be the best proportion.

The gold medal was awarded to Dr. DYCE, of Aberdeen, for his discovery of a mine of manganese, which is stated by several certificates to be equal to that either from Devonshire or America, or to what sells in London at about 10*l.* per ton.

This mine contains a very fine vein of manganese of immense extent, which yields to the labour of twelve men twenty tons per week. The bed of veins seems to run through a large tract of country, extending seven or eight miles in the direction from south to north, commencing at the banks of the Don, and proceeds in that line to the sea, where it is found in the form of black sand, and sometimes in pretty solid masses. That in the form of sand, though unfit for bleaching, may be of great advantage in the manufacture of earthen ware and glass. It is known that the metallic oxides afford all the beautiful variety of colour to be perceived on enamelled articles, as well as the different tinges of glass manufactured at different places, such tinges being acquired by some metallic particles mixed in the sand of which the glass is composed. By the addition of a small quantity of pure oxide of manganese to the glass infusion, it becomes colourless; a little more gives it a violet or purple colour, and a little more renders it quite black. Now, Dr. Dyce conceives, that if a due proportion of the black sand, with that of the other two articles, were melted together, a very fine and cheap glass might be made with less trouble than by the method now practised.

Dr. Dyce has described a method of separating the pure from the base metals, which is by mixing two parts of powdered manganese, with the compound metal, broken into small pieces for the convenience of putting the whole into a crucible, which is kept in a sufficient heat for a short time. The whole is converted into a brownish powder, which is then to be mixed with an equal proportion of powdered glass, and submitted to a heat which will fuse it, when the perfect metals are found at the bottom in a state of extreme purity.



purity. The Doctor next describes a machine for cleaning manganese, which will lessen the expence of manual labour, and which may be applied to a variety of other purposes in the washing and cleaning way, particularly in cleaning feathers for bedding.

The gold medal was adjudged to Mr. MATTHEW GREGSON, of Liverpool, for the great attention which he has paid to render useful articles remaining after the calamity of public fires. To these investigations he was led by the great fire which happened in Liverpool in the summer of 1802. From the ruins of the warehouses he collected burnt sugar, wheat, rice, flour and cotton. The damaged articles of every description sold for little more than 13,000*l.* but he conceives, that had the plan been recurred to which he has since adopted, a saving of 44,000*l.* might have been made on the article of grain only, and he thinks that nearly as much might have been gained upon rice, sugar, molasses, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The processes which he has tried and which completely answer, are as follow :

1. The burnt sugar was reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water-colour paint. It answered also as a varnish ground; an oil colour; and a printing-ink.—2. Burnt wheat answered the same purposes.—3*d.* The burnt American fine flour he successfully manufactured into paste. To the above named purposes, Mr. G. is sure the burnt materials are applicable, and may be converted with the greatest ease.

“That corn,” says he, “when charred is incorruptible, is a fact that was known to the ancients; and if so there can be little doubt but the colour will be durable. It is not in my power to say whether it may be used for dyeing; but I am inclined to think that the Chinese make Indian ink of rice, or some vegetable black.”

The importance of this discovery, if it answers the sanguine expectations of Mr. Gregson, cannot be doubted, since cargoes of grain and flour rendered almost useless in long voyages by heating, may be converted to these useful purposes, and thus their value greatly increased, and the drying quality will recommend their use, as lamp-black is much objected to on account of its slowness in drying.

Dr. HOWISON transmitted to this society a barrel of the preparation of tan, which weighed 54*lb.* with documents to prove that 110*lb.* had been prepared by him, at the rate of about sixteen shillings per cwt. but which in large quantities

might be manufactured at the rate of ten shillings per cwt.

This tanning principle was extracted from Mangrove bark, and the apparatus used for the purpose consisted of four wooden cisterns, resembling coolers, fitted with cocks, and so elevated one above another, as to admit of any liquid, contained in the higher cistern, running off into that immediately under it.

Dr. H. divided 400*lb.* of the bark (broke into small pieces) into three equal parts; one of which was thrown into each of the three highest cisterns. To the bark in the uppermost cistern he added 100 gallons of rain water, which were allowed to remain twelve hours. The infusion was then drawn off into the second, and, after standing for a similar period, into the third, and lastly into the fourth, which had been kept empty to receive the saturated infusion, to be farther concentrated by evaporation. The cocks belonging to each cistern, when once turned, were left open to admit of the infusion draining off completely.

The whole liquid collected into the evaporating cistern was exposed to the heat of the sun, until concentrated so as to resemble thick syrup, at which time the lixivium was reduced to about eight gallons. It was then drawn off clear from its precipitate into a copper boiler, in which it was boiled on a slow fire, and kept stirring, until the extract acquired a consistence that would just admit of its being poured into the barrel; in this state it had the appearance of pitch.

For this communication, which may prove of great value in commerce, the Society of Arts adjudged Dr. Howison their gold-medal. The Doctor has made a similar extract from Myrabolans, which is likely to be extremely useful both for tanning and dyeing.

Dr. Howison communicated the following process for printing on cotton cloth a permanent substantive black colour: Take some Malacca nuts which may be had in Bengal at the rate of two shillings per cwt. boil them in water in close earthen vessels, with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitish substance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts, rises to the surface, which whitish scum must be taken off and preserved. The cloth intended to be black must be printed with this scum and then dried; it is then to be passed through lime-water, which changes the printed figures on it to a full and permanent black.

Mr. MACHLACHLAN, of Calcutta, has communicated

communicated to this Society some directions for dying by means of the chaya, or red dye root, which has been long known as an astringent. The process is described as follows:—

1. The cloth is to be well washed, and then put into an earthen vessel, containing twelve ounces of chaya, or red root, with a gallon of water, and allowed to boil a short time over the fire.

2. The cloth is then to be washed in clean water and dried in the sun, and again put into a pot with one ounce of myrabolans, or galls coarsely powdered; and a gallon of clear water, and allowed to boil to one half; when cool, add to the mixture a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk. The cloth when well soaked, is to be dried in the sun.

3. Wash the cloth again in clear cold water, and dry it in the sun; immerse it into a gallon of water, a quarter of a pint of buffalo's milk, and a quarter of an ounce of the powdered galls. Soak it well in this mixture, and dry it in the sun; then let it be rolled up and beaten till it becomes soft.

4. Infuse into six quarts of cold water six ounces of red-wood shavings, and allow it to remain so two days. On the third day boil it down to two thirds the quantity, when the liquor will appear of a good bright red colour. To every quart of this add a quarter of an ounce of powdered alum; soak the cloth in it twice over, drying it between each time in the shade.

5. After three days wash it in clean water, and half-dry it in the sun; then immerse the cloth into five gallons of water at the temperature of 120° Fahrenheit, adding fifty ounces of powdered chaya, and allowing the whole to boil for three hours; let the cloth remain in it until the liquor is perfectly cool; then wring it gently, and hang it up in the sun to dry.

6. Mix together a pint measure of fresh sheep's dung, with a gallon of cold water, in which soak the cloth, and dry it in the sun.

7. Wash the cloth well in clean water, and spread it out in the sun on a sand bank for six hours, sprinkling it from time to time, as it dries, with clean water, and it will be finished of a very fine bright red colour. This process is for dying 4½ yards of broad cotton cloth.

Mr. Machlachlan observes in his communication, that many of the hills in Bahar, and other parts of India, contain immense quantities of mica, talc, or muscovy glass. The natives of India and China make splendid lanterns, shades, and ornaments of it, tinged of various fanciful colours; and it is also used by them in medicine. When calcined, it is considered as a specific in obstinate coughs and consumptions. When powdered, it serves to silver the Indian paper, used in letter-writing; and, in fact, it is applied to numberless purposes. The bazar price of that of the best quality, is six rupees (15s) for 84lbs. avoirdupoise, and it might be brought as ballast of ships at a trifling expence.

#### COLONIES AND TRADE.

This Society have adjudged gold medals to Mr. Clarke, of Montreal, and Mr. Schneider York, Upper Canada, and the silver medal to Mr. Daniel Mosher, Kingston, for the culture of hemp in different parts of Canada. It seems from fair and repeated trials that the samples of hemp sent from Canada are not equal to that cultivated at Petersburg; but this seems owing to bad management, and it is the opinion of some manufacturers here, that when proper attention is paid to the preparation, the Canada hemp will be equal to the best of that imported from Russia, particularly for the purpose of net-making. "As a proof of the general strength of it," says Mr. Rick, "I have made that kind of trial of it adopted by government, and required by them in their contracts, and find that out of sixteen threads, the whole, separately, carried three quarters of a hundred weight, which is the weight required by them at three feet length; and that fifteen of the sixteen carried one hundred weight, and would have carried more."

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BARNET'S (BIRMINGHAM), for a *Parasol*.

THE great and almost universal demand for umbrellas and parasols has rendered a business, which scarcely existed in

the metropolis thirty years ago, one of the most considerable now in being. At a period much less than this, few men were to be seen in the streets with an umbrella even in wet weather; but now in a rainy day scarcely



tion; but Mr. B. says, that its construction may be varied so that the same principle is adhered to, viz. to strain the cloth or stuff from selvage to selvage, or lilt to lilt, by which means the operation of cropping, shearing, &c. is so much facilitated; and the workman enabled to produce better work, and in less time than he could by any former method.

MR. JONATHAN HORNBLOWER'S (PENRYN), for a new invented Steam Wheel or Engine, for raising Water.

By this invention the steam is made to pass from boilers, of any common construction, into steam vessels, so contrived and disposed as to produce an immediate circular motion round an axis, and thereby communicate a rotary motion also to other parts, that may be appended to, or connected with the machines, without the intervention of wheel-work, and other complicated machinery, which has hitherto been found necessary, where motions that are rotative are produced by means of such as are rectilinear and interchangeable.

2. The steam is made to operate on certain moveable parts, so connected with an axle within the aforesaid vessel, that they occasionally, and alternately, present unequal areas to the action of the steam; by which means the equipoise, which would otherwise exist, on opposite sides of the axis, is done away.

3. The moveable parts which compose the said unequal areas do successively form a partition, constituting two several apartments in the said steam vessels, so that in the act of their interchanges a continuous circular motion is produced, without suffering any communication to exist between the aforesaid two apartments.

4. The steam vessel is so constructed as

for one of its apartments to receive a constant supply of steam from the boiler, whilst the other apartment communicates uninterruptedly with the condensing apparatus.

From the practical application of the aforesaid principles, Mr. H. says, he obviates all those inconveniences attendant on such steam engines as are retarded in their operations from *visinertia*, as often as the direction of their motions are reversed, or such as require fly-wheels, of a magnitude so enormous as to occasion a vast absorption of power.

MR. BENJAMIN BATLEY'S (QUEEN-STREET, CHEAPSIDE), for a new Method of refining Sugars.

It is, perhaps, not generally known to the public, that sugar is refined by means of bullock's blood, often made use of in a state of putridity, which Mr. Batley conceives may, without the greatest care in the operation, be mischievous to the health of those who are in the constant habit of using it as an article of diet. He has, therefore, after many experiments, found that milk may be substituted very successfully in the stead of blood, and according to the specification before us: He first charges the pans with the usual quantity of lime water, and to each ton weight of sugar he adds ten gallons of milk, more or less, according to the quality of the sugar; of which five gallons is to be mixed with the water, and after the sugar is *skipped*, it is to remain in the pan till the next morning. The whole is then to be stirred together, and when the scum is taken off, more milk is to be added, and the same process repeated till the liquor is perfectly cleared.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

*The Ascension, an upright Print, 34 by 19. Engraved by Messrs. Facius, from a Picture painted by Benjamin West, Esq. R. A. and published by Boydell and Co.*

THE original picture from which this print is engraved must be in the recollection of many of our readers. Like most of the capital pictures painted by the President of the Royal Academy, it is

well studied and properly balanced; the figures correctly drawn and judiciously grouped. Great attention has been paid to this copy; the lights and shadows are very skillfully managed; and, being of a large size, it has, when printed in colours, a very picturesque appearance, and an agreeable and peculiarly brilliant effect.

Plate I. of a Panoramic View of St. Petersburg, dedicated, by Permission, to his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. Drawn on the Spot by F. A. Atkinson, from the Observatory of the Academy of Sciences. Published by Boydell and Co. Size 31 by 17.

This the first of a series of four prints, which it is intended to publish from drawings by the same artist, and they will form an interesting view of this capital city. The four drawings were originally intended to have been combined, and to have been formed into a Panorama, and they would have made a very fine one; but from not meeting with a suitable place for exhibition, or some other cause, that plan was abandoned, and they are submitted to the public in the above prints. To render views of towns and cities correct, and at the same time picturesque, is not an easy task. Among the numerous artists who have painted them, from Canaletti to Marlow, how few have been successful! In this delineation it may be safely affirmed, that the difficulty is surmounted; for it is in an eminent degree picturesque and agreeable. If we may be permitted to adopt a technical phrase, taken as a whole, it has what painters sometimes call a peculiarly pleasing eye. Those who have not seen the place cannot judge of the accuracy of the delineation; but from the information of some persons who have resided in Russia, and from the well known abilities of the artist, we have reason to believe that it is singularly correct.

Hamlet. T. Lawrence, R. A. pinxt. S. W. Reynolds, sculpt. Published by Boydell and Co. Alas! poor Yorick.

The original picture from which this is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803, and was, as far as we recollect, considered as a portrait of Mr. Kemble. It is not, however, a very striking resemblance. It is engraved in mezzotint, and the general effect solemn, impressive, and highly appropriate to the scene and subject. Taken as a whole, it must be classed as a very fine print, though it would perhaps have been better if the right leg and thigh had been a little more distinctly made out. In the picture they were separated from the cloak by the local colouring, but in the print they are lost and confused in the shadows. It is intended as a companion print to the *Rolla*, which was published some time since.

The Grandmother's Blessing. Painted by Robert Smirke. Engraved by W. Evans. Published

by Boydell and Co. and dedicated to their Majesties. The Size 24 by 19.

This is intended as a companion print to one entitled *Conjugal Affection*, engraved from a picture painted by the same artist, and now in the Council Chamber at Guildhall. For those who are not satisfied with any other delineations than such as represent the heroic achievements of high and exalted characters, this print is not calculated. Like the companion picture, it is an admirable and interesting representation of a domestic scene, where the characters are taken from the middle ranks of life; and may be considered as coming home to all men's business and bosoms. It is an address to the mind, in a language which may be understood by all who have understanding; and will be felt by all who have feeling. With regard to the executive part, the print is very correctly copied from the picture.

Una, from Spencer's *Faerie Queen*. Designed, engraved, and published, by R. Westall, R. A. May, 1805.

The elegant and poetical design from which this print is engraved, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804, and is said to be a portrait of Miss Estlin. It is engraved in the same manner as some others which he has published, and is, we believe, etched in a soft ground, and the flesh-colour, &c. afterwards wrought up with a pencil. Be that as it may, it is certainly the best style that could be adopted for imitating drawings of this description; and though the process must be rather tedious, the effect is extremely picturesque, and in almost every particular equal to the original.

Mr. Ackerman has published a print, representing

*The Launching of his Majesty's Ship Hibernia, of 120 Guns; Circe and Pallas Frigates, of 32 Guns each; and the Unlocking the St. George, of 98 Guns, having undergone a complete Repair, on the 17th of November, 1804. R. Parker del. Bluck sculpt.*

It is dedicated to Lord St Vincent, and shews the effect produced by his Lordship's mode of working the shipwrights, under the direction of Joshua Tucker, Esq. &c. &c. When printed in colours, it is infinitely more picturesque than marine subjects usually are; the shiping is very correctly drawn, and immanent groups of little figures in the surrounding boats, &c. have an action and spirit that is very rarely given to such minute delineations. The whole is very well engraved.

From the same publisher we have No. I. of a series of heads engraved in chalks, by T. Nugent, for the improvement of those who are learning drawing. This Number contains four heads, viz.

*Ariadne and Diana, drawn by L. De Longstre; Minerva, by J. Agar; and Sapina, by Maria Cosway.*

These heads are as large as life, and admirably calculated for the improvement of young practitioners in the art, being in a free and easy style, and the air of the heads, especially the *Ariadne*, is unaffected and pleasing. They are as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper; the two first are *en profile*, the others are full faces. No. II. is announced for speedy publication.

The twelve small coloured prints, on half a sheet of paper, for card-marks, are, in this age of pictures and prints, a novel and good thought. The different groupes are in small squares, principally caricature subjects, representing French and English travelling, fashion, &c. and considering their reduced size, they are very whimsically characteristic.

Mr. Ackerman has also published Proposals for publishing by subscription, to be paid on delivery, two prints, from the interesting views in the City of Dublin, after drawings made by T. S. Roberts, and executed in a style not to be distinguished from the originals. Size 35 by 28 inches. The first represents a *South View on the River Liffey*, taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market.

The second, a *View of College Green, Westmoreland street, part of Sackville-street, and Carlisle Bridge*, taken from Grafton-street. To be ready on or before Christmas next.

We have had frequent occasion to speak of the works of Mr. Roberts, and from the taste and abilities he has displayed in his preceding productions, we form very high expectations of these two prints.

*Ruth and her Mother; and Ruth and Boaz; Companion Prints. H. Singleton pinxt. H. Gillbank sculpt. Published by James Daniell, Strand.*

The only historical subjects which our early painters attempted to delineate, were built upon scripture history, or the strange legendary stories of their canonized saints. The suppression of monasteries, and prohibition of pictures in churches, induced the few artists we had to change their style, and, as in other things, the change was carried to an extreme; for

though the Bible abounds in subjects admirably calculated for the pencil, our modern painters have rarely adopted them. We were therefore glad to see the two above subjects chosen by Mr. Singleton, and he has treated them in an interesting and agreeable manner: the engravings, which are in mezzotinto, are worthy of the pictures, and both together form a very pleasing pair of furniture prints.

*Love, Coquetry—Companion Prints. H. Singleton, pinxt. A. Cardon, sculpt.*

To allegorical personages we never had much partiality, but in this little piece of fancy prints they are agreeably and naturally introduced, and well enough engraved in the chalk manner.

The panoramic style of painting is no longer to be considered as a novelty, but it still retains its attractions as a wonderful appropriation of the deception to be produced by perspective, and a grand application of the art of painting. There are now three Panoramas exhibited to the public, in different places, viz.—The View of Edinburgh, in Leicester-square; The Battle of Agincourt, at the Lyceum; and the Bay of Naples, in the Strand. All these have great merit, but taken in every point of view, the Bay of Naples is, perhaps, the superior picture.

The Morland-Gallery, at Macklin's Room, in Fleet-street, continues open. It contains 95 pictures of very unequal merit: the marine subjects are in general inferior to the land scenery; some of them are feeble, and the foam, like that formerly painted by French artists, reminds the spectator of the curls of a periwig. In sheep, hogs, and rutties, especially the rutties of the stable, he was at home, and his works are of a very superior class to those of some other artists that we could mention, whose names rank very high, but whose reputations have been obtained by their exact imitations of the manners of preceding painters. They studied *pictures*, but Morland studied *nature*, and his peculiar taste led him to scenes where he saw the subjects he painted in all their varieties. In consequence of this, his figures, animals, &c. "Are English, English, Sirs, from top to toe." Many of his little simple subjects are overwhelmed with superb frames, of a prodigious, and in some cases, we think, of a preposterous depth. However, to those who wish to contemplate nature as it is in our own country, the whole, taken together, will afford much entertainment; and

after what has been said; it is but fair to enumerate some of the leading pictures.

No. 6. Represents *Travellers benighted*. This is a candle-light scene, previous to painting which, many of our artists would have inspected a picture by Schalkin, but Morland has consulted a better guide, he has evidently inspected nature.

From No. 11. which represents the *Inside of a Stable*, Mr. J. R. Smith has engraved a very fine print. The figures are admirably drawn, and the general effect of this picture is as fine as Teniers.

No. 13. Represents *Two Pigs*, and is in his very best style.

No. 19. Is a *Dead Pig*—a strange subject for an *English* artist, but it is solid, and peculiarly rich in the colouring.

No. 24. The portrait of the *Superintendent of a Brick-kiln* (said to be painted in twenty minutes) is a most spirited sketch.

No. 52. The *Passing Shower*. Simple, but chaste and natural, and the sky, exactly as we have seen it in nature.

No. 58. Is an admirable *Moon-light*.

No. 66. Is a delightful picture, composed of next to nothing; indeed it is to the praise of Morland that he rarely crowds his canvas with unnecessary objects. We never see a figure to be let.

No. 70. The *High Mettled Racer*, a very good picture, built upon Dibden's ballad.

No. 60. Represents a *Sheep* as large as life, and it is not easy to conceive that nature can be represented in a more accurate mirror.

No. 62. Is a small view of a *Slaughter-house*, and the sheep, though fine as those of Berghem, are not of the same country; they are completely English.

The British Institution, for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, &c. which we mentioned in a former Retrospect, is now in a way of being matured. The Society have laid out 4,500l. of the subscriptions already received in the purchase of the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-Mall; so that they will, at all events, have a central situation and good light, for such pictures as they exhibit to the inspection of the public.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Six English Canzonets, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to the Queen, by John Peter Salomon, Esq.* 10s. 6d.

THIS work is of very distinguished merit. Beauty of fancy, felicity of expression, and mastery of modulation are the leading characteristics of almost every page. The meaning and sentiment of the poetry has been so scrupulously attended to as to place Mr. Salomon very high in the rank of composers of good sense, as well as of fine imagination, and to evince a judgment matured not only by the acquisition of science but by the study of the *belles lettres*. A production so greatly calculated to gratify amateurs of clear discernment and pure taste will, we hope, meet with such encouragement as to induce this excellent and justly esteemed musician to speedily oblige the public with another effort of his muse.

*A grand Sonata for the Piano-forte; composed by Joseph Woelfl.* 4s.

Mr. Woelfl, a recent visitor to this country, and with whose extraordinary powers on the piano-forte we are not unacquainted, has exhibited great ingenuity

and a profundity of judgment in this production. The passages are, for the most part, of a very original cast; and the auxiliary sharps and flats are introduced with an address that argues the most familiar acquaintance with every intricacy of extraneous modulation; and though we cannot aver that all the ideas are equally fascinating, yet are they in every instance so skilfully displayed and tastefully decorated as to produce a very interesting effect, and convince every refined hearer of the richness of science and solid judgment of the composer.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, composed in a familiar Style, for the Improvement of young Practitioners, and dedicated to Miss Frances Greene, by Julian Ruyby,* 4s.

The style and plan of these sonatas are explained in the title; we have therefore only to speak of the merit of the execution, as conformable to the design; and, taking them in this point of view, we cannot but award great praise to their young author. He has evidently, amidst the free indulgence of his fancy, studiously consulted the convenience of the learner; and has so successfully blended the gratification

of the ear with the improvement of the finger as to ensure the earnest thanks of every juvenile practitioner.

*The celebrated Overture of Demophon; arranged for the Piano-forte by T. Latour, Esq.* 2s.

This fine, expressive overture, though not, perhaps, so perfectly calculated for a piano-forte exercise as some others, has been turned to great account by Mr. Latour's adaptation. The score is ably compressed, and the passages are so well disposed for the band, as to facilitate their execution and produce a pleasantness of effect that could not have been expected from a less skilful master.

*"Rest, Lady Fair;" a Ballad for Three Voices, as sung by Messrs. Terrail, Vaughan, and T. Sale, at the Glee Club; dedicated to T. Moore, Esq.* 2s.

This ballad, or glee, is intended as an answer to "Oh, Lady fair!" and is no unworthy companion to that pleasing and popular composition. The ideas are easy, natural, and unaffected; and the combination of the voices displays a degree of musical intelligence every way sufficient for a production of this scope.

*"The Violet of the Vale;" a Ballad sung by Miss Tennant, at the Vocal Concerts, Hanover-square; composed by J. F. Burrows.* 1s.

The melody of this song, the words of which are by Mr. Rannie, exhibits the picture of a mind fertile and tasteful, but, perhaps, without that perfect ease and finish which only experience and length of study can attain. The ideas are elegantly turned, but some of the *distances* are too sudden, while obvious opportunities of expression have been missed.

*Lucy, a Ballad; sung by Mrs. Mountain, with universal Applause; composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Harriet Hutchinson, by James Henry Leffler.* 1s.

Mr. Bloomfield, the celebrated author of the "Farmer's Boy," has supplied the poetry of "Lucy;" and Mr. Leffler, we must say, has, in his melody, kept pace with his author's purity of idea, and ease of diction. In a word, "Lucy" is a very engaging and interesting little ballad.

*The favourite Air of "Laurette;" composed by H. Smart; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte or Harp, and inscribed to Miss Beechey, by Joseph Major.* 2s.

Mr. Major has converted this popular

air into a rondo that will, we predict, become equally prevalent. The digressive matter blends well with the theme, and the passages, while they must gratify every cultivated ear, afford that practice for the finger by which it cannot fail to be improved.

*"Poor Kate who sells Brier;" a Ballad; sung by Miss Tyrer, at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written and composed by William John Rhodes.* 1s.

"Poor Kate" tells her tale in a melody as simple and natural as her own character; and this we deem the first merit in a song of this kind. Among the lovers of unaffected, artless air, Mr. Rhodes, we are convinced, will gain by this little effort many admirers.

*"The Maid of Seaton Vale," a Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Rannie; composed and dedicated to Mrs. Finlason, by John Ross, Esq.* 1s.

In the "Maid of Seaton," we find much sweetness of melody and tenderness of expression. The ideas flow out of each other with ease and nature, and the effect of the whole worthy the well-known talents from which the melody springs.

*A new Overture for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Maria Place, by J. Latour, Esq.* 2s.

This overture, in which Mr. Latour has introduced the favourite air of "Go George, I can't endure you," is throughout conceived with much spirit, and produces an effect that evinces a particular happiness of talent for this light, easy, and pleasing species of composition. Piano-forte students who have not yet arrived at the higher stages of execution will find this an agreeable and improving exercise.

*"Orphan Mary; or, the Strawberry Girl;" sung by Mrs. Herbert, in the New Pantomime; of "Laugh and lay down; or Harlequin King of Spades;" composed by J. Sanderson.* 1s.

This is one of those many little efforts which, without any striking merit or peculiarity of character, please the general ear, and add to the general stock of ordinary entertainment.



## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed in the present Session of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.*

The New Duties imposed in the present Session of Parliament, are—By the Acts 45 Geo. iii. cap. 11. on Postages.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 13. on Pleasure Horses.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 14. on Salt.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 15. on Property or Income.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 28. on Legacies.—45 Geo. iii. cap. 30. on Excise and Custom Duties.

OF the increased Rates of Postage under the authority of the first-mentioned Act, every one must now be well informed; but it is proper to observe that the Duty on Pleasure Horses has been increased one-fifth. The Tax on Property or Income, one-fourth. The Duty on Salt one-half; and the Excise and Custom Duties (which cannot be detailed in this Miscellany) in a certain proportion.

Amongst new Acts the first that requires notice, is the Stat. 45 Geo. 3. cap. 28. imposing a Duty on Legacies; the enactments of which are as follows:—

There shall be paid upon all legacies, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, whether the same be charged upon any real or personal estate; and upon all residues or shares of personal estate left by any will or testamentary instrument, or divided by force of the statute of distributions, or the custom of any province or place; and upon monies, or residues or shares of monies, arising from the sale of real estates, by duty, will, or testamentary instrument, directed to be sold; the duties following—that is to say,

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds or more, given by any will or testamentary instrument, for the benefit of any child, or descendant of any child, and charged upon any real or personal estate, or on monies arising from the sale of any real estate, and upon the clear residue of every person dying testate or intestate, and upon every part of the clear residue devised to any person of any monies arising by the sale of any real estate, by any will or testamentary instrument directed to be sold, provided such person shall leave any personal or real estate of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds in the whole, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies (if any) the sum of one pound for every one hundred pounds of the value of any such legacy or residue, and after the same rate for any greater or less sum.

Upon every legacy of twenty pounds

charged upon any real estate, or monies arising from the sale of any real estate, directed to be sold, of the clear value of one hundred pounds, and upon such monies, and the clear residue, after payment of debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which, if payable out of any personal estate\*, would by virtue of 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98. have been chargeable with any of the duties of two pounds ten shillings, four pounds, and five pounds; the like duty of two pounds ten shillings, four pounds, and five pounds for every one hundred pounds of the amount of such legacy, or residue; and after the same rate for any greater or less sum.

Upon every legacy arising out of any personal estate, and upon the residue of any personal estate, for which a duty of eight pounds per cent. is now payable under the said act, an additional duty of two pounds.

\* The old duties on legacies are, by 44 Geo. 3. cap. 98, as follows:—Legacy, specific or pecuniary, or of any other description, of the amount or value of twenty pounds or more, and also upon the clear residue of the personal estate of every person, whether testate or intestate, and who shall leave any personal estate of the clear value of one hundred pounds, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges, and specific and pecuniary legacies (if any) where any such legacy, or any residue shall be given, or shall pass to a brother or sister, or any descendant of a brother or sister, for every one hundred pounds of the value of any such legacy or residue, and so after the same rate for any greater or less sum, to be paid on the receipt for such legacy or residue, 2l. 10s.

A brother or sister of a father or mother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a father or mother of the deceased, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 4l.

A brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister of a grandfather or grandmother of the deceased, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 5l.

To or for the benefit of any person, in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than as above described, or any stranger in blood, for every one hundred pounds of the value, 8l.

Exemptions ] Legacy, or any residue which shall be given or shall pass to or for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased, or any of the royal family.

Upon every legacy of the value of twenty pounds or more, charged upon any real estate, or monies arising from the sale of any real estate, of the clear value in the whole of one hundred pounds, and upon the clear residue of such monies, after deducting debts, funeral expences, and other charges and legacies, if any, and which shall be given for the benefit of any person whose legacy or residue, if arising out of personal estate, would be now chargeable with eight pounds per centum, a duty of ten pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of such legacy or monies.

The duties granted by this act shall not be charged in respect of any legacies satisfied out of any real or personal estate, or in respect of any share of any personal estate of any person dying before April 5, 1805.

Nor any legacy or residue which shall be given or paid to the husband or wife of the deceased, or any of the royal family.

Every gift by any will or testamentary instrument of any person dying after the 5th of April, 1805, which shall have effect, or be satisfied out of personal estate, now payable only in respect of those coming out of personal estates, and not in respect of such as were charged on real estates, or which shall have been made payable out of any real estate, or be directed to be satisfied out of any monies to arise by the sale of any real estate, whether by way of annuity, or in any other form, shall be deemed to be a legacy: provided that nothing herein shall extend to the charging with the duties any specific sum of money, or any share thereof charged by any marriage settlement or deed, upon a real estate, in any case in which any such specific sum shall be appointed by any will or testamentary instrument, under any power by any such marriage-settlement or deed.

The duties granted upon legacies charged upon any real estate shall be paid by the trustees; or if there shall be no trustees, then by the person entitled to such real estate, subject to such legacy, or by the person required to pay any such legacy; and the said duties shall be retained by the person paying any such legacy according to the regulations of 36 Geo. 3. chap. 52.

“An Act for allowing a certain Proportion of the Militia in Great Britain voluntarily to enlist in His Majesty's Regular Forces and Royal Marines. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 31.” (Passed 10th April, 1805.)

His Majesty may appoint regiments of

the regular forces and divisions of the marines in which militia men may enlist.

But the number of men to be enlisted shall not exceed the number then serving above the original quota of the county, nor more than one serjeant and one corporal for every twenty private men.

His Majesty may appoint officers to approve or reject the men, but none shall be rejected who are five feet four inches, and under 35 years of age, and not disabled.

As soon as the number to be enlisted from any regiment is ascertained, they shall be discharged, and shall, if approved, be attested for general service in the regiments they have declared their intention to enlist, and shall be entitled to the bounty of ten guineas; of which three shall be paid to such man on his approval, and the remainder as soon as he shall arrive at the head quarters of the regiment or division into which he shall have enlisted, together with subsistence, pay, and cloathing.

No person in confinement, under sentence of a court-martial, shall be entitled to enlist until he shall have suffered the sentence of a court martial; nor any who have been in confinement or sentenced to punishment within a certain period without consent of the commanding officer.

No serjant or corporal shall enlist into the artillery as such.

Also, no adjutant's clerk, or regimental clerk, drummer, or musician in the band, or armourer, shall be entitled to enlist without the consent of the commanding officer; and commanding officers may refuse to discharge men upon assigning sufficient cause to the general commanding the district, or to the adjutant-general.

No person shall be drafted from the regiment in which he enlisted unless first wholly discharged from all service whatever.

*This act was passed to answer the regular army, by reducing the militia to its original standard, and permitting the surplus strength thereof to be transposed to the regular forces and royal marines. To induce voluntary offers of service therein, a bounty of ten guineas is granted to each man, and the foregoing abstract contains the substance of such clauses as relate to the privileges and immunities of the men who may enlist under the authority of the act; the clauses omitted relate merely to official regulations.*

Erratum in the Essay in Vindication of Locke (No. 130):—for “conspicuous,” read “perspicuous.”

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

*Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**D**R. YOUNG's Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts, delivered two years ago in the theatre of the Royal Institution, is now printing, with considerable additions and improvements. The work will consist of two volumes quarto; the first containing the text of the Lectures, nearly as they were delivered, but with such alterations as are calculated to make them still more intelligible to the most uninformed readers. The Lectures are followed by a copious series of plates, illustrative of every department of mechanical and physical science. The second volume contains, in the first place, the mathematical elements of natural philosophy, deduced from first principles, and, in many instances, extended by new investigations; secondly, a methodical catalogue of works relating to natural philosophy and the arts, with about ten thousand references to particular memoirs and passages, and a number of useful tables and of concise abstracts and remarks; and, lastly, a collection of the author's miscellaneous papers, reprinted with some alterations, principally from the Philosophical Transactions. The work is expected to be completed early in the next winter.

The M. S. of the fourth volume of the Life of General WASHINGTON has reached London; and the quarto edition will make its appearance early in August.

Mr. THELWALL continues to deliver his Lectures on Elocution and Criticism, in various places in Yorkshire and Lancashire, with a degree of success almost without example. So much is the temper of the times changed, that his principal patrons are among the Clergy, who have every where been forward to bear public testimony of his merit. We learn that he intends to repeat them in the metropolis in the ensuing winter.

Mr. T. C. BANKES is preparing for the press, in two volumes, the extinct Peerage of England; giving an account of all the peers who have been created, and whose titles now are either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct; with their descents, marriages, and issues, public employments, and most memorable actions, from the Norman conquest to the year 1803.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 132.

A new volume of the valuable Transactions of the London Medical Society is announced as ready for publication.

A new society has been lately instituted; under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are to promote a spirit of harmony among the members of the profession.—Dr. SAUNDERS is the President.

Dr. ARNEMAN, of Hamburgh, late Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen, and member of most of the Philosophical and Medical Societies in Europe and America, has undertaken to superintend the foreign department of the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, vacant by the decease of the late Dr. NOEHDEN. The high consideration in which the MEDICAL JOURNAL is held on the Continent, cannot fail to be increased by this arrangement; and it may not be improper to add, for the information of the correspondents of this work, that of the unprecedented number of two thousand five hundred copies, which are circulated every month, nearly one thousand copies are sent to the Continent, to the East and West Indies, and to North America. The advantages of so large a monthly circulation is, in this work, equally felt by readers and by correspondents.

Mr. COTTLE (the author of Alfred) is engaged in writing an heroic poem on the subjugation of Wales by Edward I. entitled The Fall of Cambria.

Mr. IRVING, author of the Lives of the Scottish Poets, lately published in two volumes octavo, is now engaged in preparing for the press, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT is printing a Collection of Sonnets, which, from the known taste of the editor, may be expected to be strictly classical.

The Rev. Dr. KELLY, one of the translators of the Manks Bible, rector of Copford, and vicar of Ardleigh, Essex, has in the press a Triglott Dictionary of the Gaelic Language; as spoken in Man, Scotland, and Ireland: together with the English.

Mr. BASIL MONTAGUE is engaged on A Treatise on the Law of Bankrupts.

H

Dr.

Dr. MAJOR is engaged in a tour of Wales, and is collecting materials for an Account of its Agriculture, Manners of the People, their Customs, Habits, &c. &c. A draftsman of taste and accuracy makes one of his party; and the whole journey will have for its object science and scenery, pleasure and information. The principality has been often trod, but it is by no means beaten; ever affording new sources of remark for use and beauty.

Mrs. TEMPLE, mother of the young lady whose poetry has so frequently gratified the readers of the Monthly Magazine, has finished a novel, under the title of Ferdinand Fitz-Ormond, which will speedily make its appearance, in four volumes.

Mr. CROCKER, an eminent land surveyor, of Frome, in Somersetshire, is engaged upon a Systematic Treatise on Land Surveying. This important practical art, said to have given rise to Geometry, has never been treated in a manner worthy of its importance, and the authors who have treated of it have either been deficient in mathematical knowledge, or without experience in practice. Mr. CROCKER unites both these requisites in a super-eminent degree.

The new edition of Dr. WATKINS'S Biographical Dictionary, in the improvement of which he has been employed nearly two years, is almost completed, and will be ready for publication in the month of September. It will include upwards of ten thousand persons, with the authority annexed to each article.

Mr. YOUNG has commenced the new series of his Annals of Agriculture, and the first quarterly number appeared on the first day of July. In future, a volume of four quarterly Numbers will be completed annually.

A selection of all the best epigrams in the English language will speedily appear, under the title of the British Martial.

Mr. BELOE is printing Anecdotes of Literature, from rare books in the British Museum and other valuable libraries.

Mr. ROBERTS, author of a Treatise on Voluntary and Fraudulent Conveyances, is preparing a Treatise on the great Statute of Frauds and Perjuries; in which the influence of that statute upon contracts for sales, wills, judgments, and executions, will be the subject principally considered.

Dr. TROTTER, of Newcastle, is preparing for the press An Inquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases commonly called Nervous, Biliary, Indigestion, &c.

The Life of the late Mr. GEORGE MORLAND is printing, in folio.

Mr. CRUISE is preparing for the press the fifth and sixth volumes of his Digest of the Laws of England respecting real Property.

Mr. BIGLAND, author of Letters on History, has announced a Collection of Essays to be published by subscription.

Mr. LESLIE has circulated Proposals for publishing by subscription a Dictionary of the synonymous Words and technical Terms in the English Language.

Mr. W. HOOKER, a pupil of Mr. BAUER, botanic painter to his Majesty, has commenced the publication of a work under the title of Paradisus Londinensis; containing coloured figures of new and rare plants cultivated in the vicinity of London.

The second volume of BELL'S Surgery, containing operations of surgery, may be expected in a short time.

Dr. EDWARD GOODMAN CLARKE, author of *Medicina Praxeos Compendium*, has in the press a new work on the Practice of Phylis.

Dr. MUNKHOUSE, of Queen's College, Oxford, has in the press three volumes of Sermons.

Mr. LOUIS JONSON has commenced the publication of a work entitled Devotional Harmony. The words are selected from various psalms and hymns in common use, and the music from the most eminent composers. No new tune will be inserted that will not stand the test of musical criticism.

Mr. SWINBURNE is engaged in a Picturesque Tour through Spain; which will be illustrated with twenty-two plates, and will be finished early in 1806.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant, by a Lincolnshire Grazier, is printing.

In November next will be published, in quarto, the first volume of Mr. LYSONS'S *Magna Britannia Illustrata*.

Dr. R. JACKSON has nearly ready for publication A System of medical Arrangement for Armies.

A new work, under the title of London Cries, or Pictures of Riot and Distress, in a Poem, by a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, will soon appear.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH, of Newburgh, in Fifeshire, has issued Proposals for publishing an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language.

Mr. JONAS, author of An Abridgment of the Excise Laws, intends shortly to publish A new and complete Art of Gauging.

Mr. JOHN NEWLAND, of the Inner Temple, is preparing a Treatise on Contracts, as far as they fall within the jurisdiction of a court of equity.

The fifth volume of the Supplement to Mr. VINER's Abridgment is preparing for publication.

Mr. W. D. EVANS has in the press A Translation of POTHIER's Treatise on Obligations; with Illustrations adapted to the English Law.

Dr. GRIFFITHS, author of a volume of Travels, is engaged on a translation of LENOIR's French Monuments; which will extend to about six volumes octavo.

Mrs. JACKSON, widow of J. JACKSON, Esq. Advocate General of Jamaica, has in the press Dialogues on the Doctrines and Duties of Christianity.

A Board of Health has lately been established for the purpose of preparing and digesting regulations for the most speedy and effectual modes of guarding against the introduction and spreading of infection, and for purifying any ship or house in case any contagious disorder should manifest itself in any part of the United Kingdom. This Board is to hold its meetings at Somerset-Place, and it is composed of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr. Reynolds, Sir Francis Milman, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Heberden, Sir Alexander Monro, and Dr. Harness.

Mr. NICHOLSON and others have been investigating the cause of the noise in water just before it boils, which is usually called *simmering*; and, from some experiments, it seems to be occasioned by the condensation of steam bubbles, in their ascent through the cold fluid above.

Mr. STODART gives the following as a good method of gilding upon steel:—To a saturated solution of gold in nitromuriatic acid, add about three times the quantity of pure sulphuric ether, and agitate them together for a short time. The gold will soon be taken up by the ether in the form of nitro-muriate of gold, leaving the remaining acid colourless at the bottom of the vessel, which must be drawn off by means of a stop-cock. The acid being discharged, the instrument to be gilt, having been previously well polished and wiped clean, is to be dipped for an instant into the ethereal solution, and on withdrawing it, as instantly washed by agitation in clear water, to get rid of a small portion of acid necessarily taken up with the metal. If this be neatly done, the surface of the steel will be completely and very beautifully covered with gold.

The travels undertaken by Messrs. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND, into the interior of America excite general interest. In fact, there are few countries so worthy of the attention and investigation of enlightened men, and few travellers have combined with the spirit of observation, and the numerous attainments and talents possessed by Messrs. VON HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, such ardour for the improvement of the sciences, such courage and success in the execution of the plan they had formed. Messrs. LEVRAULT, SCHÖLL, and Co. have published a Prospectus of the Travels of these gentlemen, the publication of which has been committed to them by the authors. Travellers, say they, have, in general, introduced all their observations into the body of their works. M. VON HUMBOLDT has, however, thought proper to follow a contrary method, and to treat separately of objects which are of a different nature. He is, therefore, determined first to give to the public detached collections containing whatever relates more particularly to astronomy, geology, botany, zoology, &c. before he publishes what may properly be denominated his Travels, which will embrace every thing connected with general physics, the origin of nations, their manners, their civilization, prosperity, antiquities, commerce, and political economy. Of this portion of his observations, and the History of his Travels, he will at present publish only an abridged account, entitled Abridged Relation of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the new Continent, in the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803. Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, continue the publishers, being united by the ties of the most intimate friendship, having shared all the fatigues and all the dangers of this expedition, have agreed that all their publications shall bear their names conjointly. The preface of each work will announce to which of the two each distinct part belongs. This arrangement will accelerate the enjoyment of the public, and will facilitate to a greater number the means of acquiring what will demand a less advance at a time. Besides, it is not agreeable to be interrupted in the midst of a narrative, sometimes by the details of an astronomical observation, and at others by the description of a plant or an unknown animal. He will publish, at the same time, his astronomical observations, and the tables of his barometrical and geodesical measures, under the title of Collection of astronomical Obser-

vations, and Measures executed in the New Continent; and, as in his Voyage, he confines himself in mentioning an altitude to the statement of it, without saying whether it was found by the barometer or whether it was founded on geodesical measures. M. HUMBOLDT then collects into a separate work all the phenomena presented by the atmosphere and the soil of the equinoctial regions. This work, the result of all the investigations undertaken by our philosopher during his five years travels in both hemispheres, is entitled, *Essay on the Geography of Plants, or physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on the Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 10° South and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803.* A large plate represents a section passing over the summit of Chimborazo, carried from the coasts of the South Sea to the shores of Brazil. It indicates the progressive vegetation from the interior of the soil which contains cryptogamous plants, to the perpetual snows which are the limits of all vegetation. Among these is distinguished the vegetation of palm-trees, &c. that of fern-trees, quinquina, and gramineous plants. The name of each plant is written at the height at which it is found, according to the measures determined by M. VON HUMBOLDT. Fourteen scales, placed on each side of the table, relate to the chemical composition of the air, of its temperature, of its hygroscoical and cyanometrical state, of the electrical phenomena, of the horizontal refraction, of the decrease of gravitation, of the culture of the soil, of the height at which the different kinds of tropical animals live, &c. It is, without doubt, the most general physical table, of any portion of the globe, ever attempted. The same book-sellers are likewise printing two other works, which belong to descriptive natural history; one on botany and the other on zoology. The herbarium which these travellers brought from Mexico, the Cordilleras of the Andes, the Oronoko, Rio Negro, and the river of Amazons, is one of the richest in exotic plants that was ever conveyed to Europe. Having long resided in countries which no botanist had ever visited before them, it is easy to conceive how many new genera and species there must be among the 6300 kinds which they collected under the tropics of the new continent. Were they to publish at once the systematic description of all these vegetables, they would employ several years in ascertaining what is really

new, or they would run the risk of publishing, under new names, plants already known. It therefore appeared preferable to give, without any regular order, the designs of the new genera and species, which they have been able sufficiently to determine, and to publish at a subsequent period, a work without plates, which contain the diagnoses of all the species, systematically arranged. It is with this view that they publish the *Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito and Peru, on the Banks of Rio Negro, the Oronoko, and the River of Amazons.* Messrs. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND have been equally fortunate in making interesting discoveries in zoology and comparative anatomy. They have collected, in great numbers, descriptions of animals hitherto unknown; monkeys, birds, fish, amphibious animals; for example, the axalotl of the lakes of Mexico, a problematical animal of a nature similar to theameleon. M. VON HUMBOLDT has made drawings of numerous objects of comparative anatomy, relative to the crocodile, the sea-cow, the sloth, the lama, and the larynx of monkeys and birds. He has brought over a collection of skulls of Indians, Mexicans, Peruvians, and natives of the banks of the Oronoko; and these drawings are not less interesting for the history of the different races of our species than for anatomy. These materials, among which will be found a notice on the fossile elephants' teeth found at the elevation of 2600 yards above the sea, will appear in numbers, under the title of *Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics.* While these various works are in the course of publication, M. VON HUMBOLDT will complete the engraving of the *Geological Atlas of the Cordilleras of the Andes and of Mexico*, containing profiles founded on measured heights; of the *Essay on geological Pagiography*, or on the manner of representing the phenomena of the stratification of the rocks, by perfectly simple signs; and of the *Geographical Atlas*, which will contain a map of the river la Madelaine, in four plates; others of the Oronoko, Rio Negro and Cassiquiare, and the general map of the kingdom of New Spain: the latter will be accompanied with a statistical account of the country. All these maps were drawn by M. VON HUMBOLDT himself, from his own astronomi-

cal observations, and a great number of interesting materials which he collected. He will, at the same time, put the finishing hand to the first volume of his Travels. To the subjects already mentioned as being particularly treated of in that work, should be added, observations on the climate relative to organisation in general; considerations on the ancient state of civilization of these regions, and detailed notices on the management and produce of the mines. A folio volume of engravings will exhibit several views of the Cordilleras, and valuable designs of the antiquities of Mexico and Peru, such as the elegant arabesques which cover the ruins of the ancient palace, several enormous pyramids constructed of brick, statues, and chronological monuments, which have a very striking analogy to those antiquities of Indostan with which we are acquainted. Several of these plates are already engraved with great care. As M. VON HUMBOLDT publishes these different works at the same time in German and French, both editions may be considered as originals. The Equinoctial Plants, by M. BONPLAND, will appear only in French; a great part of the text being in Latin, it will therefore be understood by the literati of all Europe. The following is a list of their works which are either in the course of publication or shortly will issue from the press:—Abridged Narrative of Travels between the Tropics, performed in the Interior of the New Continent during the Years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, which was to appear in the month of July. Collection of astronomical Observations and Measures executed in the New Continent; same size and paper, to appear in the course of the present year. Essay on the Geography of Plants; or Physical Picture of the equinoctial Regions, founded on Observations and Measures taken between the Latitude of 18° South, and 10° North, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, and 1803, quarto, with one plate. Equinoctial Plants collected in Mexico, the Island of Cuba, the Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, and Barcelona, in the Andes of New Grenada, Quito, and Peru, on the Banks of the Rio Negro, Oronoko, and the River of the Amazons, with plates, folio. Collection of Observations in Zoology and comparative Anatomy, made during Travels between the Tropics; quarto, with plates. All these works collectively will bear the general title of Travels of Messrs. ALEXANDER VON

HUMBOLDT and AIME BONPLAND. They will all be printed uniformly, excepting the Equinoctial Plants, for which a larger size was required on account of the figures. A Translation of these important Travels is announced in London, by Mr. PHILLIPS, of Bridge-street.

M. DE STRATIMIROVUS, Greek Archbishop and Metropolitan of Carlowitz, in Hungary, has caused DR. NEUSTADTER'S Instructions concerning Vaccination to be translated into the Illyrian and Wallachian languages. This work, composed for the use of the lower classes, has been gratuitously distributed, to the amount of 25,000 copies, among the inhabitants of those and the neighbouring provinces.

The well-known German Journal, entitled *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, which has been carried on forty years, and during great part of that time possessed of considerable influence, will cease with the present year; the editor, M. NICOLAI, being obliged, by his great age, to resign the undertaking.

A work of considerable magnitude, on the Northern Mythology, has been announced at Leipsick. The author is Professor GRATER, and M. GÖESCHEN has undertaken to execute it with the utmost typographical luxury. It will appear at the same time in German and French, in thirty parts, of a small folio size.

A Catalogue of the Medical and Physical Library of the late Professor BALDINGER, of Marburg, has been published. He was, perhaps, the most curious man in Germany with respect to every thing connected with the medical science. His library comprehends 16,000 volumes, exclusive of detached dissertations, treatises, or memoirs. The number of editions which he possessed of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates alone, exceeded one hundred; but the most remarkable circumstance connected with his library is, that it is not destitute of any necessary or essential work. The proprietor was fifty years in collecting it, and his heirs wish to dispose of it, if possible, entire.

M. PROUST, Professor of chemistry at Madrid, announces that he has discovered in Spain the earth of which floating bricks are made. He imagines that it is almost of the same nature as that employed for the same purpose by FABRONI. He intends speedily to publish the result of his experiments on this subject.

M. REICHARD, councillor in the service of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha, has resolved to erect a monument of his gratitude

itude to that prince, not in a public place in some town in his dominions, but on the summit of the Rigi, one of the highest and most frequented mountains of Switzerland. The simple stone which will form this monument, and which will be fixed to one of the blocks of granite of the mountain, has been prepared at Zug. It bears the following inscription in German:—"To the pious memory of ERNEST II. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, illustrious for his birth and his talents, and still greater for his noble and liberal sentiments, this monument is consecrated in the face of the Alps and of the free people whom he loved and esteemed." It was M. FUSSELI, the painter, of Zurich, who chose the picturesque situation in which this inscription will be placed, and obtained permission for that purpose from the competent authorities. He intends soon to publish a Picturesque Tour of the Rigi.

M. DE LA DROUETTE, Prefect of the Upper Alps, has addressed to the Institute a Memoir on the Discovery of the ancient City of Mons Seleucus, which appears to have been overwhelmed and destroyed by an extraordinary inundation. The researches hitherto made have discovered an edifice 598 feet in length, and 360 in breadth, a furnace, a semi-circular basin, stoves, brick cellars, covered with several strata of very fine cement, canals and aqueducts lined throughout their whole length; apartments for the directors of the manufactory, lodgings for the workmen, gardens, &c. In front, the streets terminate in an extensive place, and in the avenue of the principal edifice; that above-mentioned was surrounded by a great number of houses. The labourers have likewise found many articles in bronze, fragments of statues of alabaster, bas-reliefs in marble, a great quantity of fragments of mosaic-work, besides a vast number of vessels of glass and earth, which afford a high idea of the art of pottery in ancient times; numerous Celtic and Roman medals of silver and bronze; and, lastly, some inscriptions in better or worse preservation.

In America a very simple and ingenious borer is in general use; it consists of the common center bit of the carpenters, followed by a wide flat screw, hammered up from a plate of iron or steel; and it possesses the property of clearing away the cutting without requiring to be drawn out, as is the case with the auger, the gimblet, &c. For the cuttings are partly by their weight, and partly by friction

against the internal cylindrical surface, prevented from revolving along with the screw. The consequence is, that they are pressed against its thread, and slide along it towards the handle. And as this motion or shifting of the thread is quicker than the motion of boring, by which the whole tool is carried inwards, the cuttings must come out with a velocity nearly equal to the difference of these two motions.

The mountain Ortles, situated between the vallies of Sulden and Drosny, has been ascended by M. GEBHARD, by whose barometer its height is found to be 14,406 Paris feet above the level of the Mediterranean, which is higher than any mountain on the old continent, except Mont-Blanc; this, according to Saussure, is 14,556 feet.

W. WERNER is enabled to dissolve wax in water by the following process:—For every pound of white wax he takes twenty-four ounces of potash dissolved in a gallon of warm water. In this he boils the wax, cut in small pieces, for half an hour, and at the end of this time he takes it from the fire, and suffers it to cool. The wax floats on the surface, in the form of white foam; triturated with water, it yields what is commonly called *milk of wax*, and may be applied to furniture, pictures, &c. An hour after the application the coated parts are to be covered with a piece of woollen cloth, which will give a great brilliancy to paintings, and a fine polish to furniture.

It is said that M. SCHROETER has ascertained the existence of an atmosphere to the moon, by some new observations on the twilight round this secondary planet, which extends from  $2^{\circ} 38'$  to  $3^{\circ} 6'$ . The atmosphere of the moon is 28.94 times less dense than the terrestrial atmosphere.

A. F. SKJELDEBRAND, a colonel in the service of the King of Sweden, has published, at Stockholm, a work entitled *Voyage Pittoresque au Cap Nord*. The work is in four volumes, and contains a number of views, with descriptions of the appearance of the country. This author was the travelling companion of Acerbi, who, some years since, published an account of his travels through Sweden, Lapland, &c. In their narratives they have pursued different tracts, the one having written as a philosophic observer of men and nature, the other as a painter and lover of the fine arts.

JULIUS KLAPROTH, son to the celebrated chemist, in consequence of his great skill in Oriental literature, is appointed, by the Petersburg Academy of



Sciences, to attend the Embassy of Count Golowkin, which is about to be sent from Russia to China. The embassy will consist of 3000 persons, and it is hoped that very considerable accessions of knowledge, in respect to the Chinese empire, will be derived from it.

The new edition of OSTERWALD'S Geography has, by French influence, been prohibited in Switzerland!

Dr. F. MUNTER has published, at Copenhagen, in two volumes, a very complete History of the Reformation.

A Collection of Letters, which passed between LEIBNITZ and several of his correspondents, and which had not hitherto been given to the world, has lately been published at Hanover.

By an Imperial Ukase in the Court Gazette of Petersburg, the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Russian dominions. The children of the Jews will, henceforth, be admitted, like the other Russian subjects, into the schools, colleges, and universities. The Hebrews will be divided into four classes; viz. of farmers; artificers and workmen; merchants; and citizens. The farmers will be free, and, as well as the artificers, may purchase lands; and those who wish to engage in agriculture, and have no fortune, are to have a certain portion of the crown lands. Those who will establish manufactories are to enjoy, in their commerce, all the franchises of Russian subjects.

Professor KIESEWETTER has made a variety of observations on the *Deaf and Dumb*, at Berlin; and he has discovered, that, when taught to speak, they have a great tendency to speak in rhyme!

M. PROUST says, that the sulphate of copper and the nitrate, with a minimum of acid, verdigris, the native and artificial muriates, cendre blue, the carbonate, &c. all yield to potash both their acids and hydrites. Potash, tinged with hydrate of copper, throws down the hydrate on being mixed with water, and all the oxydo-alkaline solutions follow the same law. Slaked lime, shaken in a bottle with carbonate of copper and water, produces a fine cendre blue in about twelve hours; after which, as lime deprives potash of its carbonic acid entirely, and potash is one of the strongest attractors of acids known, it is impossible that it should not have the same power over an oxyde,

and that oxyde possessed of the weakest attraction of any.

M. DOBERIMER proposes the following method to make white lead. Dissolve litharge in weak nitric acid, and precipitate this solution with prepared chalk. The precipitate washed and dried affords a ceruse of the whiteness of snow.

In America, Mr. RICHARD SNOWDEN is about to publish a History of that Continent, from the discovery by Columbus to the present period, in two volumes.

Mrs. WARREN is engaged in a History of the Rise, Progress, and Termination of the revolutionary War between Great Britain and the United States of America; interspersed with biographical, political, and moral observations.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publish Lectures on Theology, by CHARLES NISBETT, D. D. late President of Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; to which he intends to prefix an account of the life and character of the author.

M. BERGMANN, a Livonian clergyman, advantageously known by the account of his travels, and his residence for several years among the Calmucks, intended to set off on a new tour among the nations inhabiting Upper Asia, of whom very little is at present known. We have the greater reason to expect the most satisfactory results from this new enterprise, as M. BERGMANN is complete master of the languages of most of the nations he intends to visit.

M. DE RIES, Adjutant-General of the King of Denmark, has invented a new instrument called Topognomon, by means of which you may discover the East in the darkest night, and point out a place where there is a light, though you cannot perceive it. This invention is capable of being of the greatest importance in war, and particularly in sieges. The same officer has likewise invented an instrument, by means of which, in a given place and in profound darkness, you may ascertain the moment when a vessel sails from port.

M. OEGG, formerly vicar of the cathedral of Wurzburg, has submitted to the electoral committee at Munich a new invention, by means of which all kinds of mills may be set in motion without the aid of water. He has offered to execute one of these machines, on condition that an exclusive privilege, for twenty years, should be granted to him.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

## AGRICULTURE.

**A TREATISE** on Practical and Experimental Agriculture; by J. Carpenter; 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. boards.

## ANTIQUITIES.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, displayed in a Series of Select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting Ancient Edifices of this Country, with an Historical and Descriptive Account of each Subject; by John Britton; Part I. 4to. 10. 6d. 1. p. 16s. 6d.

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A Concise History of British Commerce with the Continent of Europe, and with all Parts of the World; by Dr. Reinhard, of Göttingen; with Notes and considerable Additions; by J. Savage; 8vo. 1s. 6d.

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Daniel, in the Version of Theodotion and the Seventy, with various Readings of MSS. Editions, Fathers, and Versions; by Robert Holmes, D.D. Dean of Winchester; folio, 11. 1s. sewed.

A Discourse delivered to the Unitarian Congregation at Hackney, May 5, on the Resignation of the Pastoral Office in that Society; by T. Belsham; 5s.

A Brief and Impartial View of the two most generally received Theories of the Fall of Man, and its Consequences, a Discourse preached at Doncaster, by P. Inchbald, A.B. 1s. 6d.

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Letters occasioned by a Pamphlet recently published by the Rev. Rowland Hill, on the Nature and Tendency of Public Amusements; by Dr. W. Harvey; 2s.

The Stage; or, Theatrical Touchstone; by Pettinax Probe, Esq. No. 1. 9d.

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A Brief Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century, Part I. containing a Sketch of the Revolutions and Improvements in Science, Arts and Literature, during that Period; by S. Miller, A.M.; 3 vols. 8vo. 11. 1s. boards.

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land Society of Scotland, appointed to inquire into the Nature and Authenticity of the Poems of Ossian; drawn up according to the Directions of the Committee; by Henry Mackenzie, Esq. 8vo. 12s. boards.

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Pallas Illustrationes Plantarum non recte cognitarum, cum fig. col. fascic. 1; 11. 4s.  
Vahl Enumeratio Plantarum; vol. 1. 8vo. Havniæ, 1805. 17l. 6d.  
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ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors Names are between Parentheses.

AYERST John, Writterham, corn merchant. (B. Fellett Bennett James-Thomas, Huntingdon, drapers. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)  
Boardman Benjamin, Ipswich, shopkeeper. (Nird, Prefcut street  
Bennett James-Tregony, linen draper. (Sanford, Exeter  
Bond Thomas, New barum, clothier. (Wegener and West, Red Lion street  
Brown William-Holcott, Northampton, woolcomber. (Richard-Walter Forbes  
Bartley John, Saffron hill, cordwainer. (Higden and Lym, Carriers' hall  
Brooks Mark, shepperton, corn and coal merchant. (Jenkins, James, and Co  
Benton William, Twickenham, maltster. (Blake and White, Elix street  
Bexon William, Goffort, draper. (Picher, Furnivals inn  
Loyd Thomas, Buckingham street, wine merchant. (Dawton, Warwick street  
Brett William, Rotherhithe, plumber. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple  
Clander Richard, Gloucester, tobaccoist. (Tarrant and Boule, Chancer lane  
Collard John, jun. Canterbury, hop dealer. (Wright and Pickering, Temple  
Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant. (Williams, Currier street  
Carter John, Grimston, Norfolk, grocer. (Lynn and Collyer, Bedford row  
Crane John, Whapode, Lincoln, draper and grocer. (Lainbert, Hatton garden  
Canning John, Birmingham, plate dealer. (John Wilson  
Curzon Charles, Lortisa, shopkeeper. (Nuld, Prefcut street  
Edwards Thomas, Wribbenhall, Worcester, shopkeeper. (Clarke and Lardoe, Newley  
Garbett James, Liverpool, builder, &c. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's inn  
Gardner William, Luton, sack manufacturer. (Jackson, Fenchurch buildings  
Hole Barnett, Painwick, clothier. (James, Gray's inn square  
Henry Jenner-Humphries, and William Humphries, druggists. (Smith and Hillon, Chapter house  
Hobbell Richard, Chandos street, liquor merchant. (Taylor, Beaufort buildings  
Hancock Henry, and John-Bernard Hoffmeyer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn  
Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggist. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monmouth yard  
Houston John-Bernard, Steatham, corn and coal merchant. (Martelli, Norfolk street  
Harrison John-Robert-Riggs, Manchester, manufacturers. (Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn  
Harrison George, Clude street, carpenter. (Thomas Wild  
Lincoln Richard, Yoxford, brandy merchant. (Flashman, Ely place

Lowden William, Ridinghouse lane, farrier. (Edmunds and Hammond  
Markham John, jun. Napton-upon-the-Hill, shopkeeper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's inn  
Milburn William, and John Mills Copeman, Bow Church yard, warehousemen and merchants. (Courteen, Cannon street  
Mierre John-David-Albert-de, and James Crosbie, Broad street Chambers, merchants. (Berry, Walbrook  
Noel Thomas-Hunien, North street, Brighthelmstone, linen draper. (Shepherd, Bartlett's buildings  
Orbell William, Feltham, shopkeeper. (Gibbs, Shire lane  
Read Thomas, Whitcombe street, jeweller. (John Pulen, Fore street  
Rodwell Thomas, Piccadilly, bootmaker. (Derby, James street  
Smith James, Suckbury Green, flesman  
Scott Joseph, jun. Wakenaid, Yorkshire, grocer. (Roffer and son, Kirby street, Hatton garden  
Smotherill James, Mangnall, Bolton, dimity and quilting manufacturers. (Ellis, Currier street  
Smith James, and Jeremiah-Smith Myten, potters. (Lowndes and Lambert, Red Lion square  
Thurbon Jeremiah, Norwich, merchant-tailor. (Richard Gehard  
Tilyard George, Walton-upon-Thames, plumber. (Samuel Agland  
Townsend Edmund, Maiden lane, wine and cyder merchant. (Williams and serwood, Austin friars  
Thomas Henry-Smith, and John Laicelles, Mill lane, coopers and partners. (Gatty and Hudson, Angel court  
Taylor John, jun. Framingham, miller. (Bromley and Bell  
Uiquhart William, Ratcliff highway, cooper. (Jones and Green, Salisbury square  
Wayne John, Braffington, Derbyshire, butcher. (Kin-derley, Long, and Ince, Lymond's inn  
Witts Edwards, Lower road, victualier. (Wright, Sherburn lane  
Williams John, Llanidan, dealer in cattle. (Stratton, Shoreditch  
Wild Joseph, Royton, dealer. (Kay and Renhard, Manchester  
Watson Jonathan, Manchester, cotton spinner. Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinson Henry, Howarth, shopkeeper, August 8  
Arnheim Abraham-Marcus, London street, linen draper, October 19  
Ansell George, Whitecross alley, watchmaker, August 14  
Arnhead Richard Henry, Bradford, grocer, August 5  
Bicknell Samuel, sen, and Samuel Bicknell, jun. Maze Pond, soap boilers, July 27  
Baxter John, Warwick, linen draper, July 23  
Bennett John-Wotton, Exeter, dyer, July 29  
Bennett Richard-Samuel, Hououiditch, hatter, August 14, final  
Bunny William, Old Grand lane, currier, August 13, final  
Britlow Francis, Haymarket, bootmaker, August 14

Berkley Thomas, Cornhill, merchant, August 17  
 Balking William, Holt, grocer, August 9  
 Barker William, Strand, linen dealer, August 13  
 Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant, August 20  
 Bedford Thomas, sutton, paper maker, July 20  
 Carter Thomas, jun. Waltham Cross, corn chandler, July 23, final  
 Crank William-Charles, Kennington, brewer, November 2  
 Chadwick John, Elland, innholder, July 29, final  
 Colls Robert, Woodford, corn dealer, July 30  
 Cory George, Yarmouth, upholster, August 3, final  
 Collins James, Elvington, farrier, August 10, final  
 Clark John, Paucras lane, tailor, August 15  
 Day Benjamin, Bishopstortford, July 23, final  
 Day William, Cheapside, mercer, July 27  
 Davies Davies, Chester, cheefenmonger, July 15  
 De Beaune David, Winchester street, insurance broker, August 10  
 Davison Andrew, Chester, wine merchant, August 5  
 Dwyer James, Bristol, hatter, August 13, final  
 Davies Edward, Ivy lane, turrier, August 12  
 Eagleton Edward, Cheapside, grocer, August 6  
 Field William, streatham, victualler, August 13  
 Fozard James, sen. Lectoria Fozard, and James Fozard, jun. Park lane, stable keepers, September 2, final  
 Forbes John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, November 8, final  
 Fryer George, Red Lion street, merchant, August 13  
 Fallon Thomas, Bishopgate street, pewterer, August 3  
 Forbes George, Copthall court, merchant, August 28  
 Fischer Henry, Shoe lane, victualler, August 10, final  
 Garland Matthew, Grove street, victualler, August 10  
 Goodyear William, Shepherd street, bricklayer, July 27  
 Goots George, Cawdon, maltster, August 9, final  
 Harris Joseph, Keynsham, tanner, July 25  
 Harris Timothy, 1 aul's court, holer, July 23, final  
 Hardman Joseph, Manchester, merchant, July 25  
 Hobson Thomas, Spilby, shopkeeper, August 16, final  
 Hill Stephen, Bishopgate street, oil and colourman, July 27  
 Haycock Robert, Wells, merchant, August 13  
 Hale Henry, Birchin lane, oilman, November 4  
 Johnston Robert, James Johnston, and William Johnston, within's lane, merchants, August 6  
 Ince Albert, Duke street, strard, merchant, August 13  
 Ivin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, August 13, final  
 Keen John, Crop lane, factor, August 13  
 Kerhaw James, and William Kerhaw, Halifax, merchants, August 7  
 Kindel John, Liverpool, cabinet maker, August 10, final  
 Lawrence Richard, Windsor, bricklayer, July 27  
 Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money scrivener, November 2  
 Lee Paul, South Shields, druggist, August 3  
 Lucy Jonathan, Whitby, ship under, August 9  
 Levi Henry, Ramsgate, dealer, November 29  
 Mathew George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, July 27  
 Mills John, Brook green, linen draper, August 14, final  
 Meior Joseph, and George Pratt, Leek, silk manufacturers, July 3, final  
 Malers William, sen. and William Malers, jun. Greenwich, distillers, August 8

Mayor William, Preston, woollen draper, August 5  
 Mitchell Thomas, Hatton court, merchant, August 17, final  
 Moses Samuel, Brightelmstone, linen draper, August 6  
 Moffatt David, Fleet market, grocer, August 15, final  
 Mundell Edward, Scarborough, corn dealer, August 2  
 Mattrafs John, St. John's Chapel, Durham, August 15  
 Morris William, Coventry, draper, August 17  
 Nash John, Walcott, coal merchant, July 29  
 Newman Paul, Melkham, clothier, August 6  
 Oddy Joshua-Jepson, and John Oddy, St. Mary Axe, merchant, July 27  
 Oakes John, Union street, coal merchant, July 30  
 Payne William, Ipswich, coal maker, July 13  
 Parrutt William-Jackson, Leighton Buzzard, wine merchant, August 14  
 Page John, Thavies inn, warehoufeman, August 14, final  
 Phillips John, Rofs, innholder, August 1, final  
 Preedy James, Chipping Norton, currier, August 10  
 Payne Thomas, Ashford, grocer, August 14  
 Plowes John, Leeds, merchant, August 10  
 Rodd Thomas, Ge. ard street, jeweller, July 27, final  
 Roberts Charles, Tower street, victualler, July 27  
 Ransford Lebbus, Cannon Coffee-house, tavern keeper, August 3, final  
 Richardson John-Pocklington, sheep jobber, August 5  
 Rowland Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggedhall, blanket makers, August 5  
 Roberts Thomas, Helton, grocer, August 10  
 Spencer William, Sanfron hill, victualler, July 27, final  
 Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, July 23, final  
 Smith Thomas, Grove street, victualler, July 27  
 Stork John, Thomas Whiby, and Matthew Botterill, Griffield, merchants, August 14  
 Simms John, Sheepy-Farra, miller, August 22, final  
 Sandback William, Norwich, shopkeeper, August 7, final  
 Sharples Robert, Anderson, shopkeeper, August 13, final  
 Smith John, and Robert Smithies, Poole, paper makers, August 10  
 Spraggon Joseph, and William Spraggon, Gravesend, August 17  
 Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, January 16  
 Turner John, Manchester, dealer, August 5  
 Taburn Robert, Shopland, dealer, August 29  
 Thurgood Thomas, Welwyn, shopkeeper, August 28  
 Taylor John, Maiden lane, weaver, August 13  
 Vowell John, jun. Watling street, stationer, July 29, final  
 Wright Dennis, Sealingham, miller, August 12  
 Wilde James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Thames street, wholesale grocers, July 17, final  
 Wray Hilton, Birchin lane, druggist, July 27  
 Winter Joseph, Combe St. Nicholas, leather dresser, July 27, final  
 Wain James, and Thomas Aggs, Easinghall street, clothiers, July 30  
 Whittaker William, Manchester, dealer, July 31  
 Weaver William, Bow lane, warehoufman, August 28  
 Wankin James, Knighton, mercer, July 29, final  
 Whittle Richard, Tarleton, shopkeeper, August 8  
 Wankin James, Knighton, mercer, August 12, final

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In July, 1805.

## BRITISH EMPIRE.

JUNE the twenty-sixth, Mr. Whitbread, attended by Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, Lord Temple, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Windham, Mr. Wilberforce, and about ninety other members of the House of Commons, repaired to the House of Peers with a message, which Mr. Whitbread delivered in the following words:—

“ My Lords,—The Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, have commanded me to impeach Henry Lord Viscount Melville, of high crimes and misdemeanours; and I do here, in their names, and in the names of the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, impeach the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours. I am far-

ther commanded to acquaint this House, that the House of Commons, will, in due time, exhibit particular articles against him, and make good the same.”

Upon their return to the Commons, the following gentlemen were appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against Lord Melville.

## Mr. Whitbread

Mr. Fox	Mr. Holland
Mr. Grey	Mr. Serjeant Best
Mr. Sheridan	Lord Temple
Lord H. Petty	Mr. Calcraft
Lord Mansham	Mr. Kinnaid
Mr. Giles	Lord Porchester
Lord Folkstone	Lord A. Hamilton
Mr. Raine	Mr. C. W. Wynne
Dr. Lawrence	Mr. Jekyll
Mr. Creevy	Mr. Morris

To this committee were referred the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry, and the report also of the select committee. On a subsequent day a bill was brought in, to indemnify Mr. Trotter for all concerns, and to relieve him from all penalties, with regard to the transactions specified in the tenth report of the board of naval enquiry, and thereby to enable him to give an unestrained evidence in the case of Lord Melville. And on the fourth of July, Mr. Whitbread brought up the report of the committee, which consisted in eight articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, the first of which is the most important, and charges his lordship with the secretion of 10,000*l*. To avoid as much as possible useless and mere technical language, we shall give an abstract of these articles, which will by the generality of readers be better understood than the articles themselves.

Article 1. The first article recites, that Lord Viscount Melville, whilst he held the office of treasurer of his majesty's navy, and previous to the said 10th day of January, 1786, did take and receive, from and out of the money impressed to him as treasurer of his majesty's navy, from his majesty's exchequer, the sum of 10,000*l*, or some other large sum or sums of money, and did fraudulently and illegally convert and apply the same to his own use, or to some other corrupt and illegal purposes, and to other purposes than those of the public navy services of the kingdom, to which alone the same was lawfully applicable; and did continue such fraudulent and illegal conversion and application of the said sum or sums of money, after the passing of the said act of parliament for the better regulating the office of the treasurer of his majesty's navy. And the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville has declared, that he never would reveal the application of the said sum of 10,000*l*. and, in particular, he did make such declaration in the house of commons on the 11th day of June, 1805, and then and there added, that he felt himself bound, by motives of public duty, as well as private honour, and personal convenience, to conceal the same; all which conduct of the said Henry Lord Viscount Melville was contrary to the duty of his said office, a breach of the trust reposed in him, and a violation of the laws and statutes of this realm.

Article 2. Charges his lordship with permitting and conniving at Trotter's drawing money from the bank of England, and placing it with a private banker, in violation of the statute, &c.

Article 3. After repeating the former

violation, charges his lordship with applying the money, thus illegally removed from the bank, to purposes of private emolument, in conjunction with Trotter, and in violation of the act, &c.

Article 4. Charges him with circumstances of strong suspicion from the destruction of all vouchers and memorandums, with a view to prevent a discovery of the monies advanced to him by Trotter from the funds at Coutts's; all which conduct was contrary to his duty, &c.

Article 5. More strongly impresses the circumstances of suspicion, from the mixed and undistinguished funds at Coutts's, whereby the public incurred the risk of being defrauded. This is aggravated by the circumstance of every voucher having been destroyed, which could trace the existence, progress, and consequence of the transaction.

Article 6. Charges him with the receipt of 22,000*l*. from Trotter, for which no interest was received, and the suspicion arising from the destruction of all written vouchers respecting this transaction.

Article 7. Charges him with the subduction of an equally large sum, for which no interest was paid, the burning of memorandums, &c. &c.

Article 8. Impresses the suspicion of his lordship's connivance with Trotter, from the various circumstances above stated; it then sums up the charges in a general manner, and concludes with a strong allegation that all these acts were a high breach of duty in Lord Melville, a violation of the laws and the trust reposed in him, in consequence of which the Commons of Great Britain accuse his lordship of high crimes and misdemeanours.

The next step in the progress of this business was a bill brought in by Mr. Whitbread for continuing the proceedings against Lord Melville, notwithstanding any prorogation or dissolution of Parliament, which was accordingly agreed to; and on the 12th of July the Parliament was prorogued by commission to the 22d of August, when the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker of the Lords Commissioners, addressed both Houses of Parliament in the following Speech:—

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ We have it in command from His Majesty to express the satisfaction with which he has observed the proofs you have given in the course of the present Session of your constant regard for the honour of his Crown and the interests of his Dominions; and particularly the measures which you have adopted for strengthening His Majesty's hands at this important conjuncture, by the augmentation of the disposable military force of the kingdom.”

“ Gentlemen

“*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“His Majesty has directed us particularly to thank you, in His Majesty’s name, for the zeal and liberality with which you have granted the large supplies which the necessity of the public service has required.”

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“His Majesty has not yet been enabled to communicate to you the result of the negotiations in which he is engaged with Powers on the Continent; but you may rest assured that no step will be omitted on His Majesty’s part for promoting such a concert as may afford the best prospect of restoring general and permanent tranquillity; or may, if necessary, furnish the means of repelling with vigour the continued encroachments on the part of the French Government, which threaten every day, more and more, the liberty and independence of all the nations of Europe.”

Then the Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said:—

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“By virtue of His Majesty’s Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in His Majesty’s name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the twenty-second day of August next.”

An attack was made on the 18th, by the British fleet lying off Calais, upon about thirty of the enemy’s flotilla sailing from Dunkirk to Boulogne, which was considerably injured, but at the expence of about fifty of our own men killed and wounded.

#### FRANCE, ITALY, &c.

It is evident, from every important document received from the Continent, that Bonaparte meditates the subjection of the whole of Italy. The Pope is to resign all the towns of consequence which are fortified, and the Republic of Lucca is to be incorporated with France. Upon the great changes which have taken place in the Government of Genoa, the Austrian Envoy, as will be seen in the following State Paper, thought it his duty to inquire, in answer to a Note from the Genoese Minister, whether these circumstances were to be considered as terminating his mission:—

“The undersigned minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from the emperor of Germany and Austria, has received

yesterday evening the note, in which senator Roggieri, the minister for foreign affairs, has informed him that the Ligurian senate has resolved on the union of the Ligurian Republic with the French empire, and that this resolution will be immediately carried into execution, a deputation having been sent to his majesty the emperor; in consequence the government has at the same time thought proper to signify the motives that have induced it to annul both its old and new constitution, and renounce the rank it has hitherto maintained among independent states, to unite itself to another great power. I have also been given to understand, that my mission to the Ligurian government is at an end.

“I will not examine the motives which have led the senate to take this step; in this case the senate is the best judge; and the object is of sufficient importance, since it relates to the existence and well-being of a state. But with respect to the termination of my mission, this entirely and alone depends on the orders of my emperor, and until I receive these orders, it is impossible that I should consider my mission as terminated.

“I shall therefore, as soon as possible, transmit to my court, the note delivered to me, together with the decree of the senate, that I may receive directions for my conduct. I cannot doubt that the Ligurian government will, in the mean time, acknowledge the inviolability of my person, and defend the rights of the legation against any attack. I hope to find here that protection which is due to the Austrian and German nation; and I expect that the Austrian consulate for commercial affairs will remain on the footing on which it at present exists, agreeable to the law of nations. (Signed) “GINSRI.”

“*Genoa June 2, 1805.*”

On the 6th instant, the senator Roggieri, transmitted to the Envoy the following note in answer:

“I have laid the note of your excellency of the 2d instant, before the chief magistrate; and I have the pleasure to assure your excellency that the official respect which is due to your excellency, according to the law of nations, and agreeably to the sentiments of esteem which the Ligurian government entertain for his imperial majesty, will be carefully observed, both with regard to the person of your excellency, and towards the whole legation of his majesty the emperor of Germany and Austria.”

The following Memorial will be deemed important and interesting to all who are connected with our West India Islands.

MEMORIAL AND REPRESENTATION, ON THE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN INTERCOURSE, PRESENTED BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR THEREOF; DATED AT KINGSTON, ON THE 20TH OF APRIL, 1805.

To his Honour Lieutenant General George Nugent, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander

mander-in-Chief in and over this his Majesty's Island of Jamaica, and the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same,

The humble Memorial of the Assembly.

*May it please your Honour,*

That on acknowledging the independence of the United States of North America, his Majesty's then Ministers thought it would be proper to deprive them of the benefits they had derived from their intercourse with the West-India Islands whilst they composed part of the British dominions.

That the inhabitants of Jamaica have ever been anxious to promote the commercial prosperity and augment the naval strength of the empire; but, on this occasion, they represented, that Nature had denied to this island the means of subsisting its population whilst their industry was directed to the cultivation of those staples which alone rendered it a valuable appendage to the mother-country, and that it was destitute of many articles of the first necessity in preparing our produce for exportation. They submitted, that Great Britain, with all her remaining dependencies in North-America, could not supply the lumber required for buildings and packages in the towns and on the plantations, or the provisions absolutely necessary for the existence of the inhabitants, and that they could not be procured from the United States in sufficient abundance, unless the importation should be permitted in their own vessels. The clearest facts, the most obvious consequences, were disregarded, chiefly through delusive misrepresentations from the settlers in the remaining British colonies in North-America, who flattered themselves with acquiring immense wealth by a monopoly of an extensive market which they knew must be scantily supplied. After some intermediate relaxation, the intercourse was at length confined to British vessels, navigated according to law. Putting the loss and destruction of property out of question, to this country the result was terrible.

It is briefly stated in a Report of a Committee of this House on the subject of the Slave-Trade, which never has been, nor never can be, controverted.

'We decline (say the Committee) to enlarge on the consequences which followed, lest we may appear to exaggerate; but having endeavoured to compute, with as much accuracy as the subject will admit, the number of our slaves whose destruction may be fairly attributed to the unfortunate measure of interdicting foreign supplies, whilst the country was suffering under internal calamities, we hesitate not, after every allowance for adventitious causes, to fix the whole loss of lives at fifteen thousand. This number we firmly believe to have perished of famine, or of diseases contracted by scanty and unwholesome diet, between the latter end of 1760 and the beginning of 1787.'

Such was the waste of life at which the first experiment was made for securing to Great Britain the carrying-trade between

Jamaica and the United States of North-America! With the charity of Christians, and loyalty which oppression could not alienate, the Assembly were willing to suppose, that the consequences of the measures adopted were not intended or foreseen; and they are brought forward as a defence against new calumnies, and not as a subject of re-crimination for the destruction of their property.

It is to be recollected, that this trial was made not only in the time of profound peace, but commenced at the termination of the American War, when a redundancy of shipping, seamen, and capital, in the mother-country, were ready for any new or advantageous commerce; when a great addition of active and enterprising adventurers were poured into the remaining British colonies of North-America, solicitous to profit by a speculation which their misrepresentations had contributed to set on foot.

Finally, however, it was admitted to be vain to contend against the decrees of Providence, which had condemned New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to perpetual sterility, and shut up all intercourse with Canada for more than half the year. When these provinces applied to the Legislature of the mother-country for, and were allowed, liberty to import lumber and provisions from the United States, it was thought impossible that statesmen could listen to an application for rendering the supply of half a million of British subjects subservient to their blind and indecent avarice.

Although the expectations of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, were completely defeated, it must be acknowledged, that the profit of the carrying-trade betwixt the United States of North-America and the British West-India colonies was for a time secured to the British ship-owners. They were computed to get about 245,000 sterling annually, and perhaps the inhabitants of this country only paid about double the freight which the articles would have cost if imported in American vessels. This, however, was during peace.

When the late war with France commenced, notwithstanding the immense superiority of Great Britain by sea, and the advantages of an established and regular intercourse, the national shipping gradually disappeared. The increasing exigencies and diminished supplies induced the Right Honourable the Earl of Balcarras to assume the responsibility of providing for the wants of the country confided to his care, by opening the ports of this island to American shipping.

By this wise and necessary measure, a second famine was averted; and, during a period of great difficulty, the agricultural capital of the country has been preserved, and the planters look forward to better times to disencumber themselves from the debts affecting it.

It is our painful duty to represent, that, by recurring to the system of restriction formerly tried, the same consequences must follow



follow with inevitable certainty. The capital and labour employed in raising staples for exportation, so important to the commerce and navigation of the mother-country, must be applied to raise food for our subsistence, and, in certain situations, to procure substitutes for lumber.

Every one conversant with the state of the island must admit, that obtaining them is not practicable in the best-cultivated districts; but, were it otherwise, the shipping of the empire would be materially diminished by attempting to engross the carrying-trade between the island and America.

This intercourse is in its nature unchangeable.

On the part of the North-American States our staples might be dispensed with, because they are luxuries, and can also be supplied from other parts of the world; but our demands from them are for necessaries the most essential, and only become greater in proportion to our industry and the increase of our cultivation. We shall take two periods, very-distant from each other, to shew their nature and extent.

The Schedule No. 1. contains an account of the imports from North-America into the British West-India Islands in 1771, 1772, and 1773. It is on the authority of Mr. Stanley, Secretary to the Commissioners of the Customs, and discriminates what was supplied by the territories now forming the United States from what was furnished by the British provinces. The articles composed 1200 cargoes annually, and were estimated to be of the value of 720,000 sterling, or 1,008,000l. Jamaica currency; but, as many of the vessels made two, and sometimes three, voyages within the year, the number did not exceed 533, and the seamen employed were about 3390.

The Schedule No. 2. exhibits a similar account for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, from the returns of the naval officer, made to the House of Assembly, of the importations from the United States and the British dominions in North America, and distinguishes the proportions imported in American and in British bottoms. A valuation is added, on the authority of members of this House, of great commercial experience and respectability: it will be found 1,249,073l. currency.

The Schedule No. 3. contains an account of our exportations to North-America, from the same authorities.

As might be expected, it will be found, from these authentic documents, that the increased cultivation of Jamaica calls for a supply of greater value than was required by all the British islands in the first period; and that, of this supply, less than one-twelfth part comes from his Majesty's colonies in North-America; and that six-seventh parts of what we procure from the United States is imported in their own shipping. We shall admit, however, that the number of vessels mentioned by Mr. Stanley now carries the increased supply; and it will be

found, that 456 additional British vessels, navigated by 2862 seamen, must enter immediately into the American trade, to prevent the absolute ruin of this country.

No person in the least acquainted with commerce, but must admit, that twice that number will be requisite if our wants are intended to be answered by means of ships making a circuitous voyage once a-year from Great Britain.

Situated as the mother-country is at present, we do not hesitate to affirm, that neither shipping nor seamen can be spared for carrying on and protecting this commerce until the return of peace.

We have hitherto regarded matters in the most favourable view, as if we possessed the quantity of provisions usual at this season of the year, and without a prospect of interruption to the intercourse.

The facts, however, are extremely different. From a scanty harvest in America, and a great demand from Spain, the importations have been less than common, whilst the expenditure has been augmented by drawing the militia from their homes, and collecting pioneers and working-parties, during the present martial-law.

From the best information, collected by inquiries under authority, on the proclamation of martial-law, it is ascertained, that there then was not flour to feed that portion of the inhabitants who depend on it for subsistence for two weeks, and we have no reason to believe that the stock is now greater. In about thirty days the expectation of all additional supply must be given up. When the imperious cravings of absolute famine may arrest attention, it will be too late to administer relief. In the hurricane-months, few American vessels adventure in these latitudes, and the winter-frosts lock up many ports of the United States from which we are supplied.

We trust that we have been fortunate enough to impress your Honour with a true sense of the situation of this country, for if ever there was a case calling for the sound exercise of that discretion with which his most gracious Majesty has entrusted you, we humbly submit that case now exists here.

No means can be pointed out for carrying on an intercourse admitted to be indispensable at all times; proved to be now peculiarly so from causes which his Majesty's Ministers could not foresee, but which are fully disclosed to your Honour.

No benefit can accrue to Great Britain, or to the empire at large, from the calamities which will be brought upon this country.

We admit the responsibility which your Honour must assume in exercising the high prerogative which our most benevolent Sovereign has delegated to you, for the purpose of protecting his faithful people from partial evils, arising out of well-intended general regulations; but we humbly call your Honour's attention to the higher responsibility

sponsibility which will attach on declining to dispense the blessings which his Majesty meant to be communicated to his loyal subjects here.

From all these considerations, we rely, that your Honour will, without delay, give directions for continuing this most important intercourse, on its present footing, for six months after the time limited by the present order of the Privy Council, or until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

Having received no instructions from his Majesty's Secretary of State, authorizing me to give directions for continuing the intercourse between Jamaica and the United States of America, after the 21st of May next, I consider myself absolutely precluded from paying that attention to your representation, which, under other circumstances, I should sincerely wish to do upon all occasions.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary;*

*From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.*

FEBRIS .....	3
Catarrhus .....	5
Dyspnœa ebriosa .....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	7
Cynanche .....	9
Ophthalmia .....	4
Dyspepsia .....	13
Hypochondriasis .....	2
Menorrhagia .....	1
Leucorrhœa .....	3
Anasarca .....	6
Epilepsia .....	2
Morbi infantiles .....	15
Diarrhœa et cholera .....	12
Morbi cutanei .....	9

unless they are *doing* something, that is, either performing some painful operation, or administering some powerful remedy. Whereas, the fact is, that, in no inconsiderable proportion of cases, the best thing that can be done is to let the patient alone. Anti-inflammatory fever,\* or a habit indicating excess of general excitement in this enervated age, very rarely indeed occurs. And local inflammations, such as acute rheumatism, gout, or cynanche, will seldom, with impunity, permit the opening of a vein. In the last disease, the writer has had more especial reason to entertain this opinion, in which he is confirmed by the authority of a man celebrated as a philosopher, although not a member of the medical profession.

"Ah! these accursed physicians, they will certainly kill her with their bloodlettings. I have been myself extremely subject to the quinzy, and have invariably found that bleeding increased its violence; when, on the other hand, I contented myself with simply using a gargle and putting my feet in warm water, I generally found myself well the following day." †

In cases of serophulous ophthalmia the writer has recently found advantage in applying cold to the whole body, as well as to the organ more particularly affected: the salutary power of this agent seems to

\* Dr. Cullen states that he never saw an instance of this fever during forty years of the most widely extended practice.

† Original Correspondence of Rousseau.

The Reporter has this last month been impressed more deeply than ever he was before with the fatal folly of bleeding in the generality of those cases to which venesection is too frequently applied.

A person, who at a very advanced period of life was sinking under the combined operation of age and intemperance, was advised, on account of a difficulty of breathing, arising from general debility and a mutilation of the pulmonary organs, to experience frequent and extravagant evacuations from the arm, which, of course, in a very short time put a period to his terrestrial existence.

If the employment of the lancet, although in some instances it is of undoubted use and necessity, were abolished altogether, it would perhaps save annually a greater number of lives than in any year the sword has ever destroyed.

Medical men are sometimes apt to consider themselves, and are generally regarded by others as insignificant and inefficient,

increase nearly in proportion to the extent of surface to which it is applied\*.

Fevers and other analogous complaints appear not to prevail at present, to that extent which might be expected in London at this period of the summer. It is not the intensity of the heat, so much as the complicated pollution with which, in consequence of it, the atmosphere of the metropolis is, more especially in the warm-

\* The Reporter has lately received a copy of a Treatise on the Operation of Cold from Dr. Stork of Bristol, a writer of merit, who, although not an implicit disciple, exhibits, in his work, a mind illumined with the rays of Brunonian philosophy.

er months, impregnated, that tends to disorder and to debilitate the constitution of its inhabitants.

"It is not air, but floats a nauseous mass  
Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things."

Happy are they, who, unconfined by professional or any other chains, are, at this season of the year, at liberty to enjoy the salutary fragrance of vegetation, or to seek refreshment and relief in the still more enlivening breezes, and invigorating exhalations of the sea.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
July 25, 1805.

† Armstrong.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, it was stated by the committee, that the whole line of canal had been inspected, and that the works and improvements to be erected upon it were estimated at upwards of 27,000l. The meeting was also informed of the rapid increase in the revenues of the company, since the opening of the line by the completion of the tunnel at Blisworth, the five last monthly returns of tonnage in 1805, being—January, 731l. February, 3102l. March, 5105l. April, 5699l. May, 6602l.—The proprietors were then congratulated on the great advantages to be expected by them, as well as the public, in the more general introduction of Staffordshire or Paddington coals (so called from being now brought on the Canal to that place); and, in order to show the great comparative value of these coals over the sea or Thames, with which London has been hitherto supplied, a part of Mr. Sadler's evidence, lately given before parliament, and in which he was corroborated by other evidence, was read by the solicitor. Mr. Sadler states two tons, by weight, of Paddington coals, to be equal to two chaldrons, by measure, of River coals: and that the present cost of them is as three to four; that for evaporating, or boiling water, one-third less in weight of Staffordshire coals will do the same work as a given weight of River coals.

At a general half-yearly meeting of the Society for the Support and Encouragement of Sunday Schools in England and Wales, the Committee reported, that since the last general meeting, in October, 1804, they had added 51 schools, with the addition of more than 6000 scholars, to the statement then delivered; and that from the commencement of this institution, in 1785, the society had

afforded aid, either in books or money; to 2380 schools, containing 213,011 scholars, for whose use they had distributed 200,974 spelling-books, 46,465 testaments, and 6935 bibles, besides a sum of 4142l. 4s. 5d. granted to such schools as stood in need of pecuniary assistance. The effect of that attention which the Committee paid to petitions for assistance from the principality of Wales begins now to display itself in a manner which promises the most extensive and happy results. It is already ascertained that 115 schools have been established by the society in the counties of Flint, Denbigh, Anglesey, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, in which upwards of 7000 scholars, who, in all probability, must have still remained in ignorance, are now taught to read and understand their moral obligations both to God and man. Accounts are also expected from all the other counties of a still further augmentation of this number.

The building, called Westminster Market, is to be demolished, and on its site will be erected a new Guildhall. The workmen have begun their operations. What they have destroyed of the Market will not be regretted, but in digging below it, they toil at the foundations of the ancient Sanctuary at Westminster, which the antiquary may now see for the last time, and some of the public will, perhaps, hear of for the first. Till 1750, the old building remained. "In that year," says Dr. Stukeley, "I went to survey the old church at Westminster, called the Sanctuary, which they were then pulling down to make a new market house. The building itself is as extraordinary in its kind as that we have no clear account concerning it in the history of Westminster Abbey, to which it manifestly belongs. 'Tis composed of two churches, one over another; each in the form of a cross. The lowest may be called a double cross." Dr. Stukeley then

K

discusses

discusses the date of the building, which he supposes coeval with the first Abbey, the work of Edward the Confessor. The peculiar purpose of it was to be the Aylum, or Sanctuary, of those that fled to the cathedral for safety. Some parts of the building were, however, of a later date. Dr. Stukeley, speaking of the destruction of it in 1750, says, "They were a long time in demolishing it with great labour and expence. It consisted mostly of rag stone from Suffex, the mortar of the same burnt into lime. No rock could be harder. And sometimes they attempted to blow up part of it with gunpowder. The door of the lower church, or principal entrance of the fabric, was covered with plates of iron, I suppose to secure it from fire and the violence of such as would attempt to carry off any person, who fled hither for sanctuary. The esplanade at top was paved with flat stones, when we viewed it; and had many tenements built upon it, which no doubt yielded good rents from the unhappy persons remaining there for life."—John Stow says of the place, "The privilege of Sanctuary was first granted by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, since increased by Edgar, King of the West Saxons, renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confessor."

The following is a statement of the quantity of porter and table beer brewed in London, by the first twelve houses in each line, from the 5th July, 1804, to the 5th July, 1805.

PORTER.	Barrels.
Barclay and Perkins.....	152,500
Meux, Read and Co.....	136,700
Truman, Hanbury and Co....	126,400
Whitbread and Co.....	103,600
Shum, Combe and Co.....	85,700
T. Calvert and Co.....	71,200
Goodwyn and Co.....	71,100
J. Calvert and Co.....	46,200
Elliott and Co.....	46,100
Cox and Co.....	34,200
Clowes and Co.....	34,200
Riley and Co.....	32,000

TABLE BEER.	Barrels.
Kirkman.....	22,697
Charrington.....	22,505
Edmonds.....	18,712
Sandford.....	15,999
Poullain.....	15,923
Cape.....	11,903
Satchell.....	11,343
Sandall.....	9,915
Cowell.....	8,726
Park.....	8,686
Hoffmann.....	8,095
Smith.....	7,954

On the night of June 30th. a fire was discovered in a large range of wooden blue store-houses, in the royal arsenal at Woolwich, not far distant from the magazine. The royal artillery were instantly turned out, but it was found impossible to save any part of the building on fire, or of another of the same description near it. The first considera-

tion was, to prevent the destruction of the magazine; and, the second to save a large store of clothing, containing suits for 8000 men, both of which were not more than thirty paces distant from the buildings on fire. By the indefatigable exertions of the artillerymen, both these objects were happily accomplished. The buildings consumed, were situated behind the moat; though they were about 170 feet in length, and two stories high, not a vestige of them was left by the destructive element. They were full of what is called dead ammunition, such as grape and canister shot in boxes, the number of which, is supposed to have amounted to half a million. It was not till near four o'clock the following morning, that the conflagration was so far extinguished, as to place the magazine out of danger. No lives were lost, and only a few trifling accidents happened. As there was reason to suppose that this conflagration was not the effect of accident, government immediately took active measures for the discovery of the incendiary.

#### MARRIED.

At St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, John Bowyer Nichols, esq. of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, to Miss Baker, daughter of John B. esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, Dr. Kidd, of Oxford, to Miss L. Savery, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Islington, T. Whitehurst, esq. to the only daughter of W. Hutchins, esq. of High-bury place.

Capt. R. D. Oliver, of the navy, to Miss Saxton, daughter of Sir Charles S. bart. comptroller of the navy.

At Hackney, the Rev. H. H. Norris, to Miss H. C. Powell, third daughter of D. P. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Eaton, jun. esq. of Stetchworth House, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Jefferson, only daughter of the late Rev. Mr. J. of King's Langley, Herts.—Wm. Russell, esq. to Miss Sophia Russell, daughter of Charles R. esq. of Binfield House, Berks.—T. S. Horner, esq. of Mells Park, Somerset, colonel-commandant of the Frome and East Mendip-cavalry, to Miss Hippeley, eldest daughter of Sir J. C. Hippeley, bart.

W. Wilcox, esq. of Camden-street, Islington, to Miss Gore, daughter of the late Captain Arthur G. of the Nassau East Indian.

John Willett Willett, esq. of Merley House, Dorsetshire, M. P. for New Romney, to Miss Wilson, of Wimpole-street.

At Edmonton, the Rev. John Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to Miss Holmes, daughter of Joseph H. esq.

#### DIED.

At Newbury, Berks, Mrs. Fry, wife of Mr. Edmund Fry, letter founder, 1 ype-street.

At his lodgings in Great Russel Street, Covent Garden, Roger Blount, esq. 95.

At Maze Hill, Greenwich, R. Bratbwaite, esq. Admiral of the White, 79.

At Hadley, Mrs. E. Garriss, eldest daughter

ter of the late Rev. David G. and sister of counsellor G.

In Weymouth Street, *Dr. Patrick Russell*, F. R. S.

In College Street, Westminster, *Colonel Teesdale*, &c.

In Grosvenor Place, *G. Medley*, esq.

In Scotland Yard, *Mrs. Street*, wife of T. G. Street, esq.

At Issington, *Mrs. Bond*, widow of the late Edward B. sen. esq. of Golden lane, brewer.

At Teddington, *Mr. Toussaint*, late of Sackville-street, Piccadilly.

At Pimlico, *J. Groves*, esq.

*Mr. James Parker*, an eminent portrait and historical engraver, whose talents have for many years been successfully employed in ornamenting the best editions of the English Classics, and other works of taste, which he rendered still more valuable by the finest productions of his art. His loss will be much regretted by the amateurs of fine engraving; but by his friends, and he had many, who had the pleasure of knowing his equability of temper, his suavity of manners, and integrity, his death must be for ever deplored, though by none more sincerely lamented than by the Society of Engravers, of which he was a governor, and who attended him to the grave. By his zeal and indefatigable endeavours he contributed much to their formation into a society for the best of purposes, humanity; and his meritorious exertions will long be remembered by the fatherless and the widows of those of his profession who may be left in necessitous circumstances.

At the house of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been safely delivered of a daughter which died in a few hours, *Viscountess Ranelagh*, wife of Thomas Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, county of Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, county of Meath, to whom she was married in August last.

At his father's house in Duke-street, Westminster, *Charles Symmons*, esq. the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. S. He was endowed with abilities of a superior order; and, with a bright and ardent fancy, he possessed a judgment which was remarkably temperate and correct. His mind, naturally elegant, was improved with assiduous cultivation; and the range of his knowledge, short as was the period of his life, was extended and comprehensive. He composed with peculiar elegance in prose and in verse; and, nothing but his extreme diffidence of himself deprived his talents of their just lead in the conversation of that ample society, of which the singular refinement and conciliation of his manners made him the ornament and the delight. His perception and relish of moral order and beauty were quick and exquisite. His bosom was a sanctuary which no impure or violent, no fordid or mean pas-

sion could ever presume to pollute; his heart was the residence of piety, affection, and benevolence. His temper was equal and cheerful; sometimes, indeed, discovering the depression of calm and soft melancholy, but never elevated into strong and rude mirth; a smile generally sat upon his lip, but laughter never revelled upon his cheek. His spirit, mild and quiet, patient and placable, was, at the same time, in a remarkable degree, resolute and intrepid. Facile and complying in the common intercourse of society, he was not, by any motives, to be diverted from the purpose or the object to which he had been directed by his moral vision, and which his judgment had consequently adopted. With handsome though not regular features, his countenance was strongly alive and prepossessing with the intelligence and the benignity of his mind. His person was admirably beautiful; nearly six feet in height, its symmetry was perfect; its proportions light, elegant, and graceful, not ill-modelled for strength, but more obviously adapted to agility. A fever put a period to his innocent and exemplary life, before he had completed his 22d year.

At Chelsea; *Mr. R. Suett*, of Drury-lane Theatre, in consequence of an apoplectic fit about two months ago, from the effects of which, he would probably have recovered, could he have been induced to adopt a more temperate system of life. He was early instructed in music, and was intended merely for a singer. He possessed a very pleasing voice and great musical taste. His first appearance in public was, when quite a boy, at a place called Finch's Grotto Gardens, a kind of minor Vauxhall, situated near the King's Bench in St. George's Fields, the price of admission to which was sixpence. At this place, Suett sung for one or two seasons, and was then exalted to the orchestra at Ranelagh, where he acquired considerable reputation as a very promising boy. His voice however, did not improve in such a manner, as to give his friends reason to expect that he would obtain much distinction in the metropolis. A few years afterwards he joined the itinerant companies of some provincial theatres, and at length became well known and much admired as a comic actor in several parts of the kingdom, till his fame reached the London managers, and he was induced to accept an engagement at Drury-lane; where he made his first appearance in the year 1780. His talents were so well known to the public that it is not necessary to enter into a particular account of his professional merit. It may however, be fairly said of him, that he was no copyist in his art. He possessed original humour, and though he occasionally inclined to indulge the galleries with a comic luxuriance that bordered on extravagance and buffoonery, there was so much quaintness, oddity, and whim in his manner, that he must have been

a very severe critic indeed, who was not rather diverted than offended. He was an excellent mimic, but never suffered that dangerous and invidious faculty to appear on the stage. In private life he was social, pleasant, and good humored, always ready to do a kind action, or to engage in any frolic. He had the usual imprudence of such characters, and in general devoted little attention to considerations of health or fortune. He had not completed his 47th year.

[Further particulars of the Rev. David Garrow, whose death is mentioned at p. 398 of the last volume. He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died in 1795, and father of Mr. G. the counsellor, and now M.P. for Gatton in Surrey, and of Edward G. Esq. of Totteridge, many years in the East Indies; and last year sheriff of Hertfordshire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Chesnut, and the other who lived single with her venerable parent, and whose death is announced on the preceding page. The house at Monkton-Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is supposed to have some relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In some of the rooms there are scripture histories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both these were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a school for boys, but not first at Hadley, or at least not in the same house. When his son the counsellor repeatedly urged his father to give up the school, the old gentleman de-

clared that he was bent upon finishing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accomplished. Although he was reckoned a disciplinarian in his school, yet the boys loved him; and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of visiting their old master, who expressed a pleasure in the expectation of seeing his former scholars, with the exception of few whom he had instructed. The large chamber in the house at Monkton-Hadley, where the greatest number slept, was, by his orders, always kept in the same state, to the day of his death, as when used by the boys. His affection for his wife, and regret for her death, led him to visit the room in which she died, every day; but he did not allow that room to be used or opened by any of his family. He felt his own gradual decay; and the loss of memory affected him so much that he avoided society, even that of his old neighbours, and, latterly, of his relatives, who were unremitting in their respectful attentions to the good old man, who, when able to walk out in his village, generally used a long stick, presented to him by one of his family, which he called a Madagascar spear; and, as he wore his own hair, turned to silver locks, he reminded those who met him of one of the Patriarchs, as described in Holy Writ, particularly when, to his neighbour's address of salutation, he answered, with a benevolent as well as cheerful countenance, "God bless you!" There is a good portrait of him, aged 76, after Romney, in mezzotinto, by C. H. Hodges, 1787.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A New seam of coal, which proves to be of very good quality, has been found about 130 fathoms below the surface, at Killingworth New Winning; a circumstance which has occasioned much rejoicing at that place.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Robert Arkwright, esq. to Miss Kemble, daughter of Stephen K. esq. manager of the theatre of that town.—Mr. Thomas Green, silversmith; to Miss Adin.—Mr. Roger Grey; to Miss Elizabeth Eggleston.—Captain Robert Weatherley, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Longridge, daughter of Mr. Wm. L.

At Hexham, Mr. John Marshall Mather, Ironmonger, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Bell, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of the White Hart Inn, Hexham.

At Darlington, Mr. Ralph Child, jun. Skinner, to Miss Kay.

At Gateshead, Mr. John Bailey, civil engineer, to Miss Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. of Kinton, near Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Gregson, ship-owner, to Miss Coats, both of Sunderland.

*Died.*] At Darlington, Mrs. Hayes, 94.—Mr. Thomas Russell, manufacturer.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Vasey, 79.—At Durham, Mr. Mark Maginess, 57.—Mr. Wm. Cummin, and three days afterwards his wife Mrs. C.—Mr. Wm. Walker, 71.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. James M'Dougall, baker.—Mr. Wm. Dawson, 45.—Mr. Peter Hobson, son of Mr. Matthew H. 19.

At Port Royal, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Dale, 23, son of Edward D. esq. of Clea-don, near South Shields; and first lieutenant of his majesty's ship *Thefeus*; a young man highly and deservedly respected by his brother officers.

At Stockton, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly an eminent painter in Durham, 80.—Suddenly, Mr. George Dumble, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Charles Wharton, the oldest housekeeper of that place, 83.

At Sunderland, Ann Green, widow 101.  
—Mrs. Sparrow, wife of Mr. John S. ship-owner.

At North Shields, in the prime of life Mr. Luke Wilson, painter.

At Corbridge, Mr. Thomas Laing, a private in the volunteer corps of that place.

At Brampton, Mr. John Wallis, surgeon, who had practised there nearly fifty years with great reputation, 79.

At Old Church, near Brampton, Mrs. Jane Lee, wife of Mr. Wm. L. farmer.

At Hexham, Mrs. Moody, wife of Mr. George M.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The leaning tower at Yanwath Hall, belonging to Lord Lowther, has lately been restored to its perpendicular, by the ingenuity of his lordship's workmen. This massy edifice upwards of 35 feet high, had been propped upwards of 40 years, and overhung its base three feet one inch. The undertaking created considerable apprehension, yet was performed without crack or rent in the building, and without injury to any individual.

At the general annual meeting, held at the Whitehaven Dispensary, the 10th of June, it appeared, from the books; that in the course of the last year, the number of patients were as follows:

Recommended and registered, (of whom 599 were attended in their own houses).....	1493
Midwifery Cafes.....	87
Trivial Incidents.....	2960
Children inoculated for the Cow pox..	276

4816

Patients remaining upon the books 71

4887

The following is the State of the Registers.

Cured.....	1584	} 1840
Relieved.....	33	
Incurable.....	22	
Dead.....	41	
Remaining upon the Books 160		

The whole number of patients admitted to the benefits of this valuable and well conducted charity, since its institution, June, 1783, is as follows, viz.

Registered patients —	38,324	} 81,759
Midwifery cafes —	1,921	
Trivial incidents —	41,514	

Of those, 35,354 have been cured, 1,189 relieved, 618 incurable, 35 irregular, 959 dead; and 160 remain on the books.

Mr. John Gibbons, whose former elegant buildings have so much improved the appearance of Rickergate, Carlisle, has recently built a new street on the west side, and has taken down two old houses in the front, to open a spacious entrance from the main street; by which means, passengers enjoy a fine prospect of the Castle, and the adjacent fields.

Married.] At Stanwix, Mr. Roger Jameson, to Mrs. Mulcafter.

At Dalston, Mr. Wm. Cogdon, miller, at the Forge mill, to Miss Jane Watson, of Carlisle.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Baty, of Warwick, to Miss Hannah Simpson, daughter of Mr. Richard S. colliery-agent to R. B. Warwick, esq. of Warwick Hall.

At Sedbergh, Mr. James Winter, to Miss Willan, sister of Richard W. esq. of the Hill near that place, and of Dr. W. of London.

At Lowther, Mr. Mattinson of the Custom House, Whitehaven, to Miss Walker.

At Crofsthwaite, Mr. Thomas Dixon, of Redah, near Whitehaven, to Miss Norman, of Dash, near Kefwick.—The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Castle Sowerby, to Miss Clark, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. nurseryman of Kefwick.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Brown, merchant, to Miss Collins, second daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Workington, Captain John Longcake, of the Triton, to Miss Ann Thornthwaite.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Lowes, to Miss Ann Jaques, daughter of Mr. Joseph J.

At Harrington, Captain Thomas Littledale, of the ship Liberty, to Miss Jane Thompson.

At Whitehaven, William Woodburn, formerly well known in that neighbourhood, by the appellation of the huntman of the three kingdoms, from the circumstance of his pack being composed of English, Scotch, and Irish hounds, with which in one season he killed 147 hares, without either changing, losing, or having one of them torn by the dogs. He was a native of London; and, at the time of his death, wanted only two months of completing his hundredth year. Though in a very enfeebled state for some years before his dissolution, he continued to walk out till within a few weeks of that period; and his faculties were so little impaired, that he could, almost to the last, recollect many remarkable instances of success in his profession, of which he delighted to talk.—Mrs. Paxton, wife of Mr. P. grocer, 42.—Mrs. Sarah Bowman, 63.—Mrs. Mary Westgarth, widow, 59.—Mr. John Casson, 83.—Mr. Edward Brown, of the Globe Inn, 36.—Mrs. Isabella Dodd, wife of Mr. D. tailor, 28.—Miss Eleanor Caldbeck, 86.

At Workington, Mr. Allison Clarke, formerly of the ship Delight, of that port.

At Kendal, Mr. James Lickbarrow, late principal overseer for that borough, 54.

At Kirkland Kendal, Mr. George Allen, weaver, 85.

At Dissington, Mr. John Wilson, tailor, 61.

At Hensingham, Mr. Richard Collyer, 88.

At Coldcots, near Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Graham, relief of Mr. John G. attorney at law of that city.

At Furney Green, near Bowness, Westmorland, George Brew Crump; esq. 41.

At Dalston, Mr. Wm. Richard, son of Mr. Robert R.

At Redmain, near Cockermonth, in the prime of life, Mrs. Steel, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Bassenthwaite Hawes, Mrs. Mary. Abridge, 28.

At Hallcliff, near Hesketh Newmarket, Mr. Christopher Hudson, brother of Dr. H. prebendary of Carlisle, 80.

At Monkhill, Miss Mary Watts, daughter of Mr. Wm. W. 16.—The Rev. Mr. Marrs, curate of Mongriffsdale.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Isabella Forrester, 72.—Mrs. Bryton, 75.—Mr. Nanson, butcher, 65.—Mr. John Lemmon, Sexton of St. Mary's, 66.

At Cockermonth, Mr. Wm. Bean, many years clerk to Mr. Benson, attorney.

At Kefwick, Mrs. Sarah Mayson, relict of Mr. Mark M. 73.

At Brigham, Mr. Jonathan Saul, merchant, of Whitehaven, 36.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hull, Joseph Rennard, esq. to Miss Anna Green, daughter of Mr. G. of London.

At Ferraby, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, of Wilton, to Miss Columbiani, daughter of an eminent architect in London.

At Scrayingham, Charles Edw. Repington, esq. of Amington, Warwickshire, to Miss Cholmley, eldest daughter of Henry C. esq. of Houtham.

At Well, Mr. Thomas Prest, of Bedale, to Miss Catharine Strangways, eldest daughter of Richard S. esq.

*Died.*] At Hull, Miss Myers, dress-maker—Mrs. Hannah Foster, relict of Mr. Joel F. merchant, and an elder brother of the Trinity house, Hull, 24.—Mr. John Simpson, 69. He had formerly been a considerable druggist in the Market-place, but had retired from business, with an ample independence.—Mr. Hornby, poulterer, 43.—Mrs. Sarah Witty, widow of Mr. Richard W. mariner.—Mrs. Todd, mother of Mr. John T. iron-founder, 66.

At Malton, Mr. John Nelson, only son of the Rev. Joseph N. of Riccill, and an officer in the Ouse and Derwent corps of volunteer infantry.

At Beverley, Mr. W. Mosey, plumber, 28.—Mrs. Cade, wife of Mr. C. late of Beverley, a noted jockey on the turf, 49.—Mrs. Armitstead relict of Joseph A. esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. Robert D. cashier in the bank of Christopher Machell, esq. and Co.—Master R. Duxbery, son of Thomas D. esq. 10.

At Gilsbrough, Mr. Maurice Dale, tailow-chandler, and spirit merchant, a man whose urbanity of manners, and integrity as a tradesman, have insured a lasting respect in the memory of his friends.

At York, Mr. Peter Atkinson architect,

72. He filled the office of city steward, and was justly esteemed for his abilities as an artist, and his integrity as a man.—Mr. Owsram, attorney at law.—Mr. Brown, only son of Mr. B.—Mr. Marmaduke Weaver, grocer.—Mrs. Witham, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Ann Busfield, relict of Mr. John B.

At Leeds, Mr. Gawthorp, a gentleman of the most benevolent, and public spirited temper, and who, in addition to his unremitting endeavours to aid the public charities in Leeds, gratuitously served the office of treasurer to the parish, for a series of eighteen years, with unremitting attention, unwearied diligence, and perfect accuracy, and for which the managers of the affairs of the parish thought proper, some time previous to his death, to vote him their most grateful remembrances, and to assure him "that they should hold him out to their friends, neighbours and children, as a pattern for their imitation."—Mr. Benjamin Parkinson, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. B. of the house of Kirk, and Co.—Mr. A. Honold, a native of Strasburg, many years teacher of languages, and foreign clerk in this town. In his situation he acquitted himself with the greatest propriety and credit, and his loss will be long lamented by those who were desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the languages, as a teacher of which, he possessed the first rate abilities.—Mrs. Render, a maiden lady, forty years resident at the Moravian establishment, at Fulneck.

At Harwood, Mr. Muschamp, architect, 79.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Eliz. Rickaby, a maiden lady, and sister of Mr. C. R. merchant, 63.—Mrs. Housefall, wife of Mr. H. surgeon, 40.—Miss Richardson, daughter of John R. M.D. 28.—Miss Smith, milliner, 27. She never entirely recovered the injury she received, from being overturned in the True Briton coach.—Mrs. Austwick, of the Ram Inn.—Mr. Burdett, of the Saw Inn.—Mr. Bell, cooper, 50.—Mrs. Holdsworth, mother of Mr. H. surgeon.—Mr. Richard Dennison, a member of the Wakefield volunteer corps.

At Scarborough, Mr. W. Clarkson, one of the commoners of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Harrison, relict of John H. esq. 92.

At his house near Knarsborough, Wm. Turner Buckley, esq. brother-in-law to Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart.

At Monkhill, near Pontefract, Wm. Popplewell, esq.

At Walfgreave, near Scarborough, Timothy Johnson, esq.

At Sheffield, Mr. Samuel Taylor, surgeon, 22.—Mr. James Abbot.—Miss Isabella Younge, daughter of Mr. I. T. Y. merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Warburton, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 6.—Mr. John Booth, 59.—Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Mr. Samuel W. 18.—Miss Margaret M'Fun, 89, a native of North Britain, and mother of Mr. M'F.



Mr. F. late principal musician in the Sheffield volunteers.—Mrs. Clay, wife of Mr. C. grocer.

At Ferrybridge, on his road to London, after a lingering illness, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Bowerbank, B. D. rector of Croft and Barningham, in the North Riding, and Prebendary of Lincoln, formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and senior Proctor of the University in the year 1774.

At Newland, 28, Mrs. Rudston, wife of Mr. George R. of Hull, and daughter of the Rev. J. Bell, of York.

At Bessingby, 90, Mr. Charles Ezard, upwards of 50 years the faithful steward of the late John Hudson, Esq.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Captain Samuel Bramley, of Rawcliffe, owner of the ships, Good Intent and London traders, from London to Selby.

At Great Gomerfall, 78, Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Thomas W.

Suddenly, 62, Mr. John Garfed, of South End, Elland.

At New Malton, 58, Mr. Francis Pratt, Chymist and Druggist.

Suddenly, at Ripley, Mr. Thomas Stubbs, 70.

At the house of Mr. Thomas Crawford, of Eslingwold, with whom she had lived servant 39 years, Elizabeth Arrowsmith, aged 79. She has left behind, in Mr. Crawford's service, two men-servants; one a waggoner, the other a labourer, who had been partners with her nearly the whole 39 years.

At Elinburgh, Thomas Brooke, M. D. only son of William Brooke, of Wakefield, Esq.—His attainments, from a regular course of study in that celebrated university, added to his previous medical knowledge and experience, promised a valuable accession to the faculty, and to become a general benefit to mankind.

At Bradford, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Thomas J. brandy merchant—Mr. John Hall, 82, who had been upwards of 36 years master of the workhouse.

At Harrogate, the Hon. Mrs. Maffy Dawson, relict of the Hon. James Maffy D. late of Ireland.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Brown, formerly a considerable merchant.—Mrs. Walton, 46, wife of Mr. Christopher W. sen. calico manufacturer.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Captain Henderson to Miss Hendry, daughter of the late Captain H.—Mr. Philip Quirk, ship-builder, to Miss Finchett, daughter of Mr. James F. harbour-master.—Mr. Thomas Higginson, of Manchester, to Miss Elizabeth Shute, of the Liverpool Repository.—Mr. W. Wilson, to Miss Mary Howard.—Robert Mawdesley, Esq. of Maghull, to Miss Whitehead.—Capt. Alexander Nicholson, to Miss Ann Dennison.—Thomas Bunning, esq. post-master, to Miss Driver.

At Cartmel, Mr. W. Thompson, of Cark, shoe-maker, to Miss Jane Ferguson, dairymaid at Holker-hall. The bride is the only person that has been married from the Hall for upwards of thirty years.

At Manchester, Mr. Augustus Herman Martinus, to Mrs. Elizabeth Nixon.—Mr. Richard Barnes, to Mrs. Walker.—The Rev. G. Parkin, to Miss Heywood.—Mr. Wm. Billington, linen-draper, to Miss Lowe.—Mr. Alexander Goodall, to Miss Ellen Simmons.—Mr. Holt, assistant-master at the free grammar-school, to Mrs. Hatton.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. Lee Watson Seddon.—Mrs. Farr, wife of Mr. F.—Mr. Stanley, of Salford, upholsterer.—Mr. Peter Carter, house-painter.—Mrs. Mellor, 70.—Mr. Sam. Whitehead.—Mr. John Lowe, nephew to the late Mr. Thomas Kirkman.—Mr. Brocklehurst, cotton-merchant.—Mrs. Beever, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. printer, 22.—Mrs. Seville.—The Rev. Nicholas Mosley Cheek, minister of St. Stephen's, Salford, and curate of Charlton.—Mrs. Wood, widow of Mr. Sam. W. tobaccoist.

At Stock, near Manchester, Major Thomas Wilkinson, of the Manchester volunteer infantry.

Mr. John Lankford, of Ratcliffe-bridge, who had been a principal manager and engineer to Sir Robert Peel and Co. of Bury, for nearly twenty years, and had conducted himself in such a manner as to gain the general esteem not only of his employers but of their servants.

At Liverpool, Mr. Jeremiah Marsden, son of Mr. Wm. M.—Miss Gregson, 56.—Mrs. Webster, relict of Mr. Thos. W. 38.—Mrs. Appleton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. sail-maker.—Mr. Alexander Gordon, printer, 51.—Mr. John Minshall, surgeon to the infirmary; a gentleman much respected both in his professional capacity and in private life.—Mrs. M. Halliwell, relict of Mr. R. H. formerly of Tower-hill, near Upholland, 98.—Miss Grice.—Mr. Nicholson, 67.—Mr. Wm. Pownall, jun. eldest son of Mr. Wm. P.—Mr. Thomas Lyon, 89.—Mrs. Abigail Huddleston, sister of Thos. H. esq.—Mr. Richard Brelsford, hat-maker.—Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. Robert R. merchant, 18.—Mrs. Angus, wife of Mr. Charles A. merchant.—Mr. Benjamin Fletcher, druggist, 34.—Mr. Hudson, quarter-master of the Liverpool light-horse.—Mr. Isaac Owens, attorney, 33.

At Warrington, Miss Wild.

At Hutton, near Preston, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, master of the free grammar-school, and rector of Much Hoole.

At Wigan, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Mr. Nicholas C.

At Preston, Thomas Greaves, esq. banker, and an alderman of that borough.

At Prescot, Mr. H. Foster, 52.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Benjamin Brand.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Roberts, uphol-

ferer and cabinet-maker, 70.—Mr. Thomas Miller, merchant.

At Halton Hall, near Lancaster, Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of W. B. esq.

At Slyne, near Lancaster, Mrs. Peacock, wife of John P. esq.

At Ashton Hall, Mr. Josias Hoyle, 75, who had been in the service of the Duke of Hamilton upwards of thirty years.

#### C H E S H I R E .

At Stockport the first stone was lately laid of a building intended to be erected by voluntary contributions, to be called the Stockport Sunday School, and capable of holding 4000 scholars. Three thousand children educated at the Sunday schools of that place, and an immense multitude of spectators attended on this occasion.

A mineral spring has been discovered in the small island of Hilbury, at the western extremity of this county, possessing the powerful efficacy of curing the rheumatism, &c. The property of the spring was accidentally discovered by a respectable Welsh farmer, who went to the island for the benefit of his health, and happening to wash his hands, much swollen from rheumatic affections, in its waters, found immediate relief.

*Married.*] At Neston, Mr. Peter Handley, whitesmith, to Miss Lee.

At Chester, Mr. Thos. Walker, son of Mr. W. Brazier, to Miss Lightfoot, daughter of Mr. L. of Flooker's-brook.—Mr. Barlow, clock-maker, to Miss Dutton.

At Coreham, near Middleham, Mr. Benjamin Smith, an eminent jockey, to Miss Alcock, of Tuggill.

*Died.*] At Runcorn, of a pulmonary consumption, Mr. J. Orred.

Suddenly, near Northwich, Mr. Robert Hayrs.

At Neston, Mr. S. Briscoe, of the Golden Lion inn.

At Chester, Mr. Paul, of the White Lion inn, to whom the public are much indebted for his spirited and indefatigable exertions in the improvement of carriages, and for rendering travelling not only comfortable and easy, but expeditious, in the very numerous concerns in which he was engaged. Nor was he less estimable in private life, for the vigour of his understanding was equalled only by the kindness of his heart.—Mrs. Russell.—Mr. James Young, glover.

Mr. Isaac Goodier, lieutenant in the Trafford volunteers.

At Welchpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney at law.

At Hawarden, Mr. H. Lee Thomas, father of Mr. T. druggist, of Chester.

At Kinderton Lodge, Miss Trafford, eldest daughter of Trafford T. esq.

At Croxton, near Middlechurch, the Rev. J. Kent, of Nantwich, a man who, with a few eccentricities, possessed the esteem and veneration of many, and the respect of all those to whom he was really known. As a

man, he was the friend of man, as a Christian, sincere and exemplary, and as a minister, incessantly attentive to the best interests of his charge. His mind was vigorous, his understanding enlarged, his piety ardent, and his habits of life strictly economical; that his charities might be the more extensive.

#### D E R B Y S H I R E .

At the annual show of cattle of the Derbyshire agricultural and breeding society, held at Derby, the prizes were adjudged as follows:—To Mr. Harvey, for the best three sheaves, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, esq. for the second best, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the best shear hog ram, three guineas; to Mr. Haskins, for the second-best ditto, two guineas; to Mr. T. Jowett, for the best two shear ram, three guineas; and to the same, for the second-best, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Repton, for the best shear hog wether, three guineas; to Mr. Harvey, for the second best, two guineas; to Mr. Smith, of Foremark-park, for the best two shear wether, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the second best, two guineas; to Edw. Coke, esq. for the best two year old heifer, four guineas; to F. N. C. Mundy, esq. for the second-best ditto, three guineas; to Sir R. Wilmot, for the best three year old ox, three guineas; to Mr. E. Cox, for the second-best ditto, two guineas. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, and the stock was allowed to be very good. Sir H. Harpur complimented the meeting with the inspection of two handsome South Down heaves, and a shear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke-park.

*Married.*] At Staveley, Charles Daintry, esq. of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Bulkeley, of Staveley Forge.

At Derby, Mr. Emery, tanner, to Miss Cock.

At Bassington, Mr. William Waring, of Ashborne, to Miss Charlton.

*Died*] At Crow-lane House, near Dronfield, Mr. Thos. Lowe, 32.

At Alvaaston, Mrs. Rebecca Holmes, relict of Mr. John H. 58.

At Buntingfield, Mr. William Columbell, 54.

At Derby, Mr. Thomas Stenson, bookseller, 44.

Mr. James Wood, clerk of Didsbury church; whose forefathers have been clerks successively at the same church since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

#### N O T T I N G H A M S H I R E .

At the last meeting of the Newark agricultural society, held at Southwell, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Mr. Thos. Thorpe, of Clifton, for the best long woolled tup hog, five guineas; to Mr. J. Milward, Hockerton, for the next best, three guineas; to Mr. G. Maltby, Hovingham, for the four best ewe hogs, five guineas; to Mr. Henry Higgins, South Markham,

Markham, for the four next best, three guineas; to Mr. Wm. Shacklock, Southwell, for the best bull shewn, three guineas; to Mr. John Birkitt, Southwell, for the best boar, two guineas; to Mr. Seth Hurt, Farnsfield, for the next best, one guinea.

“Notwithstanding the unwearied exertions of the committee appointed to arrange the plan for carrying into execution the erection of a new church in this town (says the Nottingham Journal), we are sorry to observe their benevolent intentions have been entirely frustrated, owing to the opposition experienced from a quarter whence they hoped to derive material assistance; and although the liberality of the public in contributing to the above purpose has been exceedingly handsome, it is impossible, for very urgent reasons, to persevere any farther towards the accomplishment of this long wished-for undertaking, until difficulties which now press against the measure can be removed.”

*Married.*] The Rev. Robert Lowe, of Oton, to Miss Ellen Pynder, second daughter of the Rev. Reginald P. of Hadfar-house, Worcestershire.

At the seat of the Hon. Henry Sedley, Lieut. Col. Francis Cunynghame, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Jane Whiteford, youngest daughter of the late Sir John W. bart.

At Nottingham, Mr. Robert James, hosier, to Miss Berridge, daughter of Mr. B. a partner in the same house.

At Newark, Mr. John Ridge, bookseller, to Miss Hilton.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer of New Radford—Mr. George Morris, of the Reindeer public-house.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, 55; her death was awfully sudden. She had attended divine service at the baptist meeting-house, and on coming out of the chapel, was seized with a dizziness, and expired in the street—Miss Sarah Beardley, daughter of Mr. Joseph B. 16.—Mrs. Risale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Mr. Harrison, a reputable grazier and butcher.

At Besshorpe, near Newark, Mr. J. Morley.

At Glentworth, Mr. Richard Bassett, 61.

At Newark, Captain Staples. While playing a game at cards he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired in a few minutes.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at Alford, it was resolved, that a navigable canal from Alford, by Burgh, to Wainfleet Haven, would be of the utmost utility and advantage, not only to the owners and occupiers of estates in the vicinity of the proposed line of navigation, but also to the country at large, the outfall being favourable in the extreme, and there being an excellent harbour at sea; provided that water can be spared from the navigation in dry seasons, for the benefit of cattle, and no injury is done to the drainage of the ad-

acent country. A level and survey of the intended navigation, and an estimate of the probable expences were ordered to be prepared.

Among the improvements daily making in this county, those in the town of Horncastle are not the least conspicuous. The ground is now clearing for the erection of a new butchery in that place; the old standing is to be taken down, and a corn-market built. This and other improvements in agitation will considerably amend the appearance of that opulent and spirited town.

*Married.*] At Ingham, near Spittal, Mr. Joseph Mawer, draper, of Lincoln, to Miss Wakefield.

At Louth, Mr. Nelson, brazier, to Miss Eberger.

At Welby, near Grantham, the Rev. J. Grover, curate of Firmingby, Notts, to Miss Chester, of Welby.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Turner, to Mrs. Kew.

*Died.*] At Carlton Scroop, near Grantham, the Rev. John Darwin, M. A. rector of that place, 77. He was brother to the late celebrated Dr. D.

At Louth, Mr. Fenwick, 70.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. James H.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Squires, a maiden lady.—Master Robert Camm, only son of Mr. John C. II.—Mr. Mackennis, an eminent merchant, 58.—Mr. Henry Walker, surveyor of turnpike-roads, 75.

At Raithby, near Spilsby, Mr. Edw. Jackson, farmer.

At Partney, Mrs. May, widow.

At Buckminster, Mr. Joseph Bartram.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Chafer, wife of Mr. C. publican, 42.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Lowe, maltster, and an alderman of the corporation, 55. He served the office of mayor in 1800.—Mrs. Pretty, wife of Mr. P. tanner, of Morcot, Rutland.

At South Somercotes, near Louth, Mrs. West, 69.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

The beginning of June the young gentlemen at Lutterworth-school went through their examinations with great honour to themselves and credit to their teacher. The prizes were determined as follow:—a silver pen to Master H. Goddard; a geographical guide to Master H. Quilter, both of Leicester.

*Married*] At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Renals, of Wellingbro', Northamptonshire, to Miss Scott, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Scott, of the above place.

At Friby on the Wreake, Mr. Chettle, of Narborough, to Miss Hickling.

At Leicester, Mr. Wm. Aftle, to Mrs. Clarke.—Mr. Cornelius Hill, to Miss Sarah Dyson.—Mr. S. Davis, son of the Rev. Mr. D. of Great Wigton, to Miss Marshall.

Mr. Wm. Thornton, currier, of Hinckley;

to Miss Ann Burbidge, daughter of Mr. Alderman B. of Leicester.

At Turlington, Mr. Goodman, of Winghamton, to Miss Tailby.

At Breedon, Mr. Gervas Bourne, of Bramcote, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Clarkson.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Dove, hofier.—Mr. Bellon, cooper.—Mrs. Dumejow, wife of Mr. Joseph D. 40.—Mrs. King, mother of John K. esq. 65.

At Humberstone, Mr. Bishop, miller. His death was occasioned by drinking a quantity of cold water while at work in a field a few days before.

At Blaby, Mr. Job Clarke, a respectable farmer.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Madeley, Samuel Tompson, esq. of Castle-green, to Miss Pitt, of Wolverhampton.

At Armitage, near Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Blakemore, of Lichfield, to Miss Eliz. Pegler, of Armitage Hall.

At Wallfall, the Rev. W. B. Collis, of Canpoek, to Miss Elliot, of Bescott Hall.

At Stone, Mr. Beech, of Tittenfor, to Miss Emery.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, 68, Mrs. Thorp, wife of the Rev. Robert Thorp, late of Buxton, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Disney, of Pontefract; who for nearly the last thirty years of her life was rendered totally helpless by the rheumatic gout, the pain of which she sustained with exemplary piety and truly Christian resignation.

At Broseley, Mrs. Boden, wife of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Prestwood, the Hon. Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Hon. Edward F. of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire, and M. P. for the county of Worcester, by whom she has left three sons, the eldest in his 14th year, and two daughters. In those virtues which form and dignify the female character, she was an illustrious example; her attention to the duties connected with her situation in life, and her family establishment, was unremitting; her conduct discreet, wise, and judicious. The accomplishments of her mind were heightened by her love of literature: her reading was extensive, her taste elegant. In the superintendance of the education of her children, she exhibited the most laudable anxiety: her time and her talents seemed devoted to their improvement, and while the greatest pains were taken to teach them the rudiments of knowledge, she was most anxious to instil into their tender minds, by example and precept, the principles of piety and virtue. She was in her 49th year.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Benjamin Sitch, to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas F. of Marston-green.—Mr. J. Smith, draper, to Miss Roper.

—Mr. Wm. Broadhurst, of Deritend, to Miss Hannah Pratt.

Mr. John Smith, of Hints, to Miss Mary Copke, of Shenstone.

At Harborne, Mr. Thos. Walker, to Miss Sarah Brettie, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Oliver, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Jackson.

At Warwick, Mr. John Langley, of Lichfield, to Miss Mary Palmer, of Radway.

At Handsworth, Mr. Wm. Taylor, to Miss Sarah Auster, both of Birmingham.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. James Tomlins, of the firm of Gibson, Shore, and Tomlins, iron and steel merchants.—Mr. Capenhurst, toy-maker.—Mr. Samuel Male, of the Bull's Head tavern.—Mrs. Bayliss, wife of Mr. Wm. B.—Miss Matilda Ashford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles A.—Miss Anna Maria Johnson, daughter of Mr. F. Johnson.—Mr. John Brown, cooper.—Mrs. Solomon Wilks, builder.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Betty, a respectable farmer.

At Camphill, Mr. Samuel Colmore, formerly an eminent plater of Birmingham, but who had retired from business.

At Handsworth, Thomas Underhill, esq.—Mr. Edward Bird, late of Liverpool.

At Ashted, Mr. Edward Simms.

At Coventry, Mrs. Foden, dealer in foreign spirits.

At Birmingham-heath, Mr. John Hawker.

At Oldbury, Mrs. Short, widow of Mr. Samuel S.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Willinger, wife of the Rev. P. W. Willinger

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Bickerton, of Newton on the Hill, to Miss Barron, daughter of Mrs. Barron, of Cotton-hill.—Mr. Bratton, to Miss Birch, daughter of Mr. B. sadler.

At Ludlow, Mr. Roberts, sadler, to Miss Jane Preece.

At Munlow, Mr. Thos. Wall, of Stanton Lacey, to Miss Wilkes, late of Lawton hill.

At Church Stretton, Mr. Northwood, aged 75, to Mrs. Evans, 60.

*Died.*] At Ludlow, Charles Johnstone, esq. only brother of Sir R. B. Johnstone, bart. of Hacknesh, Yorkshire, and half brother to the Marquis of Annandale.—Mrs. Whitney, of the Angel-inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and meicer.—Mrs. haugh.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Francis Dicken, several years sergeant of the Court of Requests, 85.

Mrs. Jones, of Powen's Hall, near Hammer. She was returning from Whitchurch market on horseback, behind her nephew, when the animal took fright, and she fell, by which accident her skull was so much fractured, as to cause almost instant death.

At

At Welshpool, Mr. John Williams, jun. attorney.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Brazenor, father of Mr. B. Sadler.

At the Bank-house, Church Stretton, Mrs. Oare, relict of Mr. O. of Woolfscot.

At Welbatch, Miss Martha Hughes, third daughter of Mr. H.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, maltster, 38.—Mr. Barlow, taylor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] At Hartlebury, Mr. Green, of Great Harriet's Farm, Malvern, to Miss Glasbrook.

At Evesham, — Birch, esq. to Miss Lavender, daughter of John L. esq.

At Eckington, Mr. John Chandler Checketts, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Pershire, second daughter of the late Robert W. esq.

At Worcester, Mr. Smith, jun. of Pedmore, to Miss Stephens.

*Died*] At Overbury, Mrs. Whitcombe, wife of Mr. W.

At Eastham, Mr. John Davis, a respectable farmer, 80.

At Worcester, Mr. Hope, of the Three Tuns, Pershire.—Mrs. Anne Redding, wife of Mr. Thomas Redding.

At Upton, Mrs. Beale, wife of Samuel B. esq.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Olives.—Mrs. Harris, widow of Mr. H. chandler.

At Bredon, John Darke, esq. one of the justices of the peace for this county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society, which lately took place at Leominster, was very numerously attended. The successful exhibitors of stock were, Mr. Williams, of Thingehill, who shewed the best yearling heifer; Mr. Redward, of Westhide, the best fine woolled ram; Mr. Moore, of Wellington, the best boar; and Mr. Thomas, of Clee Downton, the best three years old heifer.

It is in contemplation to make a new line of road from Ledbury to Gloucester, for the purpose of avoiding the Sand Hills.

*Married*] At Derndale, Mr. R. Woodward, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jay.

At Titley, the Rev. Mr. Bissel, to Miss Evans.

At Painswick, Mr. Thomas Beard, wholesale tea-dealer, of London, to Miss Hogg.

*Died*] At Kington, Mrs. Joan Lilwall, 70.

At Brittas-green, near Leominster, Mr. Joseph Berrington, veterinary surgeon. At the request of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society, he had just established himself in this county; and, by the natural goodness of his heart, had gained the esteem of an extensive circle of friends, when the hand of death suddenly snatched him away.

At Hereford, Mrs. Powle, 86, who for a number of years kept a school in that city.—

This venerable matron instilled the first rudiments of instruction into the tender minds of three generations of one family, natives of Hereford.

At Leominster, Mr. Robert Haylings, currier and maltster, 83.—Mr. John Coates, tanner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] Samuel Marindin, esq. of Edglaston Priory, Warwickshire, to Miss Catherine Louisa Webb, third daughter of Samuel W. esq. of Henbury.

At Lidney, the Rev. Francis Homfray, of Arvington, to Miss Harriet Homfray, eldest daughter of Jekton H. esq. of Broad Waters; Worcesterhire.

Mr. Nelnes, farmer, of Dunsly, to Miss Elizabeth Phillimore, of Slimbridge.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Watts, of Bath, to Miss Bastin.

Mr. W. Holloway, of Yate, to Miss E. Cole, daughter of Mr. William C. of the Parks, near Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. John Jones, of New Park, to Miss Hewett, of Hill, near Berkeley.

*Died*] At Farmington Lodge, Miss Dolphin, 33.

At Moreton in the Marsh, Miss Mifter.

At Mitcheldean, Mr. F. A. Holder, surgeon.

At New Farm, near Setbury, Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. D. W.

At Cheltenham, Mr. John Smith, of the Fleece inn.

At Avening, near Minchinhampton, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. father of Daniel C. esq. banker, of Bath, 96.

At Dymock, Miss Seabright, milliner, of Gloucester.

At Iron Acton, Miss Fanny Wickham, in consequence of a disorder in her throat, which prevented her from taking any nourishment, so that she was literally famished.

At Sidington, near Cirencester, the Rev. William Matthews, vicar of Chaddefley Corbett.

At Gloucester, John Pitt, esq. M. P. for that city, 78. As a member of the House of Commons, he was, while health permitted, most regular in his attendance. Uninfluenced by any private or selfish views, his parliamentary duties were discharged with fidelity; nor did he ever, in a single instance, depart from those honest and independent principles which he had adopted as the rule of his conduct. The same probity guided him in every transaction of private life. Attached to the place in which he always lived, his leading object was to make himself a useful member of society. As a landlord, he was kind and indulgent; and so disinterested was his forbearance towards his tenants, that it was a rule with him, from which he never deviated, on no occasion to raise his rents. Few, verging to the extreme period of human life, ever possessed such serenity of temper: he

seemed to cultivate cheerfulness as a duty ; and such was the energy of his mind, that, during his long confinement, no complaint nor murmur was ever heard to escape him.—He thus met the slow approach of dissolution with that fortitude which is inspired by an approving conscience and the animating hope of immortality.—Mrs. Keck, widow of Mr. K. a celebrated architect of Kingstanley.—Mr. Henry Phillips, of the Mason's Arms.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died*] At Hersepath, Mrs. Eliz. Kimber, 74.

At Islip, near Oxford, Mrs. S. Lewsley, wife of Mr. L.

At Oxford, Mr. James Osborne, sadler and harness-maker.—Mrs. E. Beit, widow of Mr. John B. many years master of the Cross Keys public house.—Mr. J. B. Neale, under-graduate of Pembroke College. He was going down in a sailing boat, accompanied by a lad from the boat house, when he was crossed by another boat, thrust by the bowsprit into the water, and drowned, a little below Christ Church meadow. He had been warned of the danger by a gentleman in the other boat, who instantly jumped into the river and endeavoured to save him. This unhappy event is only to be attributed to Mr. Neale's want of skill in the management of a sail boat. He was nineteen years of age, a good classical scholar, of an amiable temper, and pure morals.

At Glympton Park, Miss Wheate, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. bart. of Lechlade, Gloucestershire.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

On Monday the 17th of June, the Duke of Bedford's Agricultural Fete commenced by a public breakfast at Woburn Abbey, and about eleven o'clock the company arrived at the Exhibition Room at the Park Farm. The greater part of the morning was occupied by examination of the new Leicester rams, which had been just shorn, and their fleeces hung up round the room for the inspection of the gentlemen present. Mr. Toller shewed specimens of wool fifteen inches long, of a sufficient fineness for the best broad cloths, taken from the back of a wether-sheep, half Spanish and half Southdown, on which it had been growing three years; and Mr. Toller stated, that he can grow fine wool of almost any length, by delaying the shearing of this breed of sheep for a proportionable time. Mr. Cowley, of Aspley Guise, exhibited a plan of a water meadow, which he has recently constructed at that place, said to be the first attempt at irrigation by a Bedfordshire farmer. Mr. Taylor, from the Society of Arts, produced a pair of shears, for which a reward had been given to Captain Miller by that society. The particulars of the premiums offered by the Smithfield Club, for December next, were stuck up. On returning, after

dinner, to the farm yard, four lots, consisting of five Leicester sheep each, were sold, viz. five ewes to Lord Somerville, at sixteen guineas; five ditto to Lord Cawdor, at nineteen guineas and a half; five thieves to Lord Somerville, at fourteen guineas; and five ditto to ditto for eighteen guineas. In the course of the day, Francis Sitwell, esq. M. P. issued particulars, and gave general invitations to his Barmoor Sheep Show, near Berwick, on the 1st of July. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, joined the company after dinner. On Tuesday, after breakfast, an adjourned meeting of the Smithfield Club was held at Woburn Abbey, when it was resolved that the future number of the members shall be unlimited. The next business was to view the fat wethers, exhibited in their wool, at the stables near the Abbey, by the candidates for his Grace's two prizes, of which Lord Somerville, Richard Athley, and William Chapman, of Fleet-street, were appointed the judges. Soon after eleven, the company assembled at the farm-yard, and the Southdown tups, intended to be let on Wednesday evening, were shown to the company; after which, several Hereford and Devon cattle, intended for sale that evening, were exhibited and examined. Before dinner his Grace, and a large party of his noble visitors, took a ride to Crawley Heath, to view the drilling of some turnips; and, soon after three o'clock, as many persons as the two spacious rooms could accommodate sat down to an elegant dinner. As soon as the company had retired to the Exhibition Room, the letting of the Leicester tups commenced, and the business of the day concluded by the sale of some cattle. Wednesday proved a very busy day, with this highly interesting meeting. The first matter which called for the attention of the company in general at the Abbey, was the exhibition of the carcases of the fat wethers which had been examined alive on the preceding day. The company then repaired to a field on Crawley Heath, where they were joined by a large concourse of the neighbouring farmers. Eight patches, of half an acre each, had previously been marked out; and, after the necessary preliminaries had been settled by Lord Somerville and other gentlemen who had been appointed judges, a ploughing match took place between eight ploughs. The implements exhibited for his Grace's premiums were next examined by the company. Mr. W. Dickins shewed a watering cart made for watering drilled crops of any kind, by means of six leathern pipes affixed to it; W. Shepherd, a clover seed thrasher, and a plough; Mr. Noon, the joint scythe, which he laid a few weeks ago before the Society of Arts; Mr. J. Essex, specimens of his mats, or rather cushions, made of wool, for a variety of purposes. In the evening the Southdown tups were let; and the day closed with a sale of sheep

sheep and cattle. The business of Thursday commenced by a second show of Leicester tups; after which a show of Hereford and Devon took place. About three the company repaired to the Abbey, and partook of a very excellent dinner. After dinner his Grace proceeded to open the sealed adjudications of the judges appointed, the silver cups for the different premiums, six in number, being on the table before him. The first adjudication was that of a cup, value ten guineas; for the best two shear fat wethers, and another cup of the same value for the best pen of three theaves, bred in Bedfordshire, to Mr. John P. Moore. The next adjudication was that of a cup, value five guineas, to Mr. John Circuit, for the second best pen of three theaves bred in Bedfordshire; and a cup, value five guineas, to C. Western, esq. for the best boar. Several other minor premiums were disposed of, and the meeting terminated by the letting of Leicester tups from fifteen to fifty guineas each. The premiums offered for this year are the same as the last.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Samuel Elefdale, fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, of Braunton.

Mr. Clapham, surgeon, of Thorney, near Peterborough, to Miss Prittley, of Buckden Hunts.

At Kettering, Robert Salmon, esq. of Weekley, captain of the Boughton volunteers, to Miss Keep.

At Daventry, Mr. Cox, artist, to Miss E. Cooper.

Mr. William Geary, farmer, of Ringstead, to Miss D. Weed, of Aldwinkle.

*Died.*] At Northampton, John William Wye, esq. eldest son of the late John W. esq. About the year 1790 he was appointed to the medical department of the East India Company on the Bombay establishment, and, from the high opinion entertained by the Government of that presidency of his abilities, his conciliating manners, and the knowledge he had acquired of the Malabar language, he was appointed one of the judges and collectors of the then newly-ceced countries on that coast; a situation which he filled with the highest credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers. A continuation of ill health prevented his return to India, and at length closed his temporal prospects.—At the same place, Mrs. Cornfield.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Mrs. Golby, widow of Mr. G. gardener and seedsman.

At Long Buckby, Mrs. Cure, 61.

At Peterborough, Mr. Edward Sharman, attorney and mason.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The agriculturists in this and other counties are prosecuting with success a system of clearing bean lands by means of a flock of sheep, which, when turned in, destroy the

weeds, without in the least injuring the beans, by which the heavy expence of hoeing is in a great measure prevented, and the land improved.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Newton Bosworth, to Miss Catherine Paul, daughter of Mr. John Paul, ironmonger.

Mr. Thimbleby, of Ramsey Fen, to Miss Ann Browne, daughter of Mr. John B. of Earith.

*Died.*] At Fulborn, Mrs. Furbank, wife of Mr. William F.

At Willingham, Mr. John White, farmer, 69.—Mr. John Graves.

At Sutton in the Isle, Mr. William Upsher, 77.

At Comberton, Mr. William Hart, 67.

At Cambridge, James Howell, esq. barrister, formerly of Downham, Norfolk.—Mrs. Raye, wife of Mr. Lucas R. plumber and glazier.—Mr. Robert Colley, a travelling linen-draper, well known in this part of the kingdom, 43.

## NORFOLK.

Holkham annual sheep shearing commenced on Monday, the 24th. of June, and was attended by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord William Russell, Earl of Winchelsea, and other distinguished breeders and agriculturists. The business commenced by viewing two drill machines at work, which deposited rape cake reduced to powder, and turnip seed, in the same drills; by this plan one ton of rape cake will manure from five to six acres. The company then went to Longlands, where Mr. Ball's four-horse, and also a two-horse threshing machine were exhibited at work; the prize boars and rams examined, and the Leicester tups shewn. After dinner the company returned to Longlands, when the Leicester tups were let at from ten to fifty guineas each. Three pens of Leicester ewes, five each, were sold at sixteen guineas, twenty guineas, and twenty-five guineas; and thus the business of the day concluded. On Tuesday morning an improved Norfolk plough, invented by Mr. Balls, of Holt, was shewn at work. The Rev. Thomas Crowe Munnings had previously exhibited to the party at the Hall a very neat and ingenious model of a dibbling machine, made by a young man in the neighbourhood. After viewing the clipping, the company proceeded to examine a new machine in agriculture, invented by Mr. Burrell, of Theford, for mowing corn by a horse; there being no rye in the neighbourhood, nor any other corn forward enough to give it a fair trial, it was agreed to make an experiment on some sanfoin, which it cut and laid in a row in a very complete manner, to the surprise of the numerous gentlemen present, who were perfectly satisfied with its performance, and were of opinion that much of the laborious part of harvest may, in time, be done by these horse machines. The prize wethers and theaves were then examined, and South-down tups shewn. The party having been entertained at dinner as on the Monday, retired about six to the sheep-houses and yard, where ten pens of South-down ewes, of ten each, were sold at from twenty to thirty-one guineas

guineas each. They then rode to Longlands, where the Southdown rups were let at from fifteen to forty guineas each. Wednesday commenced with a view of the fat carcasses of the slaughter-house. A three shear Leicester wether, of Mr. Coke's weighed 13st. 11b.; and the following prize sheep, viz. Mr. Money's Leicester wether, 9st. 13lb.; Mr. Parsley's ditto, 8st. 21lb.; Mr. Turdy's Down, 8st. 8lb.; Mr. George's ditto, 8st. 12lb.; Mr. Blyth's ditto, 9st. 9lb. On the arrival of the party at Longlands, a scuffler was exhibited by Mr. Clark, and a drill, on an improved principle, by Messrs. Wilson and Standish, of Lynn: this machine deposited rape-dust and turnip-seed in a very complete and regular manner, the quantity of which, as well as of seed-corn, is regulated by a screw enclosed in a box, which being locked, the man who works the machine can make no alteration. After the trial of these experiments, the company returned to Mr. Wright's barn, when Mr. Ball's threshing-machine, which on the preceding day had wheat only to thresh, was now tried on a load of barley. The threshing of this grain being particularly interesting to the Norfolk gentlemen, they were highly gratified with seeing it done so very clean and fast. A threshing machine in the same barn, erected by Mr. Wigul, also threshed some wheat, but no barley. After dinner this day the prize cups were placed on the table before Mr. Coke, who informed the company of the adjudication of the prizes. The prize for the best Leicester wether was delivered to Mr. Charles Money; that for the best South Down to Mr. George, of Dunston; on delivering of which Mr. Coke expressed great satisfaction that one at least of the prizes was going into East Norfolk; Mr. Blyth received the prize for the second South Down wether; Mr. Buckley for the best Leicester tup; and Mr. Overman for the best South Down tup; Mr. Oakes for the best boar; Mr. Reeve for having irrigated the greatest quantity of meadow, and in the best manner. The company now retired to the cow-houses, where the long horned cattle of Mr. Fuller's breed were sold, the yearlings at from seven to thirteen guineas and a half; two-year olds, from seven guineas and a half to sixteen guineas and a half; cows, with calves by their sides, at from seventeen guineas and a half to thirty-seven guineas; cows, not in milk, at from seventeen guineas to thirty-four guineas; a four-year old bull at thirty four guineas; and a two year old ditto at eleven guineas and a half; a yearling Devonshire bull was also sold for eight guineas. Mr. Cook exhibited at the hall a model of his threshing-mill, which was much approved. Mr. Tolet, of Staffordshire, shewed two Merino rams, the wool of which was exquisitely fine; he also shewed a three-year old wether, of the cross between the Merino and South Down, which had never been shorn; this sheep had retained its wool, which, though very fine, was of great length; but it was the opinion of some eminent gentlemen present, in the wool-trade, that its great length rendered it unfit for the purposes to which fine wool was usually applied, and that therefore it was worth less than it were

shorter. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion, that short wool would this year be worth 3s. 1s. per tod; some, indeed, talked of even a higher price. The company dispersed highly delighted with this entertaining and instructive agricultural treat, and the reception they had met with from their venerated host.

Mr. G. Lindley, of Catton, in the course of some judicious observations on the superior excellence of the Swedish turnip, has given an account of a successful experiment made by him, in order to ascertain how far that highly useful plant may be preserved from the ravages of the fly; the result of which was, that by sowing four pounds per acre of Salmon radish seed, with the turnip seed, the crop was completely preserved; the flies always preferring the radish to the turnip plant.

*Married.*] T. Vipan, esq. of Thetford, to Miss Jennings, of Harpenden, Herts.

Mr. Corby, land-surveyor, of Kirstead, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, second daughter of Mrs. J. of Kirstead Hall.

At Norfolk, Mr. Edward Watson, to Miss Ann Crane.

Lieutenant Smith, of the navy, to Miss Martha Farthing, second daughter of Mr. F. merchant, of Blakeney.

At Lynn, Mr. L. W. Jarvis, to Miss Whincop.

At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Crisp, plumber and glazier, to Miss Townsend.

*Died.*] At Holt, Mrs. Sarah Parrant, wife of Mr. P. late of Foultham, 53.

At Suffolk, Mrs. Swan, 82, and her son Mr. Swan, 39.

At Thariton Mills, Mrs. Parsley, wife of Mr. P. 67.

At Carlton, Mrs. Rudd, wife of Mr. Joseph R. farmer, 84.

At Wallingham, Mrs. S. S. Leeder, wife of Robert L. gent. late of East Dereham.

At Tottington, Mr. Wiffen.

At Potter Heigham, Mr. William Bower, farmer, 75.

At Haynsford, Mr. Isaiah Seib, 28.

At Horsford, Mr. Matthew Catchpole, a respectable farmer.

At Norwich, Mr. Matthew King, clerk to the Expedition coach, 37.—Mr. Johnson Dixon, sen. of the common council, and stamp-distributor for the borough of Lynn, 53.—Mr. Benjamin Jackson, 67.—Mrs. Cotton, of the White Hart inn, 71.—Mr. Matthew Howard, 34.—Mr. James Halthide, 77.—Of a rapid decline, Mr. Edward Gooch, eldest son of the late Mr. G. of Gingham, and pupil of Mr. Martineau, surgeon, 19.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Mary Haylett, 35.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Great Saxham, John William Hicks, esq. of Bath, to Miss S. Mills, eldest daughter of Thomas Mills, esq. of Great Saxham-hall.

Mr. William Ray, to Miss Lydia Clayton, both of Tannington.

Mr. William Harner, of Bury, to Miss Colman, of Athwelthorp, Norfolk.

*Died.*] At Menditham, Mrs. Mary Codd, shopkeeper.



At Fornham, near Bury, Mr. Daniel Pen-  
dle, long a faithful servant to the Rev. Dr.  
Ord.

At Satterley, Mrs. Watling, relict of Mr.  
Watling, 83.

At Thorpe-hall, Mr. John Mumford.

At Burwell, Mr. Nathan Balls, 52.

At Ipswich, Mr. William Baldry, house-  
painter—Mr. John Gooding, one of the  
common council, 68.

At Trinley, Mr. J. Julian, late of Wood-  
bridge, 62.

At Henny Parsonage, Essex, Mrs. Nesfield,  
wife of the Rev. William Nesfield, of Wick-  
hambrook.

At Bury, Mrs. Fitch, widow.

At Reddisham, Mrs. Sewell, wife of Mr.  
Sewell, farmer, 42.

At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rec-  
tor of Lidgate in this county, and of Borough  
Green, in Cambridgeshire, 70.

At Linton, Mrs. Owen, wife of Edward  
Owen, esq. of Clare.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Edward Harvey, of Nay-  
land, to Miss Ashford, second daughter of  
Mr. Ashford, of Colchester.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Marshall,  
jun. of Chelmsford, to Miss M. A. Devonish.

At Maldon, Mr. Thomas Pulett, senior,  
of Parleigh, to Miss Jane Hurnard, of  
Chelmsford.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, Thomas Child, esq.  
late of Colchester, and formerly his majesty's  
attorney-general in America, 85.

At Billericay, Mr. William Kent, 71.

At Belle-house, Stamford-rivers, Mrs.  
Sarah Thompson.

At Little Stambidge, Mr. Durrant,  
farmer, 25.

At Rochford, Mr. Thomas Colebear,  
farmer.

At Maldon-hall, Miss Elizabeth Shuttle-  
worth, eldest daughter of Mrs. Shuttle-  
worth.

At Colchester, the eldest son of Mr. James  
Walker, stone-mason, a youth of promising  
abilities, and most amiable disposition, 16.

At the Lodge, at Thorndon-hall, Mrs.  
Manders, 104.

The Rev. John Salt Lovat, twenty-seven  
years rector of Loughton.

At East Hanning-field, in the prime of  
life, Mr. Henry Finch, farmer. He went  
into his fields in full health, and having while  
there, a call of nature, received a sting in the  
thigh, which he at first imagined to be caused  
by a nettle. The wound, however, was soon  
attended with those symptoms that proved it  
to be the bite of an adder, and which ter-  
minated in his death.

## KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. Lindridge, of Herne, to  
Mrs. Dyason, of Canterbury.

At Ashford, Mr. Walter surgeon, of Dover,  
to Miss Pope of Ashford.

Edward Owen, gent. surgeon of the royal

navy, to Miss Parnell, of Petham, near Can-  
terbury,

At Wye, Mr. George Crump, of Sand-  
wich, to Miss E. Vidgen.

*Died.*] At Seven-oaks, John Wrainch, esq.  
At Ashford, Captain David Betton, of the  
first West York militia.

At Staplehurst, Mr. William Cheefeman,  
farmer, 76.

At Seal, Mr. Edward Pine.

At Ramsgate, John Hooper, esq. timber-  
merchant.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Major, wife of Mr.  
Thomas Major, grocer, 29.—Mrs. Munk.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Springgett, 61.—  
William Webster Sankey, esq.—Miss Anne  
Breton, youngest daughter of Mr. Whitfield  
Breton, 18.—The infant son of the Rev.  
Philip le Geyt.—Mr. Matthew Miette, wool-  
comber.

At Milton, Mr. Jacob Lawton, of the  
White-hart public-house.

At Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Cloake, 73.

At St. Margaret's at Cliffe, Mr. Stephen  
Sayer, 80.

In London, Mrs. Collens, wife of Mr.  
William Collens, timber-merchant, of Brench-  
ley.

At Bradborn-place, John Lane, esq. cap-  
tain of the Holmeisdale volunteers.

At Chatham, Mrs. Jeffery, wife of Mr.  
William Jeffery, solicitor.—Mrs. Blunden,  
wife of serjeant Blunden.

—Mr. Cruikshank, master's mate of the Bo-  
adicea frigate, by falling overboard.

At Margate, Mr. Thomas Harris, builder  
and carpenter.

At Greenwich, Miss M. E. Hilton, only  
daughter of John Hilton, esq. of Sheldwich.

At Rochester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr.  
Baker, draper, 25.

At Madstone near Ramsgate, Mrs. Peake,  
wife of Mr. Peake.

At Dymchurch, Mrs. Judith Claringbold,  
of the Rose-inn.

At Brabourne, Mr. T. Chaplin, senior, 80.

At Woolwich, suddenly, lieutenant-general  
Drummond, of the royal regiment of artillery,  
and aid-de-camp to his majesty, 77. He was  
teized with a paralytic stroke, when on busi-  
ness in the arsenal and never spoke after-  
wards.

At East Peckham, Mr. Walter Barton,  
farmer, 71.

At Maidstone, suddenly, Mrs. Dunk,

## SURRY.

*Died.*] At Chertsey, the Rev. Peter Cun-  
ningham, officiating minister of that parish.  
He was at dinner with the Chertsey Friendly  
Society, to whom he had been in the habit  
of delivering an annual discourse for several  
years, and while sitting at table, fell back in  
his chair, and though medical assistance was  
immediately procured, he expired a few  
minutes after being conveyed to his lodgings.  
He was the son of an old and respectable  
naval commander, and had, in early life tra-

traversed a considerable part of the globe, encountering hardships and perils capable of appalling any mind but one possessed of the most undaunted resolution and perseverance. He once suffered shipwreck, on which occasion he lost the whole collection of his travels and adventures, and property to a large amount. At the time of his death he laboured under pecuniary embarrassments, to liquidate which a generous and unsolicited contribution was made among the neighbouring nobility and gentry, for which purpose the Hon. C. J. Fox sent fifty guineas, and Sir John St. Aubyn, bart. a like sum.

W. Gilbert, esq. of Lower Tooting, 59.

At Richmond, J. Woodbridge, esq. 66.

At Croydon, Lieutenant Colonel R. Hope, of the royal artillery.

SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Chichester, Mr. J. Leggatt, butcher to Mrs. Knott.—Mr. Tichener, to Miss Bradford,

At Ditchling, Mr. J. Brazier, to Mrs. Brooker, whose united ages make 155 years.

*Died*] At Warnham, Mrs. Ann Shelley Nicholl, wife of John Nicholl, gent.

At Midhurst, Mrs. Frances Yaldwyn, relict of the Rev. John Yaldwyn, of Blackdown.

At Cuckfield, Mr. John Peckham, plumber and glazier.

At Lewes, Mr. John Wilbar, junior, one of the window surveyors for the county

At Slinford, Mr. Henry Ellis, yeoman, 65.

At Bolney, Mr. Cooke, 92.

At Lamberhurst, suddenly, Mrs. Ann Gibbs, wife of Mr. John Gibbs, 62.

At Westbourn, Mr. Samuel Freeling, maltster and linen draper, 77.

At Chichester, Mrs. Gardener. She had been previously indisposed, and dropped down dead in the street.

At Newhaven, Mr. T. Wymark, son of Mr. Wymark, brewer.—Mr. Cripps, cooper.—Mr. Thomas Howell and two boys, brothers, named Balkham. They went out with Mr. R. Howell, brother of the above Mr. Howell, and a soldier belonging to the Welsh fusiliers, in a small boat into the harbour, and were about to amuse themselves by casting for mullets, when the cork, that stopped the hole at the bottom of the boat, flew out and let in a considerable quantity of water. This caused great confusion among them, and the management of the boat was in consequence left to chance, which unfortunately directed her broadside to a coming wave, that rose with terrific swell, and in an instant overwhelmed her. Mr. R. Howell, and the soldier were saved by a boat, in which a lad, who witnessed the accident, put off to their assistance. The rest perished.

HAMPSHIRE.

There is now establishing at Southampton, a Proprietary Library Society, upon the same plan, and under the same regulations, as the one recently so successfully founded at Port-

mouth, upon the suggestion, and by the indefatigably active assistance of Mr. Roberdeau (author of *Fugitive Verse and Prose*, &c.) This instance furnishes an additional proof of the value and beneficial effect of individual exertion in matters of public utility and extended consequence; as, before the Portsmouth foundation this county had no such institution.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, Miss Chettie, niece of Mrs. Baly, at the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 20.—Mr. John Meadmore, many years a burgher of the Corporation, 83. He retired from business with a handsome fortune: his acts of charity were numerous, it having been for a long time his practice to distribute the whole surplus of his income in beneficent purposes.

At Haslar hospital, Lieutenant T. Parke.—Mrs. Melvin, wife of Mr. Melvin.

At Gosport, James Goodeve, esq. brewer.

At Finchdean, Mr. Jobson, of Portsmouth.

At North Yarmouth, Captain Mitchell, of the Inspector sloop.

At Chawton-house, Miss H. Coulthard, third daughter of Thomas Coulthard, esq.

At Southampton, Mr. Pierce, butcher.—Mrs. King, wife of William King, esq. and eldest daughter of the late A. Isaacson, esq. of Foriton, Northumberland.

At Portwood, Mr. W. Webb, an eminent tanner.

At Winchester, Mrs. A. St. John, wife of A. St. John, esq. M. P. for Callington, and only daughter of Sir J. Hamly, bart. of Clovilly court, Devon.

Suddenly at Newport in the Isle of Wight, as he was on the point of embarking for the East Indies, Capt. T. Hiffe, of the company's 7th. Bombay regiment, and son of the late Rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, county of Leicester. The sudden departure of the East India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the disappointment of his prospects had such an effect on his mind, that he terminated his life with a pistol.

At Andover, Mrs. Gale, widow of T. Gale, Esq.

At Fareham, at a very advanced age, R. Bargas, Esq. His truly upright and unblemished character, will long command, from those who knew him, the highest memorials of veneration and esteem. For many years he discharged the active duties of a magistrate, with firmness and integrity. Sincerely devout in all the offices which religion prescribes, he has left the christian world a bright example of that course, to which are annexed the promised rewards of eternal life.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Hobson, esq. Having acquired a handsome fortune in trade in London, he purchased this estate, which formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whose widow left it to her

her nephew, Dr. St. John, dean of Worcester, who sold it to Mr. H. He laid out great sums in planting and building farm-houses, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the mansion-house in a magnificent style, like Pope's Sir Visto, when he offered the whole estate to sale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaser, he was obliged to bind him under a considerable penalty to complete his purchase and contract with the architect. Part of the penalty he recovered by legal methods, and remained in possession of the estate.

At Newtown, near Portsmouth, Mr. J. Atfield, 68.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chippenham, Mr. Edmund Slade, clothier, youngest son of the late Rev. William Slade, rector of Corsley, to Miss Ann D' Auvergne, late of the island of Jersey. At Bradford, Mr. John Crisp, to Miss Elizabeth Woolley.—Mr. Thomas Smart, to Miss Edwards, daughter of Mr. Thomas Edwards, clothier.

*Died.*] At Majeston, near Gillingham, Mr. Jakes.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Peter Maffey.

At Salisbury, Mr. George Hibberd.—At the lodge of the episcopal palace, Mr. Richard Dawkins, 65. He had been forty years gardener to the bishops of Salisbury.—Miss Best, of the Antelope inn. She was giving some directions to her servants when she suddenly dropped down a corpse! Only a few minutes before this awful event, a gentleman who had just arrived at the house was congratulating her on her healthful appearance, and in reply she said she felt in better health than she had done for many months.

At Warminter, Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. Thomas Evans, senior.—Mrs. Whiting, wife of Mr. Whiting, of the Castle-inn.

At Sarum, Miss Jane Wansey, only daughter of the late Henry Wansey, esq. 28.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, the Rev. Matthew Robinson, rector of Burghfield, to Miss Parsons, eldest daughter of — Parsons, esq. of Ashford, Kent.—Mr. Reynard, to Miss Simons, daughter of Capt. S. late of the loyal Essex fencible infantry.

Mr. Reeves, of Snap Farm, Aldbourne, to Miss Hannah Gale, daughter of Mr. Thomas G. of Grafton, Wilts.

*Died.*] At Woodside House, Old Windsor, Mrs. Ogilvie, wife of the Rev. Dr. O.

At Reading, the Rev. Charles Parker, A. M. late of University College, Oxford.

At Newbury, Mr. Giles, ironmonger.—Mrs. M. Bull, 56.

At Windsor, Mr. Legge, chemist and druggist.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. John Davies, surveyor, to Miss Rachael Reese.—Mr. Luke Henwood, architect, to Miss Mary Osborn,

daughter of Daniel O. esq. of Silver Shoring, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Henry Hole, of Wells, currier, to Miss Mary Brimble.

At Clifton, Mr. John Cawlis, to Miss Mary Howell, both of Brandon-hill.—Mr. Jacob Ricketts, son of J. W. Ricketts, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Martin, of Brington.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Arnold, to Miss Julia Smith.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Coates, wine-merchant. His steady attachment to the cause of liberty, uninfluenced by the example of the corrupt, the wavering of the timid, his inflexible integrity in commercial life, his exemplary conduct in every domestic relation, the cheerfulness of his disposition, and the benevolence of his heart, will endear his memory to all whose esteem is truly honourable.—Mr. Potter, cutler and turner, 53.—Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. D. linen merchant.—Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Captain B. of the royal Bristol volunteers.—Mrs. Martha Shearer, mother of Mr. John S. of his Majesty's customs, 63.—Miss Heath, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. late headmaster of Eton-school.—Mrs. Priske, relict of Mr. P.—Mrs. Blannin, widow of Mr. Nicholas B.—Mr. Benjamin Fear, basket-maker.—Major General Magan, lately in the command of the garrison of Bristol, 43. After dressing for dinner, he was in the act of wiping the powder from his face, when he was seized with a fit, and in the space of an hour and a half expired.

At Cowslip-green, Charles Partridge, esq. late of Bristol.

At Baltonsbury, Mr. Thos. Hannam, 96.

At Portbury, Mrs. Bartsley, 80.

At Clifton, Miss Sarah Strode; and at the same place, her mother, Mrs. S. 67.

At Bath, Mrs. Bevan.—Mrs. Wheeler, mother of Mr. W. of New Farm, near Tebury.—Mrs. Somner, late a haberdasher, 77.—Nathaniel Corbyn, esq. formerly of the island of Jersey.—Mrs. Grove, relict of J. Grove, esq. of Fern House, Wilts.—Major Noel.—Mr. Bampfyde, taylor, a member of the Bath volunteers.—Mr. T. Walmesley, painter, 41.—Mrs. Nixon, relict of John N. esq.

At Chewton Mendip, Richard, the eldest son of Richard Symes, esq. of Brandon-hill.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Wm. Doddrell, formerly master of the George inn, who weighed nearly 29 stone.

At Huntspill, Mr. John Jennings, 70.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Benjamin Ayres, school-master, of Sherborne, to Miss Shepherd, of Osborne.

*Died.*] At Jordan's House, Mrs. Speke, wife of William S. esq. a woman of a most amiable and benevolent disposition.

At Everthor, Mrs. Patten, relict of Mr. Patten, surgeon, 74.

At Thörnford, Mrs. Coombs, widow of Mr. Benjamin C. of Yetminster, 87.

At Bailie, 78; the Rev. John Harris, 52 years vicar of Sturminster Marshall.

## DEVONSHIRE.

At a General Court of Governors of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, a Report was presented by the Committee appointed to examine into the alarming state of the funds of that institution, from which it appeared, that the average of the annual receipts of every kind during the last seven years has been 2616l. 16s. 4d. and that the average disbursements during the same period have been 3008l. 14s. 5d. From this statement it is evident, that the expenditure, on an average, has annually exceeded the income 391l. 18s. 1d.; notwithstanding thirty-seven beds have been unoccupied during the greater part of the time. The average number of in-patients during that period, has been only 140; and the above mentioned deficiency in the funds still continues, though the number of patients has of late been reduced to 124. The expenditure for the year ending at Lady-day 1804, amounted to the sum of 3409l. 13s. 1d. and upwards; whereas the income taken on an average as above stated, has been but 2616l. 16s. 4d.; consequently the yearly deficiency, if the present system be pursued, without further aid from the public, will probably be 800l. By the adoption of certain economical measures, the Committee think it possible to make a yearly saving of one hundred pounds; but yet some more decided and effectual steps are necessary to reduce the expenditure to an equality with the income. The Committee lament, that, though former General Courts found it expedient to shut up two entire wards, it is now become unavoidably necessary to recommend to the General Court the shutting up at least three wards more, until such time as the benevolence of the public shall enable the Governor to reopen the wards without fear of embarrassment. In consequence of the representations contained in the preceding report, it was reluctantly but unanimously resolved, that five wards more be shut up, so as to bring the number of unoccupied wards to seven, and of vacant beds to 64. The total amount of beds in the hospital being 184, there will then remain 120 only for the reception of patients. The Committee, however, entertain too high an opinion of the wisdom and humanity of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and yeomanry, of the county of Devon and its neighbourhood, to think for a moment that they will suffer to sink into decay an establishment, which, since it was instituted, has restored to health forty-one thousand and five hundred of our indigent fellow-creatures, and afforded considerable relief to upwards of nine thousand in similar circumstances.

At a late meeting of the South Devon Agricultural Society, held at the London Inn, Ivy Bridge, the following premiums were

adjudged and distributed:—For the best stallion for getting stock fit for the road or pack, three guineas; for the best ditto, ditto for draught, three guineas; for the best bull, five guineas; for the best breeding cow, five guineas; for the best ram, five guineas; for the second best ditto, three guineas; for the best hog, or two toothed ditto, five guineas; for the second best ditto, three guineas; for the best lot of breeding ewes, five guineas; for the best lot of two toothed or hog ewes, five guineas; for the best two-year-old fat wether, three guineas; for the second best ditto, two guineas; for the best ram's fleece, two guineas; for the best shearer, two guineas; for the second best, one guinea and a half; for the third best, one guinea; for the fourth best, half a guinea.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Mr. George Henry Arrowsmith, of Newbury, Berks, to Miss Winton, eldest daughter of Mr. W.

At Chumleigh, Mr. William Birt, master wool-comber, to Miss Mann, who has for several years kept a boarding-school there.

C. P. Hamlyn, esq. captain in the North Devon militia, to Miss Crofs, daughter of the late Richard Crofs, esq. of Crofsord, near Wellington, Somerset.

James Charter, esq. of Exeter, formerly collector of the customs, to Miss Williams, of Honiton.

*Died.*] The Rev. Thomas Rowe, many years minister of Dean Prior.

At Stonehouse, Devon, after a lingering illness, Colonel Percival, of the Plymouth division of royal marines, an excellent officer and most worthy man. He had served his king and country faithfully in the above corps, in various parts of the world, nearly from its being first formed in 1755. His Majesty, in consideration of past services, and his declining health, had some time since granted him the retirement in the list of field officers on that establishment. His memory will be long cherished among those friends who knew and valued him most. His remains were interred in the church-yard of St. George's, Stonehouse, his pall being supported by eight of the senior field officers and officers of the royal marines of the Plymouth division.

At Chumleigh, Mr. Hugh Pyke, many years master of the King's Arms Inn; and, on the same day, his mother, Mrs. P. 90.

At Exeter, Mr. Degen, a respectable merchant.—Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. H. of the Barnstaple Inn.

At Tiverton school, Master Duntze, eldest son of James D. esq. of Washfield.

At Horfewell House, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. Peregrine Ibert, M.A. archdeacon of Barnstaple, prebend of Exeter, rector of Farrington, and vicar of Rockbear; a truly good and respectable man.

Suddenly, at Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. William Chilcott; 93;

At Plymouth, Captain Cudlipp, of the royal navy.—Mr. Abel Keen, a respectable grocer.

#### CORNWALL.

The bonding system is about to be extended to the port of Falmouth, where the warehouses to be licensed for that purpose have been surveyed. This regulation will not be more advantageous to that place than to the interests of commerce in general; the situation of this harbour at the entrance of the English channel, being particularly convenient for a depot of merchandise from the West Indies, America, &c. The quarantine is to be removed from Falmouth, to Scilly, where a lazaretto is to be formed for its use, and a hospital is to be immediately built for the sick of Falmouth garrison. This structure is to stand on the west side of the peninsula, immediately below the castle of Pendennis.

The following easy method of taking the honey, without destroying the bees, was communicated to the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette, by a respectable French Priest, who asserts that it is the method generally adopted throughout France. In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it very gently over; having steadily placed it in a small pit previously dug to receive it, with its bottom uppermost, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been previously prepared, with two small sticks stuck across its middle, and rubbed with some aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from whence the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer day: that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do, for their subsistence through the winter. As many as have the humanity and good sense to adopt this practice, will find their reward in the increase of their stock, and their valuable produce.

*Married.*] At Liskeard, Mr. Wm. Pearce, of Lanteglos, to Miss Nancy Ede.

At Fowey, Mr. Thomas Parsons, 23, to Miss Mary Bennet, 46.

At St. Gluvias Church, the Rev. Mr. Tippet, to Miss Collins, of Penryn.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Colliver, hat-maker, to Miss Elizabeth Parkyn.

Mr. T. P. Morgan, surgeon and apothecary, of Egloskerry, near Launceston, youngest son of the late Rev. Mr. M. formerly of

that place, to Miss Grace Hurdon, second daughter of the late Mr. H. of Treludrick.

At Helston, Mr. Henry Borlase, surgeon, and captain in the Meneage volunteers, to Miss Ann Plomer, daughter of the late Mr. John P. attorney.

*Died.*] At Helston, suddenly, Miss Jensey Thomas, shopkeeper.

At St. Keveine, Mr. W. Lawrence, a respectable and wealthy farmer.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

The Aberdeenshire Canal is at length completed, and was lately opened. This Canal passes about 19 miles into the interior of the country, rising 170 feet above the level of the basin at Aberdeen, by means of 17 locks; it is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, and 20 feet broad at surface water.

A numerous and respectable meeting of contributors to the Public Dispensary of Edinburgh, was held on Friday, the 31st of May, in the Hall of the Dispensary, in Richmond-street. At that meeting, in consequence of reports from different committees, some proposals were adopted with a view of extending the usefulness of the Dispensary. It was unanimously agreed, that the benefits of the Dispensary should be extended to the treatment of those diseases which require the aid of the Surgeon, as well as of those which require the skill of the physician, when they are of such a nature that they cannot with propriety be admitted into an hospital; and that, as there are already eight physicians, there should be eight surgeons to the Dispensary. Mess. William Farquharson, Alexander Gillespie, John Walker, Charles Anderson, James Anderson, George Kellier, James Wardrop, and John Abercrombie, all of whom are members of the royal college of Surgeons of Edinburgh, were recommended as well qualified for the duties of such an office. All these gentlemen being present at the meeting, cheerfully agreed to give gratuitous aid to the poor at the Dispensary under such regulations as should be enacted by the Managers. It was also unanimously agreed, that, in imitation of a society lately established in London, for the Relief of the Ruptured Poor, steel trusses should be furnished to the indigent at the Dispensary, under such conditions as may be thought proper. A report was presented from a committee appointed to devise some plan for promoting the Extermination of the Natural Small Pox in the City of Edinburgh. But as doubts were entertained respecting the propriety of some parts of this plan, it was agreed to recommit this subject for future consideration. It was, however, unanimously resolved to reprint an address to parents, drawn up by the Royal Jennerian Society of London, and to furnish clergymen in Edinburgh with a number of copies of it, to be put into the hands of parents at the baptism

of children. — For although vaccination continues to be practised in Edinburgh with uninterrupted success, yet deaths are still produced by the Natural Small Pox, in consequence of the neglect and delay of this safe, easy, and efficacious preventive of that dreadful malady. Although the execution of the plans thus adopted must unavoidably be attended with some additional expence, and although the disbursements for the support of the Dispensary, during the course of the last year, exceeded the sum received, yet the meeting were of opinion, that the intended improvements should be immediately carried into effect. It was computed that, notwithstanding these additions, the whole annual expence of the Dispensary would not exceed 400*l*. And the meeting trusted that, by proper exertions on the part of the managers, that sum might, without much difficulty, be obtained from the opulent and benevolent inhabitants of the city and county of Edinburgh.

*Died.*] At Gourrock, Archibald Campbell, watchmaker, a cadet in the family of Auchinbreak, in Argyleshire, who was born in Feb. 1699.—Having received the rudiments of a liberal education at home, he was afterwards sent to Edinburgh for the purpose of prosecuting his studies with a view to the Church. There, however, smitten by the charms of a fair one, he married at the age seventeen, by which imprudent step he so much displeased his patron, that he took no further notice of him. Upon this he went to London, bound himself an apprentice to a watchmaker, and there followed that trade for 21 years. His wife died in London, and he married a second wife not long after. In his 43d year he went into the army, and remained in it seven years. After this he went to Paris; and wrought at his business one year there: from thence he removed to Ireland, and followed, in that country, the same occupation for a number of years. There too he married his widow, in his 69th year.—On his passage from Ireland to Campbelton he was wrecked upon the Island of Racharis, and lost the whole of his property, amounting to about 50*l*. Since that period he has resided in Tarbet, in Kintyre, Argylshire, regularly working at his trade, till within these 14 years. He had a pension from his Grace the Duke of Argyle, whom he has been in the habit of visiting annually at Inverary, for many years. Not farther back than August last he went to pay his respects to his Grace, and walked from Tarbet to Inverary, a distance of 37 miles, in three days. He was upon a visit to some friends at Gourrock, and walked about five miles every day. His mental faculties seemed, but a short time before his death, to be in their vigour, and none of his senses any way impaired except that of vision. Only a few months since he began to make a clock, but was

obliged to give it up, owing to the failure of his sight. He was a very temperate man, had been seldom or never intoxicated, and ascribed, under Providence, the extraordinary length of his life to his temperance and regularity.

At Leith Links, James Mitchell, esq. formerly a merchant in Leith.

At Arran, William Stevenson, esq. many years factor to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, on that island.

At Shapinshay, the Rev. Dr. George Barry, 57 He was a native of Berwickshire, educated in the University of Edinburgh, and was for a short time employed as teacher of the sons of some gentlemen in Orkney, by whose patronage he became second minister of the royal burgh and ancient cathedral of Kirkwall; from whence, about nine years ago, he was translated to the island and parish of Shapinshay. He has left a widow and nine children and many respectable friends to mourn his death. With fidelity and zeal he discharged the duties of the pastoral office. His statistical account of his two parishes, published by Sir John Sinclair, first rescued his name from that obscurity in which it was placed by local situation, and drew from an impartial public, a high degree of approbation.—Few men paid more attention to the education of youth than Dr. Barry. His own children he taught with all the skill of philosophy, and all the tenderness of parental affection. The same skill, united with no common degree of care, he extended, not only to the youth in his own, but to those of all the different parishes in the county. Sensible of his zeal in this respect, the society for propagating Christian Knowledge in Scotland, upwards of five years ago, chose him one of their members, and gave him a superintendance over their schools in Orkney. Soon after, the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of Doctor in Divinity. For several years past Dr. Barry employed his leisure hours in composing a civil and natural history of all the 67 islands of Orkney, comprehending an account of their original population, their ancient history, while a separate independent principality, whose warlike princes, in alliance with Norway and Denmark, ranked with the monarchs of Europe; and also their present condition, and the means by which they may be improved. This history was published two months ago, in Edinburgh, in one large quarto volume, illustrated by a map of all the isles, fiirths, and harbours, and also with twelve elegant engraved plates of the most grand and interesting objects of antiquity.—From the testimony of several of the most respectable and learned gentlemen in Scotland, it is believed that this curious history of one of the most sequestered provinces of Britain, will, from the depth of its research, the accuracy of the narrative, and the classical elegance

elegance of its composition, transmit the name of its author to future ages with some degree of celebrity.

Suddenly, at Ormaig, Craginish, Argyleshire, James Campbell, esq. of Ormaig, a gentleman who possessed not only the milder virtues, but those also which fit and qualify for the more arduous situations in life. This he exercised during the late insurrections in the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada; where he eminently distinguished himself in the field against the insurgents, as Captain of a troop of native cavalry.

At Priestlands, near Dumfries, Hugh Corrie, esq. of Culloch, writer to the signet.

At Muffelburgh, Michael Falcon, esq. of the Renfrewshire militia.

At Kinloch, the infant daughter of George Kinloch, esq.

At Collee, near Dumfries, John Gibson, esq. of Glencroft.

At Brownfield, Mrs. Katherine Robertson, wife of John Knox, esq.

#### IRELAND.

*Died*] At Dublin, Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. and banker, who was one of the many instances, that "honest is the best policy". He was very early in life an humble trader, in the town of Strabane, in the north of Ireland, and proving unsuccessful, he went in search of better fortune to the East Indies, as a soldier in the company's service. He was a man of talent, and of a strong mind, and rendered himself extremely useful by having, in a very short time, acquired a knowledge of the oriental languages. It was his good fortune to be confined in the same prison with the late general Matthews, who previous to his unfortunate catastrophe, entrusted to the care of Mr. Leighton, jewels and property to an immense amount, to be delivered to his family, if he should effect his escape; and to insure his zeal and punctuality he presented him with a considerable sum. Being some time afterwards employed as an interpreter, he took advantage of the first opportunity that offered to escape. After assuming various disguises, and encountering many perilous adventures, he arrived in London, and waiting on Mrs. Matthews, delivered to her the last letter of her husband together with the treasure. By her, his fidelity is said to have been rewarded with twenty thousand pounds. He immediately wrote to Ireland to enquire for a beloved wife and child whom he had left behind him, and sent a sum of money to discharge his debts. He found, that his wife, whom he had left young, handsome, and unprotected, had by honest industry, supported herself and her daughter then ten years of age, and given her an education superior to her humble means. He now took a handsome house in Stephen's Green, Dublin; the seat belonging to the late Lord Chief Baron Foster, father of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer, near Dublin, was purchased, and new carriages were built for him. But an inactive life had no charms

for him, and he embarked the greatest part of his fortune in a banking house, which has been very successful. Lady Leighton whose mild and amiable manners endeared her to all ranks, died some time since and left him a numerous family.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Stockholm, Jean Louis Despres, principal architect to the King of Sweden. He was a native of France, and in his youth studied at Rome, from which city the late king invited him to Sweden. His performances both in painting and architecture attest the fertility of his invention.

At Dole, the place of his nativity, M. Attiret, a celebrated sculptor, aged 80. He was the best artist of the province of ci-devant Burgundy, and all his works are remarkable for greatness of character and skill in the execution. He had obtained a prize of the Royal Academy of Paris, and his talents had been crowned at the Academy of St. Luke at Rome. He was at length appointed to a professorship in the Academy of St. Luke at Paris, and some time after the suppression of that institution he fixed his residence at Dijon. It was this artist who executed in marble, from the model of Pigal, the well-known statue of Voltaire, erected by subscription in the dressing-room of the *Comedie Française* at Paris, and since removed into the hall of the National Institute. The public fountain at Dole, decorated with three pedestrial figures, was the workmanship of M. Attiret. At Dijon there are six statues of his composition representing the four seasons, Melpomene, and Thalia; and many other esteemed works attest his merit.

At Petersburg, M. Lowitz one of the members of the academy of sciences of that city, counsellor of state, and knight of the order of St. Anne. His labours in chemistry are well known to all the lovers of that science. He had scarcely attained his 49th year.

At Rome, Guglielmi, one of the most fertile composers in Italy, and master of the chapel to his holiness, aged 76. He was employed 54 years for the theatres of Florence, Venice, and Naples. His forte lay in the *opera buffa*, though he has likewise succeeded in serious operas, masses, and Te Deums. He has left a great number of esteemed works, and a son who treads in his steps.

At Paris, M. Anquetil du Perron, a member of the Ancient Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and of the National Institute, historiographer to the archives of foreign relations, one of the most celebrated of the literati of Europe, aged 73. He has left a great number of manuscripts, from which the science he so successfully cultivated will derive new benefit; for M. Silvestre de Sacy, in pronouncing his funeral oration over the tomb of his friend, solemnly renewed the engagement he made with him before his death, to complete the works which he has left unfinished.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**S**INCE our last Report certain intelligence has been received of the combined Squadron from Cadiz having arrived at Martinique, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, besides frigates, with a force on board of nearly 12,000 men. This formidable armament, having the whole of our West India Islands at their mercy, could not fail to awaken the utmost alarm among our merchants, and all West India produce immediately advanced. Sugars obtained a rise of 5s. per cwt.; and although the news from Lord Nelson has greatly quieted the minds of the public for the safety of our islands, still produce maintains a high price. This may be in part ascribed to the mode now adopted by the merchant, who, as he does not pay the duty till sales are effected, supplies the market only by feeding it daily. Hence refiners, by going constantly into a spare market, are compelled to buy at advanced rates, or suffer their houses to remain unemployed.

Premiums from the West Indies, in the early part of the month, were at from twenty-five to thirty guineas per cent.; they are now done at ten guineas, to return five, if they arrive. Insurance to and from America has advanced considerably, owing to the capture of Americans by French cruisers, and the more recent capture by the Spaniards of an American gun-boat, in the Mediterranean; an act of hostility not to be accounted for.

Trade to America and the north of Europe is at this time brisk; but in almost all other channels remarkably dead. The defalcation in the revenue, in one article alone (printed calicoes), is greater than has been known at this season for several years.

The prices of Stock in our public funds have, within these few days, slightly declined. They were rather falling while we were uncertain of the destination of the combined fleets. They rose upon the news that those fleets had fled from the West Indies, and that Lord Nelson was in pursuit of them. The long delay of the expected news from his Lordship has afforded room for the Bears to exert themselves in the Stock-Exchange, and the prices of stock are again lower. On Thursday 3 per Cents. Consols were at 58½; 3 per Cents Reduced 59½; Consols for account, 58½; Omnium at a premium of 4¼; Lottery Tickets 18l. 19s. each; Exchequer Bills at 1s. discount.

The trade of Ireland has been in a rapid train of improvement ever since the Union. During the present year it continues to be peculiarly successful. The acts passed in the last session of Parliament, to increase the bounty upon the pilchard fishery, and to improve the harbour on the North side of the Hill of Howth, cannot but prove highly beneficial to it.

Several of the Greenland ships have arrived at the port of Hull with very valuable cargoes. Sixteen are already reported, laden with 249 fish, yielding 1550 butts of blubber. From the latest intelligence of the success of those not yet arrived, it is conjectured that 2000 tons of oil will be furnished to the United Kingdom by the port of Hull alone, in the present year. The coming in of the Greenland vessels, with nearly 70 sail from the Baltic, has given an activity to the trade of Hull which it has not experienced for several months past.

By an Order of Council, dated the 4th instant, the following articles are allowed to be imported until further orders, viz. hides, leather, horns, tallow, and wool, in foreign vessels, upon payment of the same duties to which those articles brought in British bottoms are liable.

An order has been issued by the British Government to our cruisers, to suffer neutral traders between our ports and those of the enemy without license; a measure highly expedient at the present juncture.

The following is a list of the commodities, the free exportation and Importation of which has been tolerated by the above-mentioned order:—

**EXPORTS.**—British manufactures (not naval or military stores), grocery, alum, annatta, coffee, cacao, calicoes, copperas, drugs (not dyeing drugs), rhubarb, spices, sugar, pepper, tobacco, vitriol, elephants' teeth, pimento, cinnamon, nutmegs, carnelian stone, nankeens, East India bales, tortoise-shell, cloves, red, green, and yellow earth, earthenware, indigo (not exceeding five tons in one vessel), woollens, rum, and prize-goods not prohibited to be exported.

**IMPORTS**—from Holland:—Grain (if importable according to the provisions of the corn laws), salted provisions of all sorts (not being salted beef or pork), oak bark, flax, flax-seed, clover and other seed, madder roots, salted hides, and skins, leather, rushes, hoops, saccharum fatum, barilla, smalts, yarn, t. iron, butter, cheese, quills, clinckers, terrace, Geneva, vinegar, white lead, oil, turpentine, pitch, hemp, bottles, wainscot boards, raw materials, naval stores, lace, and French cambrics and lawns.

From France.—Grain (as above) salted provisions of all sorts (not being salted beef or pork), seeds, t. iron, eggs, oak bark, turpentine, laces, honey, wax, fruit, raw materials, linseed cake, tallow, weld, wine, lace, French cambrics and lawns, vinegar, and brandy.

From Spain.—Cochineal, barilla, fruit, orchilla weed, Spanish wool, indigo, hides, skins, shumac, liquorice juice, seeds, saffron, silk, sweet almonds, Cattle soap, raw materials, oak bark, anniseed, wine, cork, black lead, naval stores, vinegar, and brandy.

The Governor of Jamaica has, by a Proclamation, renewed, for six months, the permission to import stores, lumber, and provisions, into that island, in American and other neutral vessels.

The prices of grain, which have been, for some months, high, and advancing, in all the countries of Europe, have lately had some abatement in Spain. In the Austrian dominions, corn; and the other first necessaries of subsistence, are still dear.

The King of Sweden is forming a new and spacious harbour at Helsingborg, which will afford much advantageous accommodation, that was exceedingly wanted, to our shipping passing up and down in the Baltic.



Notwithstanding the most rigorous and mischievously vigilant endeavours of the French, the trade between England and Holland, is still continued by the intermediation. The Dutch cannot subsist without the advantages of this traffic. Nor is it to be doubted but many of the goods which they take from us, must find their way into the departments of France.

In 1804, were imported into Sweden 11,710 tons of wheat, and 157,737 tons of rye; 243 tons of wheat, and 2030 tons of rye were exported the same year.

In the late general rise of the price of grain in Germany, the bushel of wheat that had been usually sold in Saxony for a dollar and a half, rose to ten dollars. In Lauffitz, the price became as high as fifteen dollars a bushel. In Brunfwick, rye had advanced to between two and three dollars a bushel.

Particular encouragement has been lately held out in Russia to the importation of Portuguese salt in Russian and Portuguese bottoms. These are, by a late edict, exempted from paying more than half the former duty upon that article.

The exports from Russia to Great Britain have been, of late, less considerable than in former times. This is owing, partly, to a diminution in the English carrying trade between Russia and the Mediterranean; partly, to the increasing activity of the Americans of the United States, in importing into Europe commodities which are the produce of their territory and of Russia, in common; in part, also, to the extension of our British iron works, and to the continual improvements in the qualities of our iron.

The French 5 per Cents. are at 62.

Owing to the scarcity and dearness of provisions, the last great fair at Vienna was ill-attended. Goods either went at very low prices, or remained unsold.

Goods to the value of 1,418, 51 dollars were exported, last year, from Riga, in Danish vessels. More than one-half the quantity was for consumption in Denmark.

A Company to trade on the Black Sea was lately established at Cherfan. Its capital consists of 1000 shares, each 100 roubles. They have obtained from the Government the privilege to export fine wool, at the low duty of fifty *espece* per *pucl*, when the price does not exceed ten roubles per *pucl*. They are to have factories at Taganrok, Odesa, Constantinople, and places convenient for their trade. The Russian Government allows them the use of a particular flag, of three stripes, white, sky-blue, and red, with the arms of Russia in the middle, and the inscription "Black Sea Company."

The prices of wools are high. At Harlow Bush fair South Down wool of inferior quality was sold for 2s. 2d. per pound. At Ross fair the wool sheep of a crois breed from the Spanish brought 42s. per stone. The best cheese was sold at the same fair at from 63s. to 70s. per cwt.

The commercial advantages of the town of Portsmouth are much increased by the privilege which it has lately obtained, of warehousing and bonding foreign goods. A number of storehouses are about to be built in situations contiguous to the Quay.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last the season has continued unusually fine for the growing crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which appear full on the ground, and promise a great abundance. There has not been recollected a more plentiful year for pease and beans, and potatoes are universally a good crop. The average price of grain for England is—Wheat, 90s. 1d. Rye, 57s. 11d. Barley, 45s. 8d. Oats, 29s. Beans, 46s. 9d. to 34s. 10d. Pease, 49s. 3d. to 34s. 9d. Oatmeal, 42s. 10d. to 19s. 11d.

From the late prevailing cold winds and clouded skies, the corn harvest, in the most forward situations, will be full ten days or a fortnight later than usual. But we have a pleasure in being able to state, that there is a sufficient number of hands to be met with to expedite the business, when the grain is ready, and on moderate terms, notwithstanding the multitudes who are absent on military and naval duties.

The hay, in most of the Southern districts, is already secured, and has proved an abundant crop. From the frequent showers which fell during the operation of making, the business was somewhat impeded; but no material damage has been sustained. In the Northern districts, the grass is nearly all cut, and yields a heavy swath; and as the weather has been recently more settled, there is no doubt but the crops will be well made, and secured. In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. and Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 8s.

So fatal has been the blight upon the crops this year, that there is not now any expectation that it can recover, so as to produce a crop. The insects, the fly and lice, follow the midsummer shoot in such a way as to leave little hope that the duty (old duty) will exceed 25 or 30,000l. It is, indeed, probable, that it will be much short of that amount.—The Hereford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton fairs, which, in 1801, paid about 65,000l. will not, this year, exceed 1200l. ! Nor has any plantation escaped the blast, which seems to be so generally fatal, that the crop may be said to be in the worst state ever remembered.—New hops, of course, are expected to be very dear; and those of former years (1803 and 1804) must advance considerably. At present the growth of 1803 are selling at from 5l. to 5l. 10s. and that of 1804 from 6l. to 7l. 7s. and both sorts are rising daily.

The young turnips every where look well, and have escaped the ravage of the fly; and where they have been well thinned and hoed, will afford abundance of winter keep.

The clovers and winter tares which were early mown grow fast, and will soon afford a second swath. Feeding cattle do well, and, from the cool temperature of the atmosphere, thrive exceedingly fast. From the flourishing state of the pastures, lean stock, as well cattle as sheep, still maintain good prices, and are much in demand; as are cart horses, and fresh milking cows for the dairy. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 6d. Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Pork, 4s. to 5s. Lamb, 4s. to 5s.

The pig markets are overstocked, and the sales dull.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Thermometer.

Highest 30.29.	June 30, July 1.	Wind S.W.	Highest 79°.	July 4.	Wind S.
Lowest 29.40.	July 23.	Wind W.	Lowest 48°.	} June 29.	Wind N.W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours. } 34-100ths of an inch	The mercury fell from 29.74 to 29.4, between the middle of the day on the 22d to the same hour on the 23d.		Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°		On the 3d inst. the thermometer was no higher than 69°, on the 4th it was at 79°, and on the 5th it was not higher than 69°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to nearly two inches and a half in depth.

The month that is now closed may be denominated cold and gloomy for the season of the year. Although the average degree of temperature is only between two and three degrees lower than that for the same month last year, yet owing to the number of days in which the wind has been North, North-East, the cold has been severely felt: the want of sun has rendered the season very unfavourable for the getting in of the hay. On the 29th ult. in some parts of London and Westminster, there was, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a most violent storm of thunder and lightning, rain and hail. The hail-stones in some parts measured more than an inch in circumference.

We give a table of the right ascension and declination of the small planets Ceres and Pallas, for the present month.

TABLE.

	CERES.				PAL LAS.			
	AR.			Decl. N.	AR			Decl S.
	h	m	s		h	m	s	
1805								
August 3	5	33	52	21 19	3	57	56	3 4
6	5	38	40	21 27	4	2	24	3 29
9	5	43	28	21 34	4	6	48	3 65
12	5	48	8	21 41	4	11	8	4 22
15	5	52	48	21 47	4	15	20	4 52
18	5	57	24	21 53	4	18	22	5 23
21	6	2	0	21 59	4	23	36	5 56
24	6	6	32	22 4	4	27	40	6 31
27	6	11	4	22 8	4	31	36	7 8
30	6	15	28	22 13	4	35	28	7 47

Juno is not yet visible.

The Purchasers of the Supplementary Number are respectfully informed that, owing to some Accident in the Deliveries at the Post Office, our usual German Retrospect did not reach us in Time.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS a false report has been circulated in England, that Professor Hermann was the editor of the edition of "Porson's Euripides," which was published at Leipzig, I send you the following note which I received from him on that subject, in order that it may be communicated to the public.

"Editionem quatuor Tragediarum Euripidis, cum Notis Richardi Porsoni, quæ tamquam editionis alterius, correctioris, & indicibus locupletissimis auctæ volumen primum, Lipsiæ, 1802, prodiit, mihi imputari comperi. Ejusmodi laudem quum nemini invidiam, publice declarandum existimavi, me neque auctore neque adjutore istam editionem factam esse. Faciendæ ejus consilium ceperat librarius, non dubio-fructu, in tanta raritate librorum Britannicorum: opera demandata fuit docto cuidam, neque ignoto viro, non mihi, qui hujusmodi negotium ne recepturus quidem fuisset. Ego, cum omnibus qui Græcas litteras amant, ex animo opto, ut R. Porsonus reliquas quoque Euripidis Tragedias edat, non ut ne destituat illum, qui sine prima editione alteram correctionem dare non poterit, sed ut expleat litteratorum omnium desideria.—Scr. Lipsiæ d. xii. Julii MDCCC.

GODFREDUS HERMANNUS,

in Academia Lipsiensi Eloq. Prof. P. O.

Professor Hermann is at present engaged in preparing for the press an edition of Æschylus, with a Latin translation, critical notes, complete indexes, enlarged scholia, and a full and exact collection of all the various readings which are to be found either in all the printed editions or in the manuscripts hitherto collated, which have been so negligently given in Schutze's edition. At the end will be added a dissertation on the metres of Æschylus, something similar to that which the Professor has already written on Pindar. Explanatory notes will only be given where former writers have mistaken the sense, as Schutze's Commentary may always be bought without the text. The whole will probably consist of three quar-

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to volumes, the first of which will be published next spring.

F. H.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE looked over Mr. Parkinson's late "Tour in America," and have found in it some harsh expressions and false conclusions drawn from the premises he has laid down. It is the produce of a mind attached to local habits, and discontented with every thing which does not correspond with a particular mode of life and of farming.

The work seems intended to prove, that nature has been extremely unkind to the United States; that the ungrateful soil will never reward the toil of the labourer, and that America seems designed only for convicts. This is his expression, page 489, which perhaps does not merit to be here repeated; but that America holds out a more cheering prospect, is fully proved by the following facts. The United States double their population in twenty-five years; and I believe no other nation, not even the Israelites, ever doubled their numbers in so short a period; consequently, as men multiply in proportion to the facility of living, the lands must return abundance in proportion to the labour bestowed upon them; otherwise there could not be that facility of living.

Another proof is, that the six millions of people who inhabit the United States of America import on an average from five to six millions sterling per annum of British merchandize, for which they pay, otherwise they would not be trusted; and they export to the amount of about thirteen millions sterling a-year: no other country of the same age ever had so great a commerce; nor is there any country at this time, except England, which, in proportion to her population, has so great and productive an industry. Whence then arises the wealth which nourishes such a commerce, if not from the lands?—for America cannot be called a manufacturing country.

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From the year 1784 to 1799, a term of fifteen years, the Americans improved fifteen millions of acres of land. The waste-lands inclosed in England during the last fifty years amounts only to 2,800,000 acres. This shews that America is in a rapid state of improvement, and even more so than England.

But if new farms recently cleared of their timber do not produce all which we find on the old and long-cultivated estates of England, it is no proof that the country is bad or the people miserable. The American farmer has abundance to eat, to drink, to warm and cloath him; he is owner of the soil on which he lives; no rent to be raised at the expiration of his lease; no landlord to influence him at an election; no tax-gatherer at his door; he is confident of security in equal laws, and has a high sense of that noble independence which acknowledges no superiors but genius and merit: and those are real comforts to a man of feeling. If good turnpike-roads, and a particular fine breed of cattle or sheep, are rarely to be found in America, it arises from the population being spread over a great extent of country, and that want of division of labour which enables one man to apply to one thing, and thereby render it as perfect as possible. But the fault is not in the land or climate; and such improvements will be made when the country shall be more filled with people.

Let us look back on England two hundred years:—Not a hedge, not a turnpike-road, waggon or carriage to travel in; none of the fine breed of sheep and cattle now so much and justly admired; nor irrigation, nor the productive system of succession of crops; at that time turnips, cabbages, and carrots, were great articles of commerce from Brabant to London. In 1697 the whole exports from England were only three millions and a half a year: the imports near the same sum. But time, with industry, has made England what she is, to the great honour of the inhabitants; and time, with industry, will give to the United States of America all that is refined in science and gratifying to rational man.

But one great object of Mr. Parkinson's book is, to prevent English farmers rendering themselves and families unhappy by going to America. With him I am clearly of opinion that they should not go till they have well weighed every circumstance, and consulted the feelings of those

they propose to carry with them; for although I know that abundance reigns in America, yet persons always risque their happiness by removing from their native place, and into a country where the manners and customs are such as they have not been used to. Every pursuit is a kind of trade, which if we cannot follow it in the way to which we have been accustomed, feels irksome. I doubt whether an experienced Devonshire farmer would for some years feel happy in Northumberland; nor would the Northumberland man feel comfortable on a farm in Devonshire. A Frenchman, accustomed to the culture of the vine, would make a bad farmer in England; and the English farmer would become a bankrupt among the vines of France. Local habits, which in a great measure constitute our happiness, and which makes a country appear pleasant or disagreeable, extend to the smallest minutiae, to our eating, drinking, travelling, company, &c. &c.

During the last peace the Abbé Gregoire came over from France to England, where he made a tour throughout the country, and, from his amiable character and excellent qualities, was received in the best societies in a very hospitable manner. On his return to Paris I asked him how he liked England? He replied, "The English are a generous, hospitable, good people; and the country would be charming had it pleased God to give them some sunshine, and French cooks. The country (he said) was always enveloped in clouds; and he was almost starved on abominable legs of mutton, roast-beef, beef steaks, cabbage and potatoes, none of which were half cooked, and with sauce seldom eatable: the porter was bitter, and the port-wine so strong that he could not drink it, and as to water he did not like that beverage." In fact, the good Abbé preferred France; and, being of a humane disposition, seemed to feel sorry for the many inconveniences under which, as he supposed, the people of England laboured.

Hence, if we look into ourselves, and examine the habits we have acquired, we shall find, that, by going to reside in a foreign country, the circumstances change, and the unhappiness or ill success which we experience arises more from ourselves than the defects of the country which we adopt.

I am, Sir, &c.

July 2, 1805. ROBERT FULTON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me, Sir, to intreat the attention of some of your numerous Correspondents to a question which must certainly be interesting to every manufacturer, but of which no regular discussion has yet been effected. Is it proper or improper to lay before the public a full and impartial statement of the various processes of our manufactories? I shall state such reasons as have offered themselves to me why they should be displayed; but I am principally anxious to receive further information on a subject that appears to me peculiarly interesting. The first argument I shall adduce is that of Mr. Boyle, as quoted by Dr. Johnson in the 201st number of the "Rambler." "The excellence of manufactories and the facility of labour would be much promoted, if the various expedients and contrivances which lie concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communication made generally known; for there are few operations that are not performed by one or another with some peculiar advantages, which, though singly of little importance, would by conjunction and concurrence open new inlets to knowledge, and give new powers to diligence." The second is, the very considerable improvements that have taken place in those few manufactories which have yet been under the influence of chemical inquiry; thus realizing, but on a very extensive scale, the suggestions of Mr. Boyle. So far, therefore, as we are to be guided on the one hand by experience, and on the other by the influence of scientific inquiry on liberal display, will the argument in favour of such conduct be strengthened.

In the third place, I would observe, that, as many valuable discoveries are owing to chance, those with whom they originate are perhaps not unfrequently incapable of improving them to the extent they would admit of in the hands of men of science; and thus by a spirit of monopoly they preclude even themselves from the advantageous cultivation of such discoveries, merely lest others might enjoy it also!

If again we consider the rapid progress that has been made of late years in every department of useful and practical knowledge, we must attribute it entirely to those liberal communications that have been made by men whose attention has been immediately directed to the promotion and improvement of every thing valuable to the public.

Again, the profits of every business depend on the regularity and knowledge with which it is conducted; but how is the latter to be enjoyed without resources to apply to? How much more easily would it be obtained if science could regulate and simplify the combinations of the manufacturer? To these may be added, that if to accomplish by every thing employed its utmost possible use; nay, if even to draw advantage from the very waste and refuse of every manufactory be a favourite principle with the conductors of each, to take the most accurate mean to effect it ought certainly to be as powerful with them.—Is it not also obvious, that to discard all mystery and quackery, and fairly to disclose each process, is to invite the attention of men of science and research, to extend and secure the advantages already gained, and discover greater powers of utility and new effects from other combinations in the various substances employed.

The origin, progress, present state, and hints for the improvement of our "arts of life," would certainly be worthy the contemplation of our most able chymists, and are subjects that have appeared of such importance to a neighbouring nation, that many of their most eminent men have been employed in such a work. Some volumes of the "Encyclopedie Methodique" are dedicated to such information, with plates, too, in many cases displaying even the most minute work tools employed in each.

The histories and detail of manufactories conducted in each place, ought, I presume, to form a principal object with the writers of local histories; yet very few of these gentlemen are enabled to obtain such accounts as they can depend on, from the selfish and monopolizing spirit of the manufacturers in general.

To these various advantages an objection may be offered—that display is placing objects of taxation in the view of the Minister. Be it so: display will make it easier to collect the tax, will make it more certain, and it may be, less oppressive.—If to these be added the above advantages, it may fairly be presumed that discovery and consequent improvement is the most advantageous track to be pursued. But on this subject I do not mean so much to offer only my own sentiments, as to solicit the opinion of your correspondents.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Newcastle, JOHN CLENNELL.  
17th Feb. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE asserted that Vasco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul."—As this is a curious point of literary history, and some of the Reviews have contradicted the assertion, allow me as briefly as possible to state the proofs by which it is supported.

1. The Portuguese have always ascribed the romance to this author.

2. It was evidently written when the Court of Windsor was the most splendid of the Courts of Christendom; therefore it is not older than the time of Lobeira.

3. The names Oriana, Lisuarte, Grimanesa, and Briolania, are Portuguese.

4. The Spanish version, the oldest which is known to be extant, refers to a Portuguese original, and says, that an Infanta of Portugal had objected to a certain part of the story. There exists a sonnet, in old Portuguese, attributed to a Portuguese Infante, addressed to Vasco Lobeira, as author of "Amadis," and objecting to this very part.

5. Gomer Eanner de Zurara, librarian to the King of Portugal, and keeper of the archives, in a chronicle written 1463, sixty years after Lobeira's death, has this decisive passage:—"Many authors, being desirous to lengthen their works, fill up their books by relating how princes passed their time in banquettings and games and revels, from which nothing followed except their own diversion; as in the ancient feats of England, which is called Great Britain, and in the book of "Amadis," though that was made wholly at the pleasure of a man called Vasco Lobeira, in the time of King D. Fernando, all the things in the said book being feigned by the author."

In reply to these arguments and this testimony, it is said that D'Herberay and Treñan speak of certain originals in the Picard language. Neither of these authors speak decisively. The one says, "he remembered such manuscripts which he *thought* might be the originals;" the other, that "he *thought* he had seen such among Queen Christina's collection in the Vatican." These authorities are of little weight. Such manuscripts, however, may probably have existed, and are easily accounted for. The daughter of Joam I. who knighted Vasco Lobeira, married Philip the Good of Burgundy. What more probable than that this Infanta (for all the family were learned and were pa-

trons of learning) should have taken to her husband's court the romance which was the delight of her father's, and that it should have been translated to please her? The Picard version, therefore, if it could be produced, would not invalidate Lobeira's claim.

On these grounds I shall think myself justified in asserting, in the literary History of Portugal, that Vasco Lobeira is the author of "Amadis of Gaul," the most celebrated of the prose romances, and the best.

I have thus defended my opinion, because, unless I mistake, one of the Reviews in question was written by a gentleman for whose talents I have the highest respect, whose knowledge of chivalrous literature exceeds mine, and with whom I would not venture to break a spear any where except on my own ground.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the gardens in this neighbourhood, our fruit-trees, especially the apple, are this year infested with what the gardeners call the American blight, which has a white mouldy appearance, and, when rubbed between the fingers, tinges them with a blood-like stain. I have observed that it first attaches to the cancerous part nearest the trunk, and proceeds upward, and, if not checked, I have seen it almost cover all the branches like a hoar-frost. I first used Mr. Forsyth's composition, then lye and urine; but the effect of these were visible only for two or three days.—I then tried Gallipoli-oil, of which I had some by me that was rancid, and for a week or two I flattered myself that I had completely succeeded in a remedy of prevention, as well as of destruction; but experience has taught me that it destroys the insects where applied, but that it does not prevent their attaching to other parts of the tree; so that I find it necessary to go round my garden twice a-week with my oil and brush to keep under these transatlantic enemies.

I shall be much obliged to any of your horticultural readers to inform me, through your extensive and useful publication, if this be a new species of blight, and if there has been discovered any effectual remedy for its cure and its prevention, which will very much oblige,

Sir, your's, &c.

Portsmouth, July 17, 1805.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM desirous of proposing a query to some of your various readers better versed in the usage of courts of law than myself, or possessing greater facilities of research; but have had some doubts whether it came within the scope of your work. Conceiving it, however, to be one of your chief objects to subserve the cause of general usefulness, and anticipating in the reply to my query the existence of a privilege which it is important, in my opinion, to be made as generally known as possible, I make choice of your work as best affording the means of a satisfactory reply, and also of most usefully and extensively circulating that reply.

*“Has a witness in any of our courts of law a right to demand, in any case, that the interrogatories of the adverse counsel shall be put through the medium of the court?”*

It must have fallen within the observation of many of your readers, that the gentlemen of the bar, in the practice of cross examination, very frequently assume a most unbridled liberty of speech and address, and evince a most supreme indifference to the reputation or feelings of any unfortunate man, who, while his duty has called him to the grave task of giving an evidence upon oath, is at the same time subjected to the uncontroled exercise of their wit and banter. I do not, of course, mean to call in question the propriety of cross-examination; it is only the gross abuse of it of which I complain. It is observable, too, that the railery and ridicule thus introduced is frequently but little relevant to the cause. It may, in many instances, be considered as a composition which the counsel makes with his client for the want of ingenuity to draw forth the desired evidence. A counsel, too, in a crowded court, cannot readily consent to be dull and dry: if, therefore, he cannot shine, he will strive to glitter.

Within the circle of my own acquaintance a case occurred in which this sporting of the opposite counsel was indulged by some very rude and equally irrelevant insinuations, from which no possible benefit could accrue to his cause, and to which I am very confident that his brief did not in the least point lead him.

But there have been instances in which this practice has been carried so far as absolutely to defeat the means of justice, by completely locking up, instead of drawing forth, that information which a witness of a timid mind could otherwise

have given; and in which a witness, by the caustic taunts of the counsel, has been thrown into a state of physical inability to give his evidence.

If such a right exist (and I have heard it asserted by persons of considerable legal information) as that which forms my query, a witness may at once rid himself of this humiliating grievance; as it may be safely assumed that questions put to a witness through the medium of the judge will not be accompanied with that *badgering* which a counsel feels himself at liberty to indulge in when immediately addressing a witness. And it must unquestionably be allowed to be worthy of general notoriety, as it would tend much to relieve the minds of many persons upon whom this task may be imposed, to be previously aware that they can thus blunt the edge of that pertness and flippancy which they may meet with from a counsel, by the greater gravity and solemnity of the judge.

The insertion of the above will oblige a constant reader, and

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

July 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine of this month some circumstances respecting an Indian chief who lately visited this country, I beg leave to state that many of those circumstances are inaccurately related, and, at the same time, to send you an account of the same person, drawn from the source of intimate acquaintance and knowledge.

The person who in this country is called John Norton, is known in his own by the appellation of “Teyoninhokarawen,” which signifies ‘the open door,’ he once having, by his negotiation, opened the door of peace to his tribe after a long and bloody war.

Teyoninhokarawen is a chief of what were formerly termed the Five Nations; to which confederacy a sixth has been recently added. Their original habitation was on the Genesee River, which falls into the southern part of Lake Ontario — From this they were driven by the English in 1783, and established themselves on the Ouse or Grand River, that runs into the north-eastern extremity of Lake Erie. — General Haldinard, then commanding in America on behalf of the English, made a military grant of these lands on the Grand River to the Five Nations; and

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the business that has brought Teyoninhokarawen to our country is to obtain from Government a confirmation of that grant. Though previously informed that his mother was a native of Scotland, and that, from the age of thirteen to that of fifteen, he had been educated at a British school, I was struck by the uncommon eloquence of his discourse. His observations were acute, and the language in which they were conveyed strong and elegant. In history, both ancient and modern, he is well versed; in geography, he displays peculiar information; and on every subject connected with his country his intelligence is minute, and delivered with the most lively feeling. His person is tall and muscular, but his walk not very graceful; his eye large and expressive. His thirst after every species of knowledge is extreme; but his particular attention is devoted to obtain every information that may improve the condition of his country. Teyoninhokarawen is a Christian, as are most of his nation. He has completed a Translation of the Gospel of St. John into the Mohawk language, of which three thousand copies have been printed. He intends to proceed with the Evangelists Matthew and Luke, the Five Nations being already in possession of a Mohawk Translation of St. Mark, and the Liturgy of our Church, by Colonel Brent, a native Mohawk. The religion of Teyoninhokarawen appears to me the purest Christianity; and in every conversation which I had with him on that subject, he expressed faith, humility, and brotherly love for all men. Seldom have I met with a character so beautifully interesting even in its smaller ornaments, or one who so completely possessed the virtues of a patriot and a Christian, as John Norton, Teyoninhokarawen. I am, Sir, &c.

Bath, July 21, 1805. D. C.—L.

P. S. My friend received when he was christened the baptismal names of John Norton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Y. Z. (in page 6 of your last Number) has fairly stated what French versification *is not*.—For the information of the English reader it would have been well to have added a few words, explaining what *it is*. I beg leave to supply his omission, by observing, that the measure used by the French for heroic poetry, tragedy, and comedy, is the Alexandrine, which is familiar to

every reader at all acquainted with Dryden: *ex. gr.*

“No plough shall hurt the glebe, no pruning-hook the vine.”—

“Je chantè le héros, qui regna sur la France.”

As different this from the “*Cobler who liv'd in a stall*,” as the cobbler's stall is from the lord mayor's state-coach. It is true, indeed, that the uniformity of the pause, invariably recurring after the sixth syllable, renders such poetry somewhat monotonous and unpleasing to an English ear, which is accustomed to greater variety in our ten-syllable verse: but *that* is another question, and foreign to my present purpose. Your constant reader,

August 4, 1805.

CAIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE American “borer,” mentioned in your last, is certainly an ingenious and useful instrument. I have seen and admired it in America, and have no doubt, that, if introduced here, it would give great satisfaction. But there is a part of your description, which, though in itself correct, will not perhaps be readily comprehended by mechanics in general, viz. “*a wide flat screw, hammered up from a plate of iron or steel*.”—The following will, I believe, be understood by every carpenter—“*A plate of iron or steel twisted in the same fashion as small screw-drivers frequently are, and ending in a centre-bit*.”—Let me add, that this tool does not, like the ordinary centre-bit, require the aid of a stock, but may be worked by hand, like a common auger or gimblet.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

August 4, 1805.

TEREBRO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been induced to contribute some articles relating to the practice of physic to the New Cyclopædia, now publishing under the superintendance of Dr. Rees, I wish, through the channel of your Magazine, to make known to what extent those communications have been; also, that I am no longer a fellow-labourer in that useful undertaking: for I have found that the time required for that purpose was more than I could conveniently spare from my other engagements. Had it been so, I should have felt much satisfaction in co-operating with those gentlemen (eminently distinguished for their knowledge



knowledge in the various departments of science) whose names have been announced in the Cyclopædia-Prospectus, towards the completion of a work which stands in such high estimation, and promises to rival, if not to surpass, the most celebrated works of the kind which have been published in other countries.

As for my contributions to this work, they have been but few. They relate wholly to the history and treatment of internal diseases, with the exception of the articles BATHING (medicinally considered); BLEEDING; BLOOD (morbid appearances of); and BILE (diseased conditions of). These, with the other communications, are comprised within the latter part of the letter A and the letter B, beginning with ASTHMA and ending with BULIMIA.

I have thought it proper to make this declaration, that, if there be any thing faulty or unsatisfactory in the articles relating to the practice of physic, from Asthma to Bulimia inclusively, no censure may attach either to my predecessors or my successors in that department.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RICHARD PEARSON.

Bloomsbury Square, August 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Audi alteram partem!"

YOUR Correspondent "Polites" (p. 4, of your last Number) has indeed drawn a very singular picture of our Established Church; such a one, as, if it exhibited a faithful likeness of the original, would assuredly expose it to deserved contempt. The conformity of its government to the primitive model left by the Apostles, and the agreement of its doctrines with those of holy writ, are equally overlooked by this liberal gentleman!—"Indifferent as to the religious system which may be finally triumphant in the contest" he supposes now to be going on, he has the temerity to represent a religious establishment, venerable by its great age, and instituted expressly to insure the spread of pure Christianity in this kingdom, as in fact calculated for no better, nobler, or more important purposes, than "to provide a reverſionary emolument for the younger sons and dependents of our great families, or petty gentry; as, like "other establishments, supported rather as sources of emolument to a few, than as useful or necessary to the community;" as a mere piece of state-machinery; splendid in-

deed, but of no greater intrinsic value, than as it is calculated by its pomp to impose upon the vulgar, or to be rallied around as the centre of a mere political system:" in short, as no other or better than a secular corporation, or as a grand political state-engine.

And as if this injurious misrepresentation was not sufficiently degrading, he boldly maintains, that, "if the majority of serious believers in the kingdom should become separatists, still our ecclesiastical establishment would not be endangered!" Strange, and truly humiliating this indeed!—To assert that a Christian Church can subsist, and even flourish as it does at present, when the majority of its serious believers, i. e. real Christians, are become dissatisfied with its discipline or doctrines, and have withdrawn themselves from its communion! Deserted thus by its most valuable members; acknowledged and frequented only by the ignorant multitude, or at best the mere formal nominal professors, its utility is lost; its "glory is departed;" and its final melancholy catastrophe can be at no great distance.

This high colouring, or rather this hideous caricature, does not, however, complete the job Polites has undertaken, he reserves his great characteristic shade to the last, and, as a finishing stroke, represents the "high-churchmen" as in "triumphant"\* rapture listening to the advice of "some zealots urging them on to persecution!" I could forgive his other accusations, as the mere ebullitions of zeal without knowledge, or as arising solely from his ignorance of the real constitution, discipline, doctrine, and spirit of our excellent Church; but when he rashly asserts that her ministers have so totally forgotten the very first principles of Christianity, as to listen with patience, much more with complacency, to the suggestions of bigots for the commencement of a religious persecution, it would be a crime even in the lowest orders among them to remain silent, or to feel no indig-

\* How can the present be represented as "the hour of triumph to high-churchmen," if the arguments of Polites have any weight? A church deserted by many of her "serious members," described as little better than a foundling-hospital for poor children; collecting her principal revenue under "the execrations" of those who pay them; and, in fine, depending chiefly upon Acts of Parliament for its privileges and duration, cannot be in a very desirable, much less triumphant, condition!

nant emotions at such a calumnious insinuation.

Polites is therefore called upon to produce his proofs that any proposals have been made in the Church, or any plan devised by her, for persecuting the Methodists, or any other Dissenters? You, Mr. Editor, have been the instrument of publishing "Polites's" letter; I therefore hope you will be so equitable and impartial as to publish this reply to it.

August 7, 1805. Yours, CLERICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE author of a Plan of a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary, &c. having been honoured with a request from J. S. in your publication for March last, that he would "communicate some information concerning the state of maturity to which his proposed work has attained, and the period to which its appearance shall be assignable,"—the Requefter is desired to accept candidly what is now offered in answer.—Some part of the proposed work was printed in 1799, then fully intended, and even ordered, for publication. This was prevented by the death of the printer. Since that event many things have occurred not important enough for the public to be made acquainted with, which had induced the writer to drop all thoughts of publishing. Lately, however, prevailed upon to resume his undertaking, he is at his leisure revising and ordering to the press what, notwithstanding, he has not yet come to the determination of suffering to meet the public eye.

Burgh, July 30, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is very singular that men professing a religion which inculcates the mild and amiable doctrine of loving even our enemies, should, in any publication which relates to the conduct and welfare of a rising generation, indulge themselves in illiberal insinuations against the natives of foreign countries. So long as we have "Devil Taverns," it might be thought incongruous to object to "Anti-Gallican Coffee-houses:" the sooner both are abolished the better. Let us unite in despising and repelling what is unworthy of imitation in our neighbours, and most of all let us avoid setting them examples which it might be disgraceful to follow; but let us candidly admire their better parts, and realize the precept, "*fas est et ab hoste doceri.*"

A portion of the above remarks will apply to the author of "Hints for forming the Character of a young Princess;" whose ignorance of the principles of French poetry has received a just and masterly castigation from the pen of your Correspondent Y. Z. If the measure of the French poetry in question be anapæstic, the two first lines of the *Henriade* will stand as follow:

Jē chānte lē hērōs qui rēgnā sūr lā Frānce,  
Et pār drōit dē cōnquēte ēt pār drōit dē nāis-  
sānce;

and if the "Hinter" chuses to gallop in this manner through the regions of French poetry, a good journey to him; but it is hoped he will leave the young princess behind.

It will be esteemed a favour if the gentleman who in the Magazine for July last communicated the flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV. will have the goodness to state whether he transcribed it from the medallion itself, or from what other authority. Some well-stored cabinets have been examined, and the large work on the medals of Louis XIV. turned over, for the purpose of tracing it, but hitherto without success. Some account of the reverse is likewise requested.

August 8, 1805.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN your ingenious Observer on the Notes on Heyne's Virgil comes to X. 861. desire him to consider whether or not the verse—

Rhoebe, diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est,

do not stand in need of correction. None of the Commentators have remarked that *qua* and *ulla* cannot stand together! If *any any!* I know nothing like it in any language, but the Irish *at all at all*. The various readings give *ultra*, without mending the matter. I propose

Rhoebe, diu, (res si qua diu mortalibus) unā Viximus.

*Unā* increases the affection, and answers to *meum* and *pariter*. "We have lived long together: We will conquer together: Or die together."

Whether your Observer shall agree to my emendation or not, I am sure that he pities, with me, the taste of those critics who do not think this most interesting address of Mezentius to his Veteran Steed worth restoring to all possible perfection.

M.  
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your useful publication for December last (page 382), a query was proposed on the method of pronouncing Greek and Latin poetry, and the communications of your Correspondents were invited on that interesting subject. Since reading that article, I have looked with eagerness into each successive number of your Magazine, hoping to find some replies to a question which must be acknowledged to be important. Hitherto, however, I have been disappointed. Your valuable and learned Correspondent, Mr. Robinson, has noticed the subject, and has seconded the request of the former writer; but with regret I add, that he has refrained from giving any sentiment of his own. If the subject be permitted to sink into inattention or indifference, I believe that your Correspondent O. E. I. will not be the only disappointed person. Yet such must be the case, unless some one will venture to throw his sentiments into the field of public criticism. With much diffidence I enter upon this hazard, but with the hope that this communication will excite to more important ones.

Your querist thinks, that "the current English mode of reciting the two noblest languages that ever adorned the earth, is in the very extreme of cacophony, barbarism, and self-contradiction." Perhaps this is too strong censure, but I fear it is just to a considerable extent. Our current mode of reading Greek and Latin; may, I apprehend, be described with tolerable accuracy to be, an application of the custom of accenting peculiar to our own language, regulated in a small degree by prosodial rules. I use the word "accent" in its modern sense, to denote the *ictus* or stress of the voice placed usually on one syllable only of a word, except that word be a very long polysyllabic one, in which case we sometimes observe two accented syllables, as 'incommensurability.' This seems to be the base of our prevailing pronunciation; but we combine with it a partial regard to prosodial rules. Thus we accent the first syllable of a dactyl, and happy would it be if we always did so well. But if we meet with a pyrrhic, a tribrach, a cretic, a spondee,\* or even an iambus, we commonly do exactly the

same! Does the reader revolt at this assertion, and almost determine to withhold his belief? Let him impartially consider how three scholars out of four read Horace, Virgil, and Homer, and I fear he will be compelled to admit the monstrous fact. Of all the beautiful varieties of metre in Horace, there are but four, according to my humble apprehension, in which we produce any tolerable effect.—These are, the Sapphic and its subjoined Adonic, the dimeter Iambic, and the dimeter Alcaic of seven syllables. For example:

*Sapph. & Ad.*

Audiet cives acuisse ferrum,  
Quo graves Persæ melius perirent;  
Audiet pugnas, vitio parentum  
Rara juventus.

*Dim. Iamb.*

Amica vis pastoribus.

*Dim. Alc. 7 syll.*

Lydia, dic, per omnes.

Yet really, Sir, I am afraid this allowance is rather too much. I have selected the foregoing verses as some which will pass through our lips less crushed and injured than the most of their brethren; yet even these do not escape us unhurt, and of their fellows many are murdered outright. As for the trochaics, the anapestics, the trimeter iambics, the choriambics, &c. and even the soaring alcaic, the plaintive pentameter, and the venerably-majestic hexameter, they are treated by us with less ceremony than the veriest refuse of Grub-street doggerel—with respect to their measure only do I mean; for their noble sentiments and happy diction penetrate and move us in spite of the obstacles which ourselves have created.

The disadvantages of our prevailing method of reading the Greek and Roman poets seem to fall under the following distinct heads.

1. We do no justice to those final syllables whose natural short quantity becomes long by position, though scarcely a verse occurs without such an instance.—In defiance of reason and feeling, and (what to some persons perhaps is a more cogent argument) a fundamental law of prosody, we persist in making them short; except, indeed, when the syllable in question is lengthened by an enclitic, and then, so gracious and condescending are we, as to grant to the little appendage its peaceable enjoyment of that right which we tyrannically refuse to almost every word of dignity and consequence.

2. Conceding, for the present, that a

\* I do not object to the accent on the first syllable of a spondee or cretic, but to its being made to rest solely there. Thus we generally hear *urbes* uttered as if it were a trochee, and *persidis* as if it were a dactyl.

syllable accented in our own vernacular method is equivalent to a long one, and is to be so considered; yet, even on this principle of our own, we strangely lengthen many syllables which we perfectly well know to be short, and shorten a still greater number of long syllables. In the first twelve verses of the first book of the *Georgics*, when pronounced after the vulgar method of accentuation, I have counted eleven instances of the former kind, and twenty-five of the latter, or, including the final syllable of each verse, which we almost invariably defraud of its prerogative, thirty-seven. And so arbitrary and unaccountable is our caprice, that, while we persecute with almost indeible opprobrium the man or boy who casually violates prosody in any instance which we have made fashionable to observe, we still, without scruple or remorse, commit ten false quantities in the same breath.

3. We scarcely ever render sensible to the ear some of the most musical feet in classical poetry. For a spondee, a pyrrhic, or even an iambus, we rarely fail to substitute our favourite trochee; and happy is the lot of a polysyllabic foot if it escapes being spoiled by dactylization. A molossus, a dispondee, or any of the epitrites, fall from our mouths robbed of their generous honours, and withered as in the last stage of atrophy. Often we deprive the anapest of all its melody, by shortening its final syllable and accenting its first.—The choriambus, when it falls on a single word, as it does in thousands of instances, we commonly torture into a second pæon. The same treatment we give to the fourth pæon; and indeed there is hardly a foot ending in a long syllable, especially if that syllable be also the final one of a word, which we do not punctually maim in that essential part.

4. The system of prosody itself is rendered in a great measure dormant and powerless. By sinking the very nature of quantity into the notion of a modern accent, and by the habitual violation of known rules, the maxims and the authority of prosody are compelled to slide into desuetude. Hence a nice attention to quantity and metres becomes rather a curiosity of literature and a mark of superior scholarship, than, what it ought ever to be considered, a matter of great practical utility.

5. We are deprived of the important advantage of distinguishing words and cases which are alike in orthography, but differ most widely in signification and in quantity. If their respective quantity

were strongly marked in pronunciation, besides the improvement of sound, all ambiguity in construction would be prevented. In Latin, every one knows that the number of such instances is very great; and in reciting Greek, the advantage of this observance would not be trivial, though occasions occur less frequently, on account of the more ample store of vowels and diphthongs, and the greater variety of inflections, which that exquisite language possesses. Dr. Warner has, with just ridicule, yet perfect good nature, exposed various examples of false and ludicrous interpretation, arising from the common abuses of quantity. See his *Metron Ariston, passim*.

6. All practical acquaintance with the rhythmus, or the melody of a just observance, disposition, and connection, of the times, is rendered impossible. Probably the difficulties which have perplexed this subject, and which have deterred many from giving to it any attention, have originated from the neglect of real quantity in practice, more than from any other cause.—See *Burges's Appendix to Darwes*, p. 445–451. On the passage attributed to Longinus, the reader will find it worth while to compare *Metron Ariston*, p. 20, 21. The able elucidations of a learned dignitary, in his Treatise *De Rhythmo Græcorum*, Ox. 1789, are not only favourable to reading according to quantity, but they satisfactorily shew, that the practice ought to be extended to prose composition.

7. We are prevented from distinguishing, clearly and audibly, the varieties of metre, to the great loss of our own pleasure, and to the injury of the poet's rights. But, having mentioned this before, I only introduce it here to complete the catalogue of evils arising from the mode prevailing in South Britain of reciting Greek and Latin verse.

I do not affirm that these seven defects attach in an equal degree to all scholars who follow the common practice; but only mean to assert, that they are the genuine result of that practice; that some of them necessarily arise out of it; and that they are all found to be its most general and usual attendants.

It is a further objection to the established method, that it apparently proceeds on the tacit admission of two very material errors.

The first is, that our English sense of the term *accent* is the same as the true and ancient signification of *accentus*.—Our accent is a mere stress of the voice, with

with very little or no change of tone.\*—The *accentus*, or Προσῳδία, of the ancients probably referred to musical modulations of the voice in that kind of recitative with which they delivered poetry and orations.

To this mistake we join another. We very often substitute our own accent instead of a *long time*; indeed I believe almost always, when the syllable is long by position. For instance, we scarcely ever hear a dactyl in which the first syllable is not made quite as short as either of the succeeding ones, and differs only by being accented. Frequently, indeed, the very stroke of the accent accelerates the pronunciation to such a degree, that the long syllable becomes sensibly the shortest of the three.

I observed that we act upon a tacit admission of these errors; for it is not to be supposed that a person moderately informed on these subjects, can in opinion fall into errors so palpable, whatever he may do in practice.

The consequence of this practical mistake is a hasty, huddled, mutilated pronunciation of compositions which require perfectly opposite treatment. The genius of the Greek and Roman tongues will not comport with that of our Teutonic dialect. Instead of a rapid utterance which crushes the vowels under the trampling succession of consonants, and an accentuation usually as smart and quick as the tap of a knocker, those melodious languages, particularly the first of them, require an enunciation characterized by the flow of sweet, sonorous vowels and diphthongs, constituting a very large proportion of truly long times.

These are the chief reasons of my dissatisfaction with "the current English mode of reciting the two noblest languages that ever adorned the earth." I submit them, with all deference and respect, to your learned Correspondents; from any of whom I shall esteem it an equal favour to corroborate, in any instance, my opinion if right, or to correct it if erroneous.

It will have been anticipated, that my design in troubling you with this long Paper is to recommend the practice of

reading by quantity, as a sure method of avoiding the inconveniences enumerated, and of securing some further important advantages. To this practice, I presume, your querist must have referred, when he speaks of a "method of reading the Greek and Latin poets, so as to preserve the charms of due quantity in the feet, and consequent melody in the general effect."

This is that method which was recommended above two hundred years ago by Sir Adolphus à Meetkercke, in his "elegant little book," as the great President de Thou styles it, *De Veteri et Rectâ Linguae Græcæ Pronuntiatione*; which the late Dr. Warner again recommended with ardent zeal and earnestness in his valuable and entertaining *Metron Ariston*; which Dr. Carey not obscurely, though very modestly, distinguishes with his preference in his very excellent "Latin Prosody made Easy;" which is practised by many of the first scholars on the Continent;\* and which the two last-mentioned authors inform us has been adopted by several eminent teachers in our own country.

This method, as simple and easy as it is excellent, consists in neither more nor less than pronouncing the words of a verse so as to give its due quantity, in real time, to every syllable.

This is, in fact, the whole: but, to prevent all occasion of misunderstanding, three observations may be useful.

1. It does not consist in breaking and splitting the words, by attending only to the feet. Bishop Horfley, in his "Essay on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," has retailed this objection from Primatt, that the "manner of reading by quantity was rather a scanning of the verse than a reading of it." Nothing can be more erroneous, or more contrary to the express words of Meetkercke.—See *Metron Ariston*, p. 119. It must, however, be admitted, that an inexperienced, heedless, or tasteless person, professing to read according to quantity, might fall into this vicious habit. But the fault may be avoided with the utmost ease, by moderate attention and care, even without the aid of Dr. Warner's proposed method for that

\* It is true that the English accent is frequently placed on a long syllable, as in the words *glory, faithful, record*; from which circumstance Sheridan has grossly confounded accent with quantity, in his Lectures on Elocution. Such instances can fairly be considered as nothing more than a mere coincidence of accent with a long time.

\* Perhaps Hermann, who, in his edition of the Hecuba of Euripides, has so unfortunately incurred the wrath of Professor Porson, referred to nothing more than the advantage of reading according to quantity, when he took the liberty of saying, "Nos Germani—multo melius Anglis syllabarum quantitatem callemus."

purpose. In fact, the objection may be urged with equal propriety against the way in which every Englishman reads the poetry of his own tongue: and I cannot but consider the adding of it, against the proposed method of reading classical verse, as a strong presumption in favour of the antiquity and authority of that method. An incited work on metres, attributed to Trypho the grammarian, who was contemporary with Augustus, contains some express cautions against this vicious practice. Does not this circumstance authorize the supposition, that the mode of reading by quantity, of which the bad habit censured by Trypho is a degenerate imitation, was the approved and established practice of the Augustan age?—See the passage in “*Burges's on Dawes*,” p. 441, 442, and the places which will presently be referred to in Cicero, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and Quintilian.

2. This method does not require that emphasis, cadence, and due pauses, should be sacrificed to the observance of mere quantity. On the contrary, an attentive reader of classical poetry, endowed with a portion of sensibility and taste, will find himself possessed of some advantages from the method proposed, especially in passages possessing much pathos.

3. In order to pronounce according to quantity with consistency and ease, I have found it necessary to keep to the simple and uniform powers of the vowels, as they are observed by almost every nation in Europe except our own. Without this provision we shall find ourselves exceedingly perplexed; if not totally baffled, in lengthening and shortening the three first vowels, on account of the contradictory powers which they have when long and when short in the English language.—Bishop Horsley, in his “*Essay on Greek and Latin Prosody*,” strongly recommended the adoption of this improvement with regard to the Greek vowels; and the same arguments will apply to the Latin ones. By this deviation from the common powers of the English vowels, we not only secure uniformity, acquire a superior power of melody, and become intelligible to learned foreigners, but we certainly express the original sounds of those letters as enunciated in ancient Greece and Rome. Let not this be thought too high a pretension. It would be no mean argument in its favour, to appeal to the uniform practice of those nations whose languages are little more than dialects of the Latin. But the testimony of Dionysius, who precisely describes

the organic formation of each vowel and consonant; places the subject out of all question.—Vide *Dionys. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* p. 94—96. ed. Upton.

If this letter had not already extended to a length far beyond my expectation, I would urge the great advantages which the scholar will derive from the mode of pronunciation which I take the liberty of recommending. A few lines, therefore, must suffice.

1. We shall avoid the evils that have been enumerated as attendant on the common practice, and secure the very important advantages which are opposed to them.

2. We shall obtain a most gratifying improvement in the melody. If any contest this, we appeal to the ancients themselves, and desire our objector to reflect on the exquisite nicety of attention which they paid to the time of every syllable they uttered in reciting verses or delivering orations.—Vide *Ciceronis Orator*, § 51, 53, 55. *Dionys. Hal. de Structurâ Or.* § 17, 18. *Quintil. L. ix. c. 5.*

3. It may be hoped that so great an addition to the pleasure of reading the Greek and Roman poets will strongly excite the diligence of learners, and will prove an allurements to their pursuit of classical studies in the future and busy years of life. So powerfully was Dr. Warner impressed with this idea, that he made it the very title of his book—*Metron Ariston; or, a new Pleasure recommended.*

4. Nothing will conduce more completely to establish a habit of familiarity with the quantities of words. Hence the scholar, in reading verse, will enjoy a quick perception of its beautiful mechanism, and will acquire a ready faculty of forming a judgment on suspected readings and proposed emendations; and, if he ever attempt to write Greek or Latin poetry, he will be strongly guarded against false quantities, and will escape the drudgery of turning over incessantly his Dictionary, Thesaurus, or Gradus.

5. If the candid scholar will duly consider all the particulars, I hope he will admit the assertion, that the practice which it is the design of this Paper to recommend, is an approximation to the true and ancient pronunciation.

All the objections to this method which I have been able to collect, are these three:

“The labour of acquisition is more than the value of the proposed advantages.”—That labour is so trivial as to be unworthy of consideration by any youth who

who has the least portion of literary enthusiasm. As to the value of the advantages, he that deems them small is welcome to his opinion; but he will pardon those who think differently.

“The practice will be found to have all the inconveniencies of novelty and peculiarity.”—Readily admitted; and those inconveniencies are very troublesome.—But, if Dr. Warner’s wishes should ever be realized, this difficulty will cease. In the mean time, it will be easy to avoid singularity, by occasional compliance with the prevailing mode; and, with retired scholars, the occasions demanding such a compliance will not very frequently occur. Another worthy gentleman exclaims, “I like the old, established, and approved method. It pleases and satisfies me; and therefore I beg to be excused being troubled with your new-fangled notions.”—This objection, I own, is unanswerable, except by the questions of the Roman orator:—“*Quæ est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, inventis frugibus, glande vescantur? An victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit? Oratio non potuit?*”

Allow me, Sir, to add, as a direct answer to the inquiry of your Correspondent O. E. I. that the reformed method of pronunciation, for which I have attempted to plead in this Paper, is adopted in the Old Dissenting Academy at Homerton.

I am, Sir, &c.

Homerton,  
July 4, 1805.

J. P. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT Reader, in your Magazine for March (p. 139), desires information concerning any books that may assist a Chinese in the acquirement of our language. The best assistance that I know of is to be found in the “China Illustrata” (though written in Latin) by Athanasius Kircher, Amstelodami, 1767, in folio, a splendid work, published under the auspices of the Emperor Leopold I. The engravings are beautifully executed, and ample specimens of the Chinese given, with the genuine pronunciation in Latin characters, as that language is pronounced by the French.—Perhaps also Kæmpfer’s “*Historia Imperii Japonici*,” translated into English by J. G. Scheuchzer, F. R. S. &c. London, 1728, in 2 vols. folio, as it is illustrated with many engravings, and contains specimens of

Chinese and Japanese characters, both simple and combined, might be useful.—Another work I beg leave to mention, though perhaps it is not easily to be found in a private collection, and this is, “*Memoires concernant l’Histoire, les Sciences, les Arts, &c. des Chinois; par les Missionnaires de Pekin; en 15 tom. en 4to. à Paris, 1776.*” I shall be happy to see any works better calculated to accomplish the end desired suggested by some other of your Correspondents, and am, Sir, your’s, &c.

J. G.

C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that it is a disputed point between your ingenious Correspondents Mr. Lofft and the Inquirer, whether abstract ideas or ideas of sensation be most simple. Perhaps the controversy may be abridged if it be shewn, that there are no such things in existence as abstract ideas; as in this case, I imagine, neither simplicity nor complexity will be attributed to them.

By abstract ideas I mean the commonly received opinion—the opinion which Mr. Lofft seems to have adopted, when he mentions his having an abstract idea of whiteness: it is the ideal abstraction of a quality from its subject, and not of a part from the whole.

I believe it is universally admitted, that, when external objects act upon the organs of sense, the effects are termed sensations: that, when we think of, or recall to mind, these sensations, the objects that originally produced them being absent, we are said to possess ideas. So that ideas are mere recollections of sensations. Mr. Lofft himself has, too, taken a great deal of pains (more than the subject required) to prove that every sensation is simple: meaning by this, so far as I understand the subject, that one sensation is not two sensations. Indeed, to me it appears a solecism in common sense to say, that a sensation is either abstract, general, or complex. Every sensation is the effect of a single impression; and how can a single impression be either abstract, general, or complex? Now if there be no abstract, general, or complex sensations, and if, as is allowed, ideas be the mere recollections of sensations, how can there be any abstract, general, or complex ideas?

The cause of the belief in so paradoxical an opinion as that here combated,

lies,

lies, I doubt not, in the imposition of language. Because persons know the meaning of general and abstract propositions, they conclude that they are possessed of general and abstract ideas. But on examination I believe it will be found, that, "to know the meaning of a general proposition," nothing more is necessary than to know that we possess the power of resolving the abstract and general terms of the proposition into others more particular and customary; and if this be not sufficient, that we can have recourse to some of the particular ideas that are included in the general proposition. Indeed this process is universally practised when general propositions are proposed to us, the meaning of which is obscure.

On examining different parts of the writings on this subject, it appears, that the authors frequently have not so much mistaken the subject itself as the mode of expression that ought to be used in it; and it is on this account that Mr. Horne Tooke recommends, in the perusal of Locke, the substitution of the terms "abstract, or general, or complex term," instead of "abstract, general, or complex idea." To which may be added, that we may, with still more propriety, use the terms, "a collection of ideas," instead of a "complex idea;" for the same reason that seven houses is a collection of houses, and not a complex house. But I believe more contradiction is to be found in any writer upon this subject than upon any other.

I will merely add, that the doctrine of abstract and general ideas was a subject of warm dispute several centuries ago, and three parties were formed upon it. The Realists held, that there were abstract and general essences really existing, as well as abstract and general ideas. The Conceptualists maintained the existence of these abstract and general ideas, but discarded their archetypes: and the Nominalists rejected both. I need not say, that among the Nominalists is, Sir, your's, &c.

Welverhampton, ABELARD.  
July 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**n answer to your Correspondent Piscator, (vol. xix. p. 536), I beg leave to inform him, that every navigable river, so far as it ebbs and flows, is considered as a branch of the sea, belonging to the Crown; and the right of fishing therein is, *primâ facie*, common to all the King's subjects.—

There may, however, be a private right, which destroys the general right. Thus, if the lord of the manor have a *free-fishery* (which is an exclusive right of fishing in a navigable river or arm of the sea) or a *several-fishery* in the river Dart, by prescription or grant from the Crown, he may maintain trespass for taking the fish, even if done without trespass on the adjoining land; for he has a property in them before they are caught: and I take it for granted, from Piscator's statement, that he has one of these rights. But the franchise of *free-fishery* ought now to be at least as old as the reign of Henry II. for the charters of King John and Henry III. avoid all such grants from the beginning of the reign of Richard I.

A *several-fishery* does not indeed necessarily imply exclusive right; it is sufficient that no person shall have a co-extensive right. But neither the subject's general right, nor a custom for persons of so vague and uncertain a description as "lovers of angling," can justify fishing in it against the consent of the owner: It must be a right reserved out of the original grant. I presume, from Piscator's statement, that he is not entitled to, nor does he claim, *common of piscary*. And it seems to me, that the practice of angling in the river Dart has hitherto been permitted as an indulgence, rather than as a right of taking fish; the exercise of which, in the manner asked by Piscator, could not fail to be of real injury to the owner of the fishery. I am, &c.

July 5, 1805. P. H. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. II. (Continued from p. 20 of last Number.)

6. **D**ESERT. From the Latin *serere*, to sow, to plant, to till, comes the participle *desertus*, unsown, unplanted, untilled, cultivated no longer. To desert, then, is to leave off cultivating; and as there is something of idleness and improvidence in ceasing to render the soil productive, ideas of disapprobation accompany this word in all its metaphorical applications. He who leaves off cultivating a farm, usually removes from it; hence the idea of removal, and of blameworthy removal, has become attached to the term: not always, however; for the author of the "Decay of Piety" writes: "They are the same deserters, whether they stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemies."



7. *To quit*, or *to acquit* (for the word occurs in both forms at early periods of the language), meant originally to discharge from a debt; and in its shape *to acquit*, it has had the same metaphorical fortunes as the verb *to absolve*, which also at first meant to pay off, and from one has been extended to many forms of moral and judicial release. He who takes a discharge for a debt repaid, does it to quiet his mind, to secure himself in an easy manner against the trouble and risk of repeated application. It is natural, therefore, that *quietare*, *quietanza* (whence the Italian *quitare*, *quitanza*, seem to be contracted), should have eventually signified to give a formal release.—From Italy the words came to France and to England: but the French have adopted in their language a cant use of the word, and employ it when no release is in question. *Il a quitté son pays*, does not mean, ‘he has released his country from its debt to him,’ but merely, ‘he has left his country.’ The metaphor probably began in the courts of justice. ‘Quit the premises’ might at first signify ‘release the premises from those legal privileges and obligations which attach to residence,’ and afterwards merely signify, ‘remove from the premises.’ This technical use of the word is not unknown to our language: thus Shakespeare:

Their father,

Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,

That he quit being.

Indeed it is a very familiar form of speech in this country to say, ‘he quitted his post;’ ‘he quitted the turnpike road on Hounslow Heath.’ Whether those can be acquitted of impropriety, who do not quit this unaccountable idiom, must be left to a jury of grammarians: it is a Gallicism of long standing.

8. *To cede*, although omitted in Johnson’s Dictionary, is in common use. ‘By the treaty of peace in 1763, the French ceded Canada to Great Britain.’ ‘Of a lawsuit the cost is certain, the event doubtful; you will do better to cede than to proceed.’ This word originally meant merely to go, to give place. ‘*Ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet.*’ It is therefore not accompanied, like *to give up*, with any accessory ideas of humiliation.—‘*Cedamus Phœbo.*’ ‘*Un grand cœur cede un trône, & le cede avec gloire.*’

9. The Latin *signare* means to affix a mark, a seal, a signature: *resignare* is to annex another seal, therefore to open; to

annex another signature, therefore to assign over, to transfer, and to cancel. In this last sense it approaches the signification of the English verb *to resign*. Horace has already, ‘*Si celeres quatit Fortuna penas, resigno quæ dedit.*’ In the courts of ecclesiastical law it has always been customary to call the abdication of a benefice a resignation. The constitution of Pius V. of the year 1568, forbids all bishops to accept any resignation accompanied with an indication of the successor. Whatever was the secret motive which induced an ecclesiastic to resign his benefice, he was likely to make the surrender in all cases with apparent complacence, equanimity, and voluntariness. It was very natural, especially for the pulpit, to compare the privations of adversity with the resignation of a temporal benefice, and thus to prepare that cant use of the word, of which there are already traces in French books of devotion. ‘*J’attends, avec une extreme resignation à ses volontés, la grace de ma liberté.*’

‘We’ll be resign’d when ills betide,

‘Patient when favours are denied.’

‘There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery, that very few will recover themselves out of it.’

The first and properest use of *to resign* is for to sign again:

‘A monarch signs and resigns his name so often, that it is an object to reduce it to Chinese conciseness: why not say emperor A, emperor Na, and king Ge?’

The second sense is analogous to that of our English word *to indorse*, and is ‘to transfer by a second signature;’ ‘to sign again in favour of another;’ ‘to make over.’

I’ll to the king and signify to him

That thus I have resign’d to you my charge.

Desirous to resign and render back

All I receiv’d.

Both these forms of employing the term *to resign* are justified by the Latin use of the word: but the third sense in which it has been made to signify ‘to submit with equanimity,’ is a poetical and technical sense of the word, which smells of the conventicle, or rather of the mass-house, and is not likely to endure.

10. The Latin *negligere* is a privative of *legere*, to pick, cull, choose, or seek; so that it closely resembles in etymological growth the English verb ‘to forsake.’ But as the one means primarily ‘not to select,’ and the other ‘not to visit,’ the

one inattention implies contempt, and the other only indifference.

Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect.

11. The Latin *linquere* answers the English verb *to leave*: the syllable *re* is in this compound insignificant: so that *relinquish* may best be construed by 'to leave behind.' The sensible idea expressed by the parent substantive whence this verb is derived, being unknown, one cannot confidently decide on the propriety of its habitual employment. It is used for 'to quit reluctantly,' 'to cede with regret,' 'to forsake unwillingly.' The accessory idea of disinclination accompanies the English use of the word, but not always the Latin use of it: the purity of those idiomatic phrases in which it occurs may therefore be suspected: and the word itself is in some danger of being relinquished for unintelligibility. I suspect *lingua* to be the root of the verb *linquere*; and that it originally meant 'to leave off tasting.\*' 'That child was easily weaned: it relinquished the breast without fractiousness.' 'We relinquish wine during sickness, when we need it most.'

12. From the Latin *reddere*, to give again, comes the French *rendre*, to restore; and from the French reciprocal verb *se rendre* (*se dedere, se tradere*) may be deduced, in its military sense at least, the English verb 'to surrender.'

'Toulon surrendered to the invader.'—  
'The mighty Archimedes, too, surrenders now.'

The 'surrender' of the lawyers is derived from *sursum redditio*, a giving up again, or rendering back. 'Copyhold estates are surrendered by the tenant into the hands of the lord for such purposes as in the surrender are expressed.'

'Surrender' is the authentic term to 'release.' A release operates by the greater estate's descending upon the less; a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater: the surrenderer must be in possession, and the surrenderee must have a higher estate in which the estate surrendered may merge.

'A bankrupt must surrender himself personally to the Commissioners, which surrender protects him from arrest, till his final examination is past.'

\* Our verb *to lack* has an analogous origin: it is etymologically connected with *to lick*, and with the German *lecksen*, to smack the tongue from thirst. 'The lions do lack, and suffer hunger.'

There are traces of an intermediate French verb *surrendre*.

The following expressions, although conform to usage, thwart diametrically the definitions of Dr. Trufter:

'The righteous abandon the acquaintance of the depraved.—We leave London to-morrow.—I am compelled to forsake my old walk; for the foot-path is put by.—This is the thing they require in us, the utter relinquishment of all things popish.—What is it that holds and keeps the crabs in fixed stations and intervals, against an incessant and inherent tendency to desert them?—Sure John and I are more than quit.'

The following expressions are also conform to usage, and corroborate the foregoing definitions inferred from etymology:

'Those men are left, who love later hours than their companions; those are forsaken, who neglect to cultivate the arts of pleasing; those are given up, whom we despair of reforming; and those abandoned, who persevere in disgraceful conduct.—Efforts to satisfy the morose are gradually relinquished. The old-age of the childless is commonly deserted.'

'He is unwilling to resign the orchard, it yields so well: but he must yield to necessity, and quit it at Michaelmas; unless he will pay for his whim, and should get the lease ceded, or the fee simple surrendered.'

(To be continued.)

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the TRAVELS between the TROPICS of MESSRS. HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND, in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. By J. C. DELAMETHERIE. (Concluded from page 17 of our last Number.)

DURING his residence at Quito, M. Humboldt received a letter from the French National Institute, informing him that Captain Baudin had set out for New Holland, pursuing an easterly course by the Cape of Good Hope. He found it necessary, therefore, to give up all idea of joining him, though our travellers had entertained this hope for thirteen months, by which means they lost the advantage of an easy passage from the Havannah to Mexico and the Philippines. It had made them travel by sea and by land more than a thousand leagues to the south, exposed to every extreme of temperature, from summits covered with perpetual snow to the bottom

bottom of those profound ravines where the thermometer stands night and day between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $31^{\circ}$  of Reaumur. But, accustomed to disappointments of every kind, they readily consoled themselves on account of their fate. They were once more sensible that man must depend only on what can be produced by his own energy; and Baudin's voyage, or rather the false intelligence of the direction he had taken, made them traverse immense countries towards which no naturalist perhaps would otherwise have turned his researches. M. Humboldt being then resolved to pursue his own expedition, proceeded from Quito towards the river Amazon and Lima, with a view of making the important observation of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk.

Our travellers first visited the ruins of Lactacunga, Hambato, and Riobamba, a district convulsed by the dreadful earthquake of the year 1797. They passed through the snows of Assonay to Cuenca, and thence with great difficulty, on account of the carriage of their instruments and packages of plants, by the Paramo of Saraguro to Loxa. It was here, in the forests of Gonzanama and Malacates, that they studied the valuable tree which first made known to man the febrifuge qualities of cinchona. The extent of the territory which their travels embraced, gave them an advantage never before enjoyed by any botanist, namely, that of comparing the different kinds of cinchona of Santa Fé, Popayan, Cuenca, Loxa, and Jaen, with the *cuspa* and *cuspare* of Cumana and Rio Carony, the latter of which, named improperly *Cortex angustura*, appears to belong to a new genus of the *pentandria monogynia*, with alternate leaves.

From Loxa they entered Peru by Ayavaca and Gouncabamba, traversing the high summit of the Andes, to proceed to the river Amazon. They had to pass thirty-five times in the course of two days the river Chamaya, sometimes on a raft, and sometimes by fording. They saw the superb remains of the causeway of Ynga, which may be compared to the most beautiful causeways in France and Spain, and which proceeds on the porphyritic ridge of the Andes, from Cusco to Assonay, and is furnished with *cambo* (inns) and public fountains. They then embarked on a raft of *achroma*, at the small Indian village of Chamaya, and descended by the river of the same name, to that of the Amazons, determining by the culmination of several stars, and by the difference

of time, the astronomical position of that confluence.

La Condamine, when he returned from Quito to Para and to France, embarked on the river Amazon only below Quebrada de Chucunga; he therefore observed the longitude only at the mouth of the Rio Napo. M. Humboldt endeavoured to supply this deficiency in the beautiful chart of the French astronomer, navigating the river Amazon as far as the cataracts of Rentema, and forming at Tomependa, the capital of the province of Jaen de Bracamorros, a detailed plan of that unknown part of the Upper Maranon, both from his own observations and the information obtained from Indian travellers. M. Bonpland, in the mean time, made an interesting excursion to the forests around the town of Jaen, where he discovered new species of cinchona; and after greatly suffering from the scorching heat of these solitary districts, and admiring a vegetation rich in new species of *Jacquinia*, *Godoya*, *Porteria*, *Bougainvillea*, *Colletia*, and *Pisonia*, our three travellers crossed for the fifth time the cordillera of the Andes by Montan, in order to return to Peru.

They fixed the point where Borda's compass indicated the zero of the magnetic inclination, though at seven degrees of south latitude. They examined the mines of Hualguayoc, where native silver is found in large masses at the height of 2000 toises above the level of the sea, in mines, some metalliferous veins of which contain petrified shells, and which, with those of Huontajayo, are at present the richest of Peru. From Caxamarca, celebrated by its thermal waters, and by the ruins of the palace of Atahualpa, they descended to Truxillo, in the neighbourhood of which are found vestiges of the immense Peruvian city of Mansiche, ornamented with pyramids, in one of which was discovered, in the eighteenth century, hammered gold to the value of more than 150,000 sterling.

On this western declivity of the Andes our travellers enjoyed, for the first time, the striking view of the Pacific Ocean; and from that long and narrow valley, the inhabitants of which are unacquainted with rain or thunder, and where, under a happy climate, the most absolute power, and that most dangerous to man, theocracy itself, seems to imitate the beneficence of nature.

From Truxillo they followed the dry coasts of the South Sea, formerly watered

and rendered fertile by the canals of the Ynga; nothing of which remains but melancholy ruins. When they arrived, by Santa and Guarmey, at Lima, they remained some months in that interesting capital of Peru, the inhabitants of which are distinguished by the vivacity of their genius and the liberality of their sentiments. M. Humboldt had the happiness of observing, in a pretty complete manner, at the port of Callao at Lima, the end of the transit of Mercury: a circumstance the more fortunate, as the thick fog which prevails at that season often prevents the sun's disk from being seen for twenty days. He was astonished to find in Peru, at so immense a distance from Europe, the newest literary productions in chemistry, mathematics, and physiology; and he admired the great intellectual activity of a people whom the Europeans accuse of indolence and luxury.

In the month of January 1803, our travellers embarked in the King's corvette *La Castora* for Guyaquil; a passage which is performed, by the help of the winds and currents, in three or four days, whereas the return from Guyaquil requires as many months. In the former port, situated on the banks of an immense river, the vegetation of which in palms, *plumeria tabernemontana*, and *scitamineæ*, is majestic beyond all description. They heard growling every moment the volcano of Catopaxi, which made a dreadful explosion on the 6th of January 1803.

They immediately set out that they might have a nearer view of its ravages, and to visit it a second time; but the unexpected news of the sudden departure of the *Atlanta* frigate, and the fear of not finding another opportunity for several months, obliged them to return, after being tormented for seven days by the mosquitoes of Babaoyo and Ugibar.

They had a favourable navigation of thirty days on the Pacific Ocean to Acapulco, the western port of the kingdom of New Spain, celebrated by the beauty of its basin, which appears to have been cut out in the granite rocks by the violence of earthquakes; celebrated also by the wretchedness of its inhabitants, who see there millions of pialres embarked for the Philippines and China; and unfortunately celebrated by a climate as scorching as mortal.

M. Humboldt intended at first to stay only a few months in Mexico, and to hasten his return to Europe; his travels had already been too long; the instruments, and particularly the time-keepers,

began to be gradually deranged; and all the efforts he had made to get new ones had proved fruitless. Besides, the progress of the sciences in Europe is so rapid, that in travels of more than four years a traveller may see certain phenomena under points of view which are no longer interesting when his labours are presented to the public.

M. Humboldt flattered himself with the hope of being in England in the months of August or September 1803; but the attraction of a country so beautiful and so variegated as the kingdom of New Spain, the great hospitality of its inhabitants, and the dread of the yellow-fever at Vera Cruz, which cuts off almost all those who between the months of June and October come down from the mountains, induced him to defer his departure till the middle of winter. After having occupied his attention with plants, the state of the air, the hourly variations of the barometer, the phenomena of the magnet, and, in particular, the longitude of Acapulco, a port in which two able astronomers, Messrs. Espinosa and Galeano, had before made observations, our travellers set out for Mexico. They ascended gradually from the scorching valleys of Mescala and Papagayo, where the thermometer in the shade stood at 32° of Reaumur, and where they passed the river on the fruit of the *crefcentia pinnata*, bound together by ropes of agave, to the high table-lands of Chilpantzingo, Tehuilopec, and Tasco.

At these heights of six or seven hundred toises above the level of the sea, in consequence of the mildness and coolness of the climate, the oak, cypress, fir, and fern, begin to be seen, together with the kinds of grain cultivated in Europe.

Having spent some time in the mines of Tasco, the oldest and formerly the richest in the kingdom, and having studied the nature of those silvery veins which pass from the hard calcareous rock to micaceous schist, and inclose foliaceous gypsum, they ascended, by Cuernaraca and the cold regions of Guçnilaqua, to the capital of Mexico. This city, which has 150,000 inhabitants, and stands on the site of the old Tenochtitlan, between the lakes of Tezcuco and Xochimilo, which have decreased in size since the Spaniards, to lessen the danger of inundations, have opened the mountains of Sincoc, is intersected by broad straight streets. It stands in sight of two snowy mountains, one of which is named Popocatepec; and of a volcano still burning; and, at the height of 1160 toises, enjoys a temperate and agreeable

agreeable climate: it is surrounded by canals, walks bordered with trees, a multitude of Indian hamlets, and without doubt may be compared to the finest cities of Europe. It is distinguished also by its large scientific establishments, which may vie with several of the old continent, and to which there are none similar in the new.

The botanical garden, directed by that excellent botanist M. Cervantes; the expedition of M. Sesse, who is accompanied by able draftsmen, and whose object is to acquire a knowledge of the plants of Mexico; the School of Mines, established by the liberality of the corps of miners and by the creative genius of M. d'Elhuyar; and the Academy of Painting, Engraving, and Sculpture; all tend to diffuse taste and knowledge in a country, the riches of which seem to oppose intellectual culture.

With instruments taken from the excellent collection of the School of Mines, M. Humboldt determined the longitude of Mexico, in which there was an error of nearly two degrees, as has been confirmed by corresponding observations of the satellites made at the Havannah.

After a stay of some months in that capital, our travellers visited the celebrated mines of Moran and Real-del-Monte, where the vein of La Bilcayna has given millions of piastres to the Counts De Regla; they examined the obsidian stones of Oyamel, which form strata in the pearl-stone and porphyry, and served as knives to the ancient Mexicans. The whole of this country, filled with basaltes, amygdaloids, and calcareous and secondary formations, from the large cavern of Dunto, traversed by a river to the porphyritic rocks of Actopan, presents phenomena interesting to the geologist, which have been already examined by M. del Rio, the pupil of Werner, and one of the most learned mineralogists of the present day.

On their return from their excursion to Moran in July 1803, they undertook another to the northern part of the kingdom. At first they directed their researches to Huehuetoca, where, at the expence of six millions of piastres, an aperture has been formed in the mountain of Sincoc to drain off the waters from the valley of Mexico to the river Montezuma. They then passed Queretaro, by Salamanca and the fertile plains of Yrapuato, to Guanaxuato, a town which contains 50,000 inhabitants: it is situated in a narrow defile, and celebrated by its mines, which

are of far greater consequence than those of Potosi.

The mine of Count de Valenciana, which has given birth to a considerable town on a hill which thirty years ago scarcely afforded pasture to goats, is already 1240 feet in perpendicular depth. It is the deepest and richest in the world; the annual profit of the proprietors having never been less than three millions of livres, and it sometimes amounts to five or six.

After two months employed in measurements and geological researches, and after having examined the thermal waters of Comagillas, the temperature of which is 11° of Reaumur higher than those of the Philippine islands, which Sonnerat considers as the hottest in the world, our travellers proceeded through the valley of St. Jago, where they thought they saw in several lakes at the summits of the basaltic mountains so many craters of burnt-out volcanoes, to Valladolid, the capital of the ancient kingdom of Michoacan.—They thence descended, notwithstanding the continual autumnal rains, by Patzcuaro, situated on the margin of a very extensive lake towards the coast of the Pacific Ocean, to the plains of Jorullo, where, in the course of one night in 1759, during one of the greatest convulsions which the globe ever experienced, there issued from the earth a volcano 1494 feet in height, surrounded by more than 2000 mouths still emitting smoke. They descended into the burning crater of the great volcano to the perpendicular depth of 258 feet, jumping over fissures which exhaled flaming sulphurated hydrogen gas. After great danger, arising from the brittleness of the basaltic and sienitic lava, they reached nearly the bottom of the crater, and analysed the air in it, which was found to be surcharged in an extraordinary manner with carbonic acid.

From the kingdom of Michoacan, one of the most agreeable and most fertile countries in the Indies, they returned to Mexico by the high table-land of Toluca, in which they measured the snowy mountain of the same name, ascending to its highest summit, the peak of Fraide, which rises 2364 toises above the level of the sea. They visited also at Toluca the famous hand-tree, the *cheirantbolamom* of M. Cervantes, a genus which presents a phenomenon almost unique,—that of there being only one individual of it, which has existed since the remotest antiquity.

On their return to the capital of Mexico, they remained there several months to ar-

range their herbals, abundant in gramineous plants, and their geological collections; to calculate their barometric and trigonometrical measurements performed in the course of that year; and in particular to make fair drawings of the geological Atlas, which M. Humboldt proposes to publish.

Their return furnished them also with an opportunity of assisting at the erection of the colossal equestrian statue of the King, which one artist, M. Tolsa, overcoming difficulties of which a proper idea cannot be formed in Europe, modelled, cast, and erected on a very high pedestal: it is wrought in the simplest style, and would be an ornament in the finest capitals in Europe.

In January 1804 our travellers left Mexico to explore the eastern declivity of the cordillera of New Spain: they measured geometrically the two volcanoes of Puebla, Popocatepec, and Itzaccihuatl.—According to a fabulous tradition, Diego Ordaz entered the inaccessible crater of the former, suspended by ropes, in order to collect sulphur, which may be found every where in the plains.

M. Humboldt discovered that the volcano of Popocatepec, on which M. Sonnenschmidt, a zealous mineralogist, had the courage to ascend 2557 toises, is higher than the peak of Orizaba, which has hitherto been considered the highest colossal of the country of Anahuac. He measured also the great pyramid of Cholula, a mysterious work constructed of unbaked brick by the Tultequas, and from the summit of which there is a most beautiful view over the snowy summits and smiling plains of Tlaxcala.

After these researches they descended by Perote to Xalapa, a town situated at the height of 674 toises above the level of the sea, at a mean height at which the inhabitants enjoy the fruits of all climates, and a temperature equally mild and beneficial to the health of man. It was here that, by the kindness of Mr. Thomas Murphy, a respectable individual, who to a large fortune adds a taste for the sciences, our travellers found every facility imaginable for performing their operations in the neighbouring mountains.

The level of the horrid road which leads from Xalapa to Perote, through almost impenetrable forests of oaks and firs, and which has begun to be converted into a magnificent causeway, was three times taken with the barometer. M. Humboldt, notwithstanding the quantity of snow which had fallen the evening before,

ascended to the summit of the famous Cofre, which is 162 toises higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, and fixed its position by direct observations. He measured also trigonometrically the Peak of Orizaba, which the Indians call Sidalteptl, because the luminous exhalations of its crater resemble at a distance a falling star, and respecting the longitude of which M. Ferrer published very exact observations.

After an interesting residence in these countries, where, under the shade of the *liquidambar* and *amyris*, are found growing the *epidendrum vanilla* and *convolvulus jalappa*, two productions equally valuable for exportation, our travellers descended towards the coast of Vera Cruz, situated between hills of shifting sand, the reverberation of which causes a suffocating heat; but happily escaped the yellow-fever, which prevailed there at that time.

They proceeded in a Spanish frigate to the Havannah to get the collections and herbals left there in 1800, and, after a stay of two months, embarked for the United States: but they were exposed to great danger in the channel of the Bahamas from a hurricane which lasted seven days.

After a passage of thirty-two days they arrived at Philadelphia; remained in that city and in Washington two months; and returned to Europe in August 1804, by the way of Bourdeaux, with a great number of drawings, thirty-five boxes of collections, and 6000 species of plants.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION of MSS. relative to ENGLISH HISTORY contained in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, formerly BIBLIOTHEQUE du ROI. (Continued from vol. xviii. p. 298.)

Further PROCEEDINGS against JOAN of ARC.—PART III.

THIS third part is divided into two articles: the first contains the proceedings from the day on which they began to make the monitions; and the second from that time up to the abjuration of the accused.

ART. 1.—It must not be forgotten that the twelve articles to which the whole process had been reduced, had neither been compressed nor approved by all those who had sat as assessors up to this day, but merely by a small number of them; and that the schedule which they transmitted for the opinions of the profession, as well as the choice of those who were consulted, had been the work of two judges only

only, the Bishop and the Inquisitor. The number of those who were advised with, in order to have the opinions of the learned men, was very considerable, fifty-eight being entered, besides the Chapter of Rouen and the University of Paris.

Almost all gave opinions unfavourable to Joan, not upon the acts of the process themselves, but upon the twelve articles of accusation.

On the 12th of April sixteen doctors and six licentiates or bachelors in divinity, who were of the number of assessors, having met in the chapel of the Archbishop of Rouen, and deliberated with each other, resolved, upon the twelve articles only, that the apparitions and revelations declared by Joan neither came from God nor angels nor from saints, but that they were lies, or the works of some evil spirit: that they were not accompanied by signs sufficient to make them credited; that they were filled with things improbable, that the accused had believed in them too hastily, and that they remarked in them divinations, superstitions, acts scandalous and irreligious, foolish and presumptuous discourses, blasphemy against God and the saints, things contrary to the precept of love for one's neighbour, a species of idolatry schismatic with relation to the unity and authority of the church, and suspicious of error in the Christian faith when she declared believing in them as apparitions: and, in fine, that it was blasphemy to ascribe to God an order to wear the dress she wore, an order upon the strength of which she preferred not receiving the communion at Easter to reassuming the habits of her sex.

Many other persons were consulted, as, some of members of the faculty of law; abbés, and other religious persons; the canons of the Church of Rouen and other churches; and two bishops, who gave their opinions separately, but to the same purport. They are transcribed at length in the MSS.; but some remarks upon such of them as were not so decisive as the others may suffice.

1. Jean Basset, licentiate in canon-law, and official of Rouen, after having said that the alleged revelations ought not to be believed, because they were not authorized by any miracle, nor by any text of the Holy Scriptures, adds, that the accused was culpable if they did not proceed from God, as he presumes, as well in respect to her dress as her refusing to submit herself to the church-militant; but that it would be otherwise if the revelations did really proceed from God.

2. Eleven advocates of Rouen, some of whom were licentiates in the canon and others in the civil-law, decided, that Joan ought to be excommunicated on account of her dress, if she did not submit after monition; at least if she had no order from God to act so, which it is not to be presumed that she had, as the absence of miracles, and testimonies drawn from the Holy Scriptures, do not permit it to be believed; and that she had violated the article of the faith of the symbol, *unam sanctam*, in refusing to submit herself to the Church; at least, they add, in case these revelations did not proceed from God, which is not to be presumed.

Three bachelors in theology residing at Rouen, who, it would appear, had dissented from the opinions of the twenty-two members of that faculty assembled in the archiepiscopal chapel, gave their joint opinions, that if the revelations of the accused were lies, or the work of the devil, that the greater part of the propositions on which they were consulted were suspicious against the faith and contrary to good manners; but that if they really came from God, which did not appear to them certain (*quod tamen nobis non constat*), it would not be proper for them to put an evil interpretation upon them.

4. Two abbés were of opinion, that the whole process, and not the twelve articles only, should be transmitted to the University of Paris to obtain its opinion on so difficult an affair, and that in the mean time the accused should be publicly admonished to avoid the dangers to which she was exposed, and that if she then persevered in her error, that she should be declared suspicious in faith, which is much less than the judgment of heresy.

5. Raoul Salvage, bachelor in theology, after a long discussion upon each of the twelve articles, in which he is against Joan, concludes, that, with regard to the frailty of her sex, the twelve propositions should be repeated to her, of which he seems to think that she was informed, but of which, in fact, she had no knowledge; that she should be warned to correct and not to presume upon revelations; and that the twelve articles should be laid before the Pope with the qualifications which they required.

Such were the opinions least unfavourable to Joan; and even the greatest part of those who gave them did not persevere in them to the end. And as they were in the number of assessors, it is probable that they were influenced by the votes of the two bishops, the Chapter of the Church

Church of Rouen, and the University of Paris.

Of these two bishops, one, the Bishop of Coñtances, decided, that Joan was delivered up to the devil, because she had not the two qualities which St. Gregory requires, viz. virtue and humanity, which are irreconcilable with assertions contrary to the Catholic faith, and are consequently heretical; and even notwithstanding the accused should retract them, it would be still necessary to retain her in safe keeping.— This advice he addressed to the Bishop of Beauvais only, passing by in silence the Vice-Inquisitor.

The Bishop of Lisieux, on the contrary (the other prelate consulted), addressed his opinion to two judges, in which, after some hesitation, he says, that, seeing no extraordinary sanctity in the accused, which can lead to the presumption that God had transfused a spirit of prophecy into her, it ought to be concluded that her revelations do not come from God, nor saints male or female, of whom she spoke; but rather from a demon transformed into an angel of light, if they be not invented lies; and he decides, that if she should not submit to the church after a charitable monition, she ought to be judged schismatic, and vehemently suspected in faith:— which does not go so far as the charge of heresy.

The Chapter of Rouen proceeded yet further. At first they differed, and postponed their conclusion to the 4th of May 1431, in order to come to some definitive opinion after the University of Paris and the two faculties of divinity and law had given theirs, that they might determine with more certainty; but having heard of the opinions of a great number of doctors, prelates, and learned men, and above all the exhortation made on the 2d of May to the accused, which will be found in the sequel, the object of which was to induce Joan to submit to the decision of the Universal Church, the Pope, the Council-General, prelates, and other learned persons chosen amongst those who had adopted the same side as herself, and after having heard of her pretended persevering refusal, the Chapter adopted the opinions of the twenty-two members of the faculty of divinity assembled in the archiepiscopal chapel of Rouen, and added, that, after the persevering obstinacy of the accused, she ought to be declared heretic.

With respect to the University of Paris, the two judges did not content themselves with sending the twelve articles of accusation to that celebrated body. The

King of England added important proceedings, and every thing which could influence the determination of a body which had been already led into the affair in a manner which shewed pretty clearly its mode of thinking. He sent to Paris three persons, two of whom had been the most assiduous amongst the assessors at the sittings of the trial, viz. Jean Beaupière and Nicolas Midy, both doctors in divinity.— He gave them the necessary credentials on his part, which they presented to the University, as well as letters from the Bishop of Beauvais and the Vice-Inquisitor, with the twelve articles upon which they required professional advice.

The University assembled: the envoys of the King of England, whom they obeyed, as well as all Paris, as King of France, stated their mission; but instead of communicating the opinions already given, they presented an account of all that had been done in the trial, as they judged proper, but in a manner with which the University was satisfied; as, in a letter written in the 14th of May to the King of England, these expressions are used:—"It appears to us, that, with respect to this woman, a holy and just manner of proceeding has been pursued with much gravity, and with which every one must be content."

They add in this letter, that, "after many meetings, and great and grave deliberations considered and holden many times," they have given their opinion in the presence of the envoys of the King of England, who, being of the number of their members, assisted throughout; and they conclude by supplicating the King, "that this matter might be speedily and most diligently brought to justice; for in truth, that the length and protraction of the proceedings is perilous for the people, who have been much scandalized with regard to this woman." The University was even so persuaded of the goodness of its deliberations, that two letters were written, one to the Pope, and another to the College of Cardinals, entreating them to take part in the proceedings.

They wrote also a letter to the Bishop of Beauvais, in which they bestow great praise upon his vigilance and labours in this business, approve of all that he had then done, and inform him that the envoys of the King of England, who carried the result of their deliberations, would give him any further explanation he required.

The first meeting of the University was held on the 29th of April, in the house of  
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the Bernardines at Paris. Jean de Troyes, the rector, had at first explained the object of the meeting: each faculty, and each division of the faculty of arts, then retired to the place where they used to deliberate in private upon matters of difficulty, and each of these private deliberations being reported to the whole body reassembled, it had been unanimously determined to charge the two faculties of divinity and law to draw up their opinions and the qualifications which the twelve articles required, after which they should be referred to the whole body of the University.

The second general meeting was held on the 14th of May following. The deans of the faculties of divinity and law there gave an account of the general meetings, and those of the commissaries held separately by each of the two faculties, and they presented to the University the result of the two deliberations which were read, and the decision come to at these two meetings was unanimously adopted, *ratas et gratas et etiam suas habebat*.

The substance of the deliberations of the two faculties is nearly the same.—That of theology gives the decrees of sentence applicable to each charge. The faculty of law characterizes the accused at once as guilty, and decides upon the fate of her person; but this last conclusion contains three things worthy of remark.

They consist, first, of two conditions or presuppositions.—1. That the opinion shall be of no avail, unless the accused had really said and obstinately maintained what is contained in the twelve charges: and the second is, whether she had done so with the use of her reason—*si dicta scemina, compos sui, affirmat pertinaciter*: and although these two conditions were not formally expressed in the opinions of the faculty of divinity and the deliberations of the University, yet they ought to make part of it, for the whole body adopted the opinions of the faculty of law without any reserve.

It is impossible, in truth, to believe that Joan was not in possession of her reason; but the leap which she made from the top of the tower of Beaurevoir, dictated by despair; all that one reads in the interrogatories; the manner in which she defended herself when the questions were pressed; the variations of which it appears she was susceptible; the rigour of her confinement and chains; the inquietude with which she was necessarily tormented;

and the embarrassment into which a trial of this nature must necessarily throw a young girl who had learnt nothing, led her from time to time to employ means to escape, which could but be hurtful to her, delivered her up to moments of cruel despair, such as those she experienced after her abjuration, to fits of obstinacy relative to the multitude of questions they heaped upon her, and which they renewed daily, and perhaps even to those flights of fancy of which a mind so susceptible as hers appeared to be capable.

A singular anxiety will be seen in the sequel to declare in a process made some days after her death, that she appeared to possess her reason in the moments which preceded it, and where it is pretended that she renounced the belief which she had hitherto given to her apparitions and revelations. Thus, in agreeing that she retained her senses, in the strictness of the term, it must be owned that she sometimes shewed great wildness, which may be applied to some fictions as may be seen with reference to the sign given to Charles VII. to determine him to grant her his confidence.

The last circumstance relative to the opinions of the faculty of law arises from the conclusion of its deliberation. It adds, that if the accused, after being publicly exhorted and admonished, refuses to return to the unity of the church, and to make suitable reparation, the competent judge ought to pass sentence. This avoids acknowledging the competency of those who chose to judge her, and even leaves some uncertainty as to their belief of their competency. Further the faculty adds, that the competent judge ought in that case to give her up to the secular judge, not treating him to treat her with mildness according to the language of the Inquisition, which excludes a new judgment from the secular tribunals, but to receive a punishment proportioned to the quality of the fault.

It is necessary now to proceed to the twelve articles of accusation, adding such observations upon each as may serve to shew the unjust manner in which they were drawn up from the answers which Joan gave to the various interrogatories.

#### *Article I.*

A certain woman asserts and affirms, that, being of the age of thirteen years or thereabouts, she saw with her eyes the body of St. Michael, who came to comfort her; and sometimes also St. Gabriel,

who

who appeared under a corporeal form ; and at other times also a great multitude of angels ; and that thenceforth the saints Catherine and Margaret shewed themselves corporally to her ; that she saw them almost all days, and heard their voices ; that sometimes she has embraced and kissed them, touching their bodies ; that she has seen the heads of angels, and of two saints, but that she saw no other parts of their bodies or their garments.

That the two saints, Catherine and Margaret, have spoken to her sometimes near a fountain situated near a great tree, commonly called the Tree of Fairies, which, it is said, fairies frequent, and that persons come there to recover their health, although it be entirely situated in a profane place, and that many times in this and other places she has worshipped and made reverences to the saints.

She says also, that these two female saints have appeared and shewn themselves to her since this period with superb and precious crowns, and have many times said to her, that, by order of God, she must go and find a certain secular prince, and promise him, that, by her assistance and labours, this Prince should recover by force of arms a great temporal domain and great worldly honour, that is to say, the kingdom of France ; that he should gain a victory over his enemies, receive her into his service, and should give her arms with the army to execute her promises.—See further Art. 5.

She also adds, that these two females have approved, that, without the knowledge, and against the will, of her father and mother, she should leave, at seventeen years of age or thereabouts, her father's house, and being associated with a multitude of soldiers, that she should pass days and nights living with them, without ever having, or but rarely, a woman with her.

These saints have also said and commanded her many other things, for which she said that she was sent by the God of Heaven, and by the victorious Church of Saints who already enjoy happiness.—See Articles 9 and 12.

*Opinion of the University of Paris upon Art. I.*

It decides that these apparitions and revelations are lying fictions, seductive and pernicious, or that they superstitiously proceed from evil and diabolical spirits, such as Belial, Satan, and Belzebub.

*Observations upon the First Article.*

It is not observed, at the commencement of this article, that the accused said, that Saint Michael appeared to her as a real man, nor that the two female saints had hair. Nor is it observed that Joan, when interrogated about the tree of the fairies, only spoke of it as a popular story, of which she had no personal knowledge ; that she was ignorant whether the waters of the fountain had cured any one ; that she had never seen the fairies, and, from the answer to the interrogatory, it might be presumed that she only saw the two saints there once ; but at all events she never said that she worshipped them in this place. She only said, that in general she gave them marks of respect when they appeared to her. She never said that she kissed them, but simply that she embraced them. They suppress what she said about the two saints having assured her that the Captain Baudricourt should take her to the King, and that she should cause the siege of Orleans to be raised, which in fact happened. They also suppress, that one of her uncles carried her three times to Captain Baudricourt at Vaucouleurs ; that she declared expressly that she almost always had a woman with her, and when she could not have one, that she slept in her clothes and armour all night, which removes any idea of immodesty.

The judges never sought to discover whether Joan had been seduced by persons who had led her by degrees to believe in these revelations, and to figure to herself these apparitions. The stories spread about the country as to the tree of fairies and the fountain, might have prepared and raised her imagination ; and it is an important circumstance suppressed in the charges, that a pretended prophetess had announced at Chinon before she came there, that a girl should come from the Oak Wood (seen from her father's house) and do great things. Her father also told her that he had been warned in a dream that she would go to the army ; a circumstance which might more and more persuade her as to the truth of the apparitions. Her father and mother pardoning her after being taken to Vaucouleur without their knowledge, as well as the gifts which they received from Charles VII. are also suppressed. The circumstances of the King's having placed her at the head of his troops, as well as the signs of her mission, also required particular research.—(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a Correspondent in your Number for July (p. 540), who inquires concerning "*Ogle's Gems*," I beg leave to inform you, that the plates were engraved as far as one hundred subjects of gems, which, with the title-page, are numbered to one hundred and one, of which I have a copy now before me; but the letter-press includes only sixty subjects, making the first volume. No more was ever printed, and probably no more was ever written. The fact appears to be, that Du Bose, for whom the work was compiled by Mr. Ogle, being an engraver, his part of the undertaking was executed; but the printing of the letter-press was attended with greater expences than the encouragement the work met with would justify.

I am, &c.

AN OLD ENGRAVER.

July 20, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was natural that the doctrines of Berkeley should find a champion in Mr. Lofft, who is, it seems, an idealist; but for what reason he should now profess himself a Lockist, unless for the sake of teasing, the Inquirer is at a loss to conjecture. His ambidexter hostility may sling objections from opposite quarters; but on this occasion it is surely left-handed.

Mr. Lofft has begun with a philological censure (*Monthly Mag.* vol. xix. p. 553) on the comparison of the adjective 'simple.' This word is derived from *simplex*, without, and *plexus*, folded; it means, therefore, 'foldless,' 'not folded.' To have more or fewer folds is an object of practicable comparison. Where is the impropriety of writing,—'The coarse garment of a philosopher, when imitated in marble, forms a simpler costume than the tunic of an empress.'—'Water once passed for the simplest of elemental substances; it now passes for compound.'

If these instances do not satisfy, the word 'single' can be substituted, and the question put in another form:—'Are ideas of sensation single, or are ideas of abstraction single?' Had the topic of inquiry been so worded, Mr. Lofft's objection against the comparison of 'single' would have appeared rational; but in this case, the Inquirer, who is not an inattentive writer, would hardly have been guilty of comparing the word.

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singleness has not, simplicity has, degrees: so has complexity, which is the antithetic word. Burnet conceived "that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity;" and Locke, whose use of language Mr. Lofft pretends to approve, in the seventh chapter of the fourth book, intitled "*Maxims*," has twice compared the word 'simple' in one sentence:—"But whether they come in view of the mind earlier or later, this is true of them, that they are all known by their native evidence, are wholly independent, receive no light, nor are capable of any proof one from another; much less the more particular from the more general, or the more simple from the more compounded: the more simple and less abstract being the most familiar, and the easier and earlier apprehended."

Mr. Lofft next proceeds to say:—"An idea of a taste, a bitter taste, for instance, is as simple as that of a smell; an idea of sound, or light, as either." Here he himself in fact compares the word simple,—"*as simple as*." He employs terms, which, according to his own account, are, in their strict sense, unintelligible.

To the Inquirer they do not appear unintelligible. But they imply mistaking ideas of abstraction for ideas of sensation: they ascribe that simplicity which is true of ideas of abstraction, to ideas of sensation.

A taste is an idea of abstraction.

To come at this simple idea, there must be an omission of the sweetness or sourness, of the greasiness or astringency, of the fulfomeness or bitterness, which constituted an attribute of the primary idea of sensation. Sensation is conversant only with individuals; with the honey or vinegar, the oil or wine, the yolk or gall, which are applied to the palate. Specific tastes, smells, sounds, or colours, are indeed ideas of sensation, as oily, musky, croaking, violet; but taste, smell, sound, hue, are themselves ideas of abstraction.

In this the Inquirer agrees entirely with Locke, whose language on this head is every where definite and unmitakeable. Take as one instance a passage in the second book (c. i. § 4). "These two, I say, viz. external material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our own minds within, as the objects of reflection; are to me the only originals, from whence all our ideas take their beginning." It is plain, that, whatever is not an external material thing, is not, in Locke's opinion, an object of sensation, and consequently that every

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idea

idea which is not correspondent with any external material thing, is not an idea of sensation. The particular idea of bitter quinquina would be, according to Locke, an idea of sensation; but the general idea of bitterness, and the still more general idea of taste, are, in Locke's dialect, ideas of reflection. The primary impressions, which objects of sense make while present, are by Locke called ideas of sensation, and by him supposed to be simple ideas. The secondary or tertiary impressions, which are revived in the mind with more or less omission during the absence of those objects of sense from which they were in the first instance derived, are by Locke called ideas of reflection, and by him supposed to be complex ideas.—The position, or rather the observation, of the *Inquirer*, amounts merely to this, that the primary impressions are complex, and the revived impressions left so: Locke making that process to be a synthesis which the *Inquirer* maintains to be an analysis.

But Mr. Lofft, when he talks of the idea of a taste as a simple idea, evidently supposes, and supposes erroneously, that Locke would have classed it among ideas of sensation, and not among ideas of reflection. He is so accustomed to think in the train of the Berkleyan\* school, according to which, as according to the *Inquirer*, abstract ideas are the only simple ideas, that he forgets his assumed part of a vindicator of Locke, and, without being aware of it, actually vindicates the *Inquirer* against Locke. "Although (says he) in a rose or lily the sensations derived from one and the same subject be very numerous, and present themselves to the mind together, they are not the less simple each in itself." This is exactly what the *Inquirer* maintains, that the impressions of sensation are numerous and complex; and that they are subsequently analysed by successive and separate partial reminiscences, and thus simplified. Each process of abstraction omits some portion of the compound idea of sensation: the highest degree of abstraction consists in simplifying to perfect singleness. On observing an external thing, its forms

(*eideæ*) reach the mind, as rays of light the prism, mingled, and from many senses at once. The notices received through the palate, through the ear, through the eye, are afterwards revived separately, and considered apart; as the red, yellow, and blue rays, which were combined in a white light. The acidulation of the cider, the hissing of the cider, the sparkling of the cider, act simultaneously on the sense; to appreciate its raciness, fermentation, or transparency, separately, is an effort of abstraction.

Mr. Lofft next undertakes a defence of the word 'reflection.' Be it observed, that there is a misprint in the 17th line of the 2d column of page 219 (*Monthly Mag.* vol. xix.), where 'reviewing' has been put instead of 'reviving,' which renders less clear the objection of the *Inquirer*, who conceives that the word 'reflection' means a 'bending back,' or 'casting back;' and that voluntary imitations, in which the forms (*eideæ*) of external things are thrown back on the external world, are, strictly speaking, our only "acts of reflection." The word has been diverted by Locke, and others, from its original, etymological, and only unequivocal signification, to describe arbitrarily some process of mind, which the *Inquirer* knows not how to define, and therefore knows not how to talk about. But, according to Mr. Lofft, Locke has defined it in the following words:

"Reflection is explained to mean—the recollected perception of the sensations or operations of our own mind within us."

Mark the shameful imprecision of this definition!

1. The perception of a sensation cannot be "recollected;" because sensation implies the presence, and recollection the absence, of the object of perception.

2. The perception of sensations, and the perception of operations of mind, are tautologies; because all sensations imply perception, and all operations of mind also imply perception.

3. The words "of our own mind" are governed by both substantives "sensations and operations;" thus mind is made to have sensations, which are attributes of body only.

4. In the combination "our own mind," the plural pronoun being united with the singular substantive, it is implied that one and the same mind may be common to more than one individual: a doctrine not inconsistent with the spiritual pantheism of Berkeley, but quite inconsistent with the material individuality of Locke.

\* "So far I will not deny I can abstract, if that may properly be called abstraction which extends only to the conceiving separately such objects as it is possible may really exist or be actually perceived asunder."—Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*, sec. v. In the thirteenth section unity is admitted to be a simple idea and an abstract idea.

5. The words "within us," if connected only with mind, are idle and superfluous. The mind is necessarily and always within us. But if, and this can alone account for their occurrence, they were intended as a modifier of the entire phrase, an adverb, as it were, to the whole sentence, our sensations are then placed within us, which is both false and absurd; sensation, by definition, implying contact with the external world.

Such is the unintelligible, the non-sensical jargon of this vaunted definition.—The Inquirer does not think so lowly of Locke as to believe him the author of it; nor is he convinced that this pretended quotation can at all be found in those editions of the "Essay concerning Human Understanding" which appeared during the author's life-time. The passage must be a wanton forgery (not of Mr. Lofft,—he is incapable of the disingenuous action!) of some lazy compositor, who used ready-set words, without caring for their cohesion or significance. They are at best worthy of an Alexandrian Platonist labouring to inculcate the contradictions of mysticism under the name of philosophy. Yet this thoughtless jumble of terms, this confused puddle of phrases, Mr. Lofft stoops to admire,—stoops lower still, to vindicate. Let him go into the church and preconize the Trinity, that would not be a viler occupation! It is soon after quoting this very definition of reflection that Mr. Lofft adds: "The term used by Locke is therefore at once the most complete and the most correct."

It cannot be necessary to continue commenting on such logic.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.—  
(Continued from page 24 of our last Number.)

NO. V.

Ἄ εὐάρθετο; δὲ καρδαίς  
Ἔρωτα μῦνον ἤξει.

ANAC.

Spirat adhuc amor,  
Vivuntque commissi calores  
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ.

HOR.

IN the earliest ages of Greece, and with the first dawn of civilization, the adoration of the gods, and the praises of heroes, the imperfect lights which a rude and irregular survey had cast upon the works of nature, the simple and unsophisticated doctrine of a morality deduced from natural reason, or founded on expe-

rience (such as it was) of the importance of the social duties which were inculcated,—these were the only subjects of the Muse, and were sung to unenlightened barbarians by venerable men, who combined in themselves the characters and authorities of the priest, the poet, and the philosopher. Love, which so universally inspires the bards of later ages as to make us naturally inclined to imagine it the earliest as well as the most extensive field of imagination and poetry, was, nevertheless, at that period, nothing but an appetite or passion, unconnected with reason, and susceptible of none of the elevation of refinement or sentiment. We have no account of any poet who devoted his talents to this gentle and alluring theme earlier than the 8th century before Christ. It afterwards became appropriated to the lyre, and appears to have pervaded the highest and most celebrated of those compositions which were particularly adapted to that ancient species of music, and derived this name from that of the instrument itself.

The number nine, from that of the Muses, has always been held in particular veneration and esteem, and seems to be applied to subjects connected with poetry with some peculiar degree of aptness and propriety. Thus we have "nine earthly Muses" (of whom I shall give some account presently), and "nine lyrical poets" the diversity of whose talents appears to be not ill expressed in several little poems on the subject preserved in the "Anthologia." The following is by an uncertain author, but appeared to me the best adapted to translation.

Πίνδαρε, Μουσῶν ἰσθὸν εἶμα.

Oh sacred voice of the Pærian choir,  
Immortal Pindar! Oh enchanting air  
Of sweet Bacchylides! Oh rapturous lyre,  
Majestic graces of the Lesbian fair!

Muse of Anacreon, the gay, the young!  
Stesichorus, thy full Homeric stream!  
Soft elegies by Cæa's poet sung!  
Persuasive Ibycus, thy glowing theme!

Sword of Alcæus, that with tyrant's gore  
Gloriously painted, list'st thy point so  
high!

Ye tuneful nightingales that still deplore  
Your Aleman, prince of amorous poetry!  
Oh yet impart some breath of heavenly fire  
To him who venerates the Grecian lyre!

The poet who is last noticed, was, as is here implied, the earliest on record who devoted his Muse to the service of love.—It may not be unamusing, nor from the purpose of this essay, to give some account of this first of amorous bards, and

afterwards to produce a few specimens that may tend to give us an idea of the comparative merits of those of the other poets whose names are mentioned, who most avowedly employed their talents on the same subject, and who are least familiar to the ear of an English reader.

The age of Alcman has been fixed to the 27th Olympiad. The place of his birth has given occasion to a dispute among very ancient writers, into the particulars of which it is neither my province nor my inclination to enter at large; though I will beg leave to state a few reasons which would rather incline me to assign him, with Suidas and others, of Spartan origin, than to believe, with Crates, Paterculus, and Ælian, that he was a native of Sardis. In the first place, he used the native dialect of Sparta; which, though it may be said he would probably have done as an adopted citizen, yet it receives some corroboration from a second circumstance, which is, that many of the works composed by him were in honour of Spartan heroes and tutelary deities, and celebrate or describe places in the neighbourhood of Sparta; and we well know that the land of our birth is the first object of veneration to the genuine poetical spirit. A poem of his is mentioned by Pausanias in praise of Castor and Pollux. He records in it all the circumstances attending the nativity of those heroes, which he places in the little island of Pephnos, on the Laconian coast; and that this was a well-known tradition among the inhabitants appears from a very remarkable superstition recorded to have prevailed among them concerning the sacred images of the brothers which were kept upon that rock, and which, it was believed, no storms nor tempests, nor dashing of the waves which incessantly break over it, could ever shake from their foundations. In another poem (probably a Hymn to the Graces) he celebrated the temples of Phaerza and Cleæ, built to them on the banks of the little river Tiasa, which was a tributary stream to the Eurotas, or (according to the popular doctrine of the day) the daughter of that river-deity.— It may be worth while to notice a singular coincidence remarked by Bayle, and which, in my opinion, adds weight to the arguments which tend to prove the Spartan birth of Alcman. Another Alcman has been conjured up, a native of Messene, to whom a faulty passage in Suidas appears to have given birth. But our poet is elsewhere said to have been born at Messos,

which was the name of a suburb at Sparta. Of this second personage Suidas says nothing; it is therefore very reasonable to suppose that they were the same, and that Messene is only a false reading for Messos.

Of the life of Alcman few memoirs have reached our days. Heraclides Ponticus informs us that he was in his youth a slave, and that his extraordinary genius procured him his freedom. His instruments were the cithara and the flute. He is reputed to have been the inventor of music for choral dances, and the first who excluded the heroic measure from lyric poems.

The Spartans were strongly impressed with a sense of the power of music to stimulate to heroic actions and the love of our country. The figure which Tyrtaeus makes in their history is strikingly honourable to the poetical character; but it is not a solitary instance. In one of the greatest exigencies of the state, the flute of Alcman was called in to animate the sinking spirits of their warriors; and as the experiment was repeated, we may conclude that it answered expectation, though the particular circumstances of the distress which occasioned it, or of the victory which it procured, are unknown to us. But that which has rendered him most celebrated, is, that (as I have said before) he was by the ancients considered as the father of amorous poetry; though the very few lines here and there interspersed in the work of Athenæus, and which are the only vestiges of his compositions, do not enable us to judge of their peculiar nature or merits.— He introduced the custom, which long maintained itself among the Greeks, of chanting love-verses at banquets and assemblies. The name of the beauty in whose honour he sung, and who was herself a votary of the Muses, is preserved in a small fragment of his works; and his love for her is represented to have been of the purest and most honourable kind.— “Again (says the amorous poet) has the sweet child of Venus entered my soul and gladdened all within me. These lays a heavenly virgin has inspired, Megalostрата with the golden hair.”

Unfortunately this “noble flame” did not preserve him from the influence of more sensual passion. To omit all further mention of his gallantries, and to finish this sketch, I will only add, that he was immoderately addicted to the pleasures of the table, as sufficiently appears from the fragments of his writings.

The Spartans were not insensible to the merits

merits of the poet who had softened their unmusical tongue, and brought it to a standard of very superior elegance and melody. They erected a tomb for him near the temple of Helen in the suburb Sebrus, so called from the sepulchre of Sebrus the hero, one of the most honourable places in the city, from its neighbourhood to the grove of plane-trees in which the first of their games were celebrated. In the "Anthologia" we find him mentioned as "the poet of the Graces, the singer of hymeneals." In the epigrammatic style, the traveller is warned, when passing by his tomb, "not to judge of man by a stone; for that very monument, so mean and little, contains the bones of a most noble poet, the favourite of the Muses." "Two continents (says Antipater) contend for the honour of his birth. Many are the native lands of the poets." Yet in another epigram, which is one of those made on the statues in the Gymnasium and Hippodrome at Constantinople, Alcman is mentioned as one of the more ignoble poets, and his head the only one that is not crowned with ivy-buds. From the remoteness of the age of this poem from that in which he lived, it is probable that ignorance, and not malice, was the ground of this misrepresentation.

Simonides, the poet of Cea, the friend of Hipparchus and of Pausaniás, and finally of Hiero king of Syracuse, at whose Court he died, is of a much later date, his birth being fixed to the 55th Olympiad. The universal voice of antiquity has taught us to connect his name with every thing that is tender and mournful;\* but most of the existing specimens of his works are of too grave and moral a cast to merit precisely this title; and there are not wanting some of a satirical nature, which appear almost inconsistent with the character which is generally attributed to him. A very spirited translation in prose of his most celebrated poem of the latter description may be met with in the "Spectator;" and I have already, in the course of these essays, given specimens of his more serious compositions. One of a yet different stamp remains, which seems more amply to justify the praise of softness and melancholy assigned him by the ancient writers. The story of Danaë, on which it is founded, is too well known to need any description here.

\* Mæsius Lacrymis Simonideis, CATULL.

Ὅτε λάρνακι ἐν δαίδαλῳ ἀνεμῶς.

When the wind resounding high  
Bluster'd from the northern sky,  
When the waves in stronger tide  
Dash'd against the vessel's side,  
Her care-worn cheeks with tears bedew'd,  
Her sleeping infant Danaë view'd,  
And, trembling still with new alarms,  
Around him cast a mother's arms.

"My child, what woes does Danaë weep!  
But thy young limbs are wrapt in sleep.  
In that poor nook all sad and dark,  
While lightnings play around our bark,  
Thy quiet bosom only knows  
The heavy sigh of deep repose.  
The howling wind, the raging sea,  
No terror can excite in thee;  
The angry surges wake no care  
That burst above thy long deep hair;  
But couldst thou feel what I deplore,  
Then would I bid thee sleep the more.

"Sleep on, sweet boy! still be the deep!  
(Oh could I lull my woes asleep!)  
Jove, let thy mighty hand o'erthrow  
The baffled malice of my foe;  
And may this child, in future years,  
Avenge his mother's wrongs and tears!"

How different is the character given us of the impetuous and enthusiastic Ibycus!\* and how completely the only fragment which we possess of his writings corresponds with the impression which the universal voice of antiquity has made on our minds respecting him! How well is the vehemence and fire of his poetry represented to us in the few words by which Athenæus introduces him to our attention:—καὶ ὁ Ῥηγίος δὲ Ἴβυκος βοᾷ καὶ κέκραγεν.

Ἦρι μὲν αἶτε Κυδωνίας, &c.

What time soft zephyrs of the balmy May  
First o'er the rich Cydonian gardens play,  
(Immortal gardens, where the Cretan fair,  
'Midst blooming bow'rs perpetual fragrance  
share!)

With warmer hues the blushing apples glow,  
Fill'd by the fruitful streams that round  
them flow;

And new-born clusters swell with future wine  
Beneath the shadowy foliage of the vine.

Alas! to me the vernal season brings  
But added torture on his funny wings;

\* He was a native of Rhegium, and lived about 540 years before Christ. Several epigrams in the "Anthologia" allude to the peculiar circumstances attending the murder of this poet by banditti, and the discovery of his assassins by a flight of cranes. The story is well told by Ælian in his Var. Hist. —See also concerning Ibycus, Cic. Tusc. Disp. iv.

For Love, the earliest tyrant of my breast,  
Impetuous ravisher of joy and rest,  
Bursts like a torrent from his mother's arms,  
And fills my trembling soul with new  
alarms.

Like Boreas rushing from his Thracian  
plains,

Cloth'd in fierce lightnings and o'erwhelm-  
ing rains,

So rages in my soul the madd'ning pow'r ;  
His parching fires my withering heart de-  
vour ;

A burning phrenzy comes my senses o'er ;  
Sweet peace is fled, and reason is no more.

The soft and easy style of Bacchylides\*  
may be well contrasted with both the fore-  
going, by the following fragment of a  
Pæan, or sacred hymn to Peace, the con-  
clusion of which may entitle him to a  
comparison with the amorous poets.

ΤΙΣΤΕΙ δά τε θνατῶσιον Εἰρήνη μεγάλη.

For thee, sweet Peace, abundance glads the  
plains ;

Thy smiles inspire the bard to heavenly  
strains.

On many an altar, at thy glad return,  
Pure victims bleed, and holy odours burn,  
And frolic youth their happy age apply  
To graceful movements, sports, and min-  
strelly.

Dark spiders weave their webs within the  
shield,

Rust eats the spear, the terror of the field,  
And hozen trumpets now no more affright  
The silent slumbers of ambrosial Night.

Inspiring banquets gladden all the ways,  
And youths and maidens sing their round-  
lays.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request the insertion  
in your excellent Miscellany of the fol-  
lowing catalogue of the animals that were  
to be found in Norfolk about a century  
ago. It is drawn up from a manuscript  
list made by Dr. (afterwards Sir Thomas)  
Browne, of Norwich, the justly celebrat-  
ed author of the " Treatise on Vulgar Er-  
rors." This list was communicated by  
him to Merret, who has inserted a few of  
the names, but none of the remarks an-  
nexed to them, in his " Pinax Rerum Na-  
turalium Britannicarum." The original  
is deposited in the British Museum. The

\* Bacchylides owed his birth to the island  
of Cos, and was nephew to Simonides. He  
lived about 500 years before Christ.

animals, however, are arranged in no or-  
der, but appear to have been inserted  
merely as they occurred to the recollection  
or observation of the writer. They are  
here reduced to the Linnæan classification ;  
the names now in use are added, and the  
orthography and language are somewhat  
modernized. Such parts as were uninte-  
resting, from their recording only well-  
known facts, are omitted. For these li-  
berties it is necessary to make some apo-  
logy ; and I trust it will be considered suf-  
ficient for me to say, that, although the  
original would be considered as highly va-  
luable by a naturalist, yet such is its con-  
fusion, from the old names, from the total  
want of arrangement, and the rudeness  
of language (in memoranda written often-  
times apparently in great haste), that, to  
the general reader, it would afford but a  
very small share either of information or  
interest. Such of the animals as I have  
not been able to ascertain, are inserted by  
themselves at the end of the class to which  
they belong. To some of the articles I  
have added a few short observations,  
where explanation or additional remarks  
appeared to me to be necessary. It is  
somewhat singular, that, out of all the  
known British quadrupeds, the seal and  
otter alone have place in the above cata-  
logue. The badger, wild-cat, and deer  
(if the two last species were then known  
in Norfolk, and there can be little doubt  
but they were), with several others, had  
certainly as good a claim to notice as ei-  
ther of these. From the great number of  
birds whose names are inserted, it is to be  
presumed that the feathered tribes had oc-  
cupied by far the greatest part of the wri-  
ter's time and attention. The fish, but  
particularly the smaller animals, as the  
zoophytes, testacea, and insects, are very  
imperfect. Of the former there are fre-  
quently little more than either the names  
given to them by the old writers, or those  
by which they were known to the Norfolk  
fishermen. Many of the common ani-  
mals in all the classes are no doubt pur-  
posely omitted.

I trust that it is needless for me to state  
to you the utility of publishing county-  
lists of animals, with remarks of original  
observers, where those remarks are perti-  
nent or useful. By such means very essen-  
tial services may be rendered towards  
completing the natural history of our  
country, which at present is but very im-  
perfectly known. I am, Sir, &c.

X. P. S.

MAMMALIA.



## MAMMALIA.

## THE COMMON SEAL.

"The *Vitulus Marinus*, sea-calf; or seal, is often taken sleeping on the shore, in the Norwich river, near Surlingham. If these animals can be brought to feed, they may be kept for many months in ponds. The bladder, the ensiform cartilage, the figure of the throttle, the clustered and racemous form of the kidneys, and the flat and compressed heart, are remarkable parts in the seal. In the stomachs of all that I opened I found many worms."

*Observations.*—Seals are by no means so common on any of the southern shores of this kingdom as they were at the time that Sir Thomas Browne wrote his account; and of late years very few indeed have been seen on the coasts of Norfolk. As to the assertion that they may be kept in ponds, it is to be suspected that the writer meant in such ponds only into which salt-water is admitted. There can be no doubt that in fresh-water they would soon languish and die. The species of worms above-mentioned were most probably either *ascaris phoca* or *tania phoca*, of Linnæus, perhaps both: if so, this is the only place in which they have been noted as English.

## THE OTTER.

"Young otters are sometimes preyed upon by buzzards, having occasionally been found in the nests of these birds. By many persons they are accounted no bad dish. Otters may be rendered perfectly tame; and in some houses they have been known to serve the office of turnspits."

## THE SPERMACETI-WHALE.

"A spermaceti-whale, of sixty-two feet in length, was taken near Wells. Another of the same kind, about twenty years before, was caught at Hunstanton; and not far from the latter place eight or nine were driven ashore. It is said that two of these had young ones after they were forsaken by the water."

## THE PORPESSE.

"The turso, or porpesse, is common."

"THE DOLPHIN, though more rare than the porpesse, is sometimes taken.—These two animals are confounded by many persons; but the dolphin has a more waved line along the skin, is sharper towards the tail, has its head longer, its nose more extended, (which makes good the figure of Rondeletius), and its flesh more red. The latter, when well cooked, is generally allowed to be a good dish, much superior to the flesh of a porpesse."

## THE GRAMPUS.

"A grampus above sixteen feet long was caught at Yarmouth about the year 1694."

## BIRDS.

With respect to the migration of birds, Sir Thomas Browne says, that "those which come in the spring come for the most part from the southward, and those in the autumn or winter from the northward. They are observed to come in great flocks with a north-east wind, and to depart with a south-west wind; and they do not appear in flocks of one kind, but of many kinds together, as woodcocks, field-sparrows, thrushes, and small birds. These come and alight together, attended frequently by hawks or other birds of prey."

## THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

Sir Thomas Browne had not seen this bird in a wild state in Norfolk; but of other eagles he informs us there were several kinds.

## THE SEA-EAGLE.

(*Falco Ossifragus of Linnæus?*)

"We have the halæetus or fenne-eagles, some of which measure three yards and a quarter in the extent of their wings. One of these being caught alive, grew so tame that it went about my court-yard, feeding on fish, red-herrings, flesh, or any kind of offal, without the least trouble."

## THE OSPREY.

(*Falco Haliætus of Linnæus.*)

"There is also a lesser sort of eagle, called an osprey, which hovers about the fens, and will dip his claws into the water, and often take up a fish. For this purpose its feet are singularly constructed; and, the better to secure its prey, each of the outer toes may on occasion be turned backwards. It is said to catch coots in the same manner."

## THE KITE.

"There are some kites; but they are not in such quantity as Aldrovandus says are often to be seen hovering about the Thames near London. There are also the grey and bald-buzzards in great numbers, owing to the broad waters and warrens, which afford them more food than they can obtain in woodland countries."

*Observation.*—It is difficult to say what two birds are here meant by grey and bald-buzzard. The bald-buzzard of all the English writers is the osprey before noted.

## THE MERLIN.

"This is called a hobby-bird, because it comes in either with or a little before the hobbies in the spring. It is marvellously  
subj et

subject to the vertigo, and is sometimes caught in these fits."

THE WOODCHAT.

(*Lanius Rufus*, Var.  $\gamma$ , Gmelin's *Linnaeus*?)

"There is a small bird of prey called a bird-catcher. It is about the size of a thrush, and linnet-coloured, with a longish white and sharp bill. It is a kind of *Lanius*, and is of a very wild nature, though kept in a cage and fed with flesh."

"RAVENS are in good plenty near Norwich; and on this account it is there are so few kites seen thereabout. They build in woods very early, and lay their eggs in February.

"ROOKS are also in great numbers, on account of the great quantities of corn-fields and rookeries. The young ones are commonly sold in Norwich market.—Many of them are killed for the livers, which are used in curing the rickets."

JACKDAWS are very common; but Sir Thomas Browne never observed in Norfolk the Cornish chough, which has red legs and a red bill, and is very frequent in Cornwall.

THE ROLLER.

A specimen of this very uncommon bird was shot near Croftwick, in May 1664, and was sent to Sir Thomas Browne for examination. This is only the third that we have heard of as having been seen at large in the British islands.

THE CUCKOO.

"There are cuckoos of two sorts in Norfolk, one far exceeding the other in size. Some persons have attempted to keep these birds alive, in warm rooms, through the winter, but they have never succeeded. The cuckoos in their summer migration range very far northward; some have been observed even in Iceland."

*Observations.*—With respect to the two species of cuckoo which this intelligent observer believed he had discovered, there is very evidently an error. The young cuckoos are of a brown colour, mixed with ferruginous and black, and, according to Pennant, have been described by some authors as old ones. This circumstance, added to that of their smaller size, will account for Sir Thomas Browne's mistake. Had there really been two species in this country, so distinct as by the preceding note we might be led to imagine, there can be no doubt but that, in the lapse of more than a hundred years, during which the study of natural history has been so ardently pursued in these kingdoms, they must have been perfectly ascertained.

THE GREEN WOODPECKER, — THE GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER, — THE MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER, AND THE NUTHATCH.

"These are remarkable in the hardness of their bill and skull, and in the muscles which throw the tongue above an inch out of their mouth, for the purpose of picking up insects on which they feed.—They make holes in trees, without any consideration of the winds or quarters, but where the rottenness best affords convenience."

THE KINGFISHER.

"The number of rivulets and streams whose banks are beset with willows and alders, shelter this beautiful bird. The females build their nests in holes above gravel-pits, where there are always to be found great quantities of small fishes bones; and they lay very handsome round, and, as it were, polished eggs."

*Observation.*—This account of the kingfisher forming its nest above gravel-pits is certainly not true, as of general occurrence: the nest is most commonly to be found in the forsaken hole of a water-rat, in the bank of some ditch or rivulet.

THE HOOPOE.

"Upupa, or Hoopoe-bird, has its name from its note. I have often seen them in Norfolk, and it is by no means difficult to shoot them."

"The SKYLARK, WOODLARK, and TITLARK, are sufficiently common here; but I have never met with the calandrier, or great crested lark.

"The STARES or STARLINGS are in great numbers. The most remarkable circumstance relating to these birds is their roosting at night (about the autumn) in immense numbers, in the marshes, on the reeds or alders. I have often gone into the marshes for the purpose of observing them; and, standing near their usual place of resort, I have seen many flocks flying from all quarters. These, in less than an hour's time, would all come in, and settle in innumerable multitudes within a very small compass."

THE HAWFINCH.

Our observing writer calls this a coblebird, or a kind of coccothraustes; and says that it is chiefly to be seen in the summer, about cherry time.

*Observation.*—It feeds on the kernels of cherries, and some other kinds of stone-fruit; and by means of its amazingly strong bill it breaks the stones without much difficulty.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
MUCH has been said on the subject of machines for threshing corn, particularly in some of the revised county-reports, but in general in such vague terms as to convey little information (farther than a mere notice of the fact) to persons desirous of adopting them, who reside at great distances from the situations in which these machines are used, and out of the reach of obtaining the necessary information from the mechanics who construct them.

I am also not perfectly satisfied from the accounts I have received, that a threshing-mill calculated for general reception and utility is yet invented. It appears to me, that the machine wanted should be cheap, not costing more (buildings for containing it alone excepted) than fifty guineas; that it should be moved by a power not exceeding the strength of two horses; and that its capacity for work, both as to quantity and quality, should give it a decided claim of superiority over manual labour. A threshing-mill combining these advantages would be an acquisition of immense importance to the country; and any of your ingenious Correspondents, who, through the channel of your widely-circulating Magazine, would inform the agricultural world of such an invention, with the name and address of the inventor, particulars, *from practice*, of its conformity to the foregoing specifications, and references to persons who have used it, would confer a benefit on society, and an obligation on, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

The Boyce, May 10, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1804—  
By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

THIS year is as remarkable as 1801 and 1802, since it presents us with the discovery of a new planet. The circumstance was accidental, it is true; but it was prepared and directed by the labours of an able and indefatigable observer. M. Harding wrote to me as follows, on the 10th of November, from Lienthal, near Bremen.

“I had engaged in an undertaking, in which I had been occupied above a year. Every favourable night I composed a small atlas to represent the zodiac of the two planets recently discovered by Messrs. Piazzi and Olbers. The smallness of these

two planets, which, in most of their positions, are only of the eighth or ninth magnitude, requires a perfect knowledge of all the small stars that are in this zodiac. The celestial charts hitherto published are not sufficiently detailed, and cannot convey a knowledge, at the first sight, of these two small planets, because they represent no stars but what are of the seventh or eighth magnitude. This consideration induced me to compose more detailed charts, to contain all the stars down to the ninth and tenth magnitude; an undertaking which would formerly have been immense, but is now greatly facilitated, since you have made astronomers acquainted with fifty thousand stars which are in your “History of the Heavens.”

“This enterprize, which procured me a minute knowledge of the starry firmament, furnished with the opportunity of discovering the new planet. On the 1st of September, comparing the sheet of my little atlas with the heavens, I found, between No. 3 in Mayer’s Catalogue, and a star mentioned in your History, another unknown star, which I had never before seen in that place. I marked it in my chart as a star having  $2^{\circ} 25'$  right-ascension, and  $36'$  of northern-declination, without suspecting any singularity. On the 4th of September this star was gone, but at  $2^{\circ}$  of right-ascension and  $1'$  of northern-declination, I observed another star, which I had not perceived three days before. I began to suspect a motion in the unknown star, and the more strongly, as I found neither of the two stars marked in a chart drawn last year, though I had introduced into it stars of a much feebler light. I therefore hastened to observe it with the micrometer, to determine its position; but a fog intervened, at the moment when I had brought the star to the field of my telescope. I waited with impatience till the following day, and found that the star had changed its place considerably. The micrometer gave me its position for 11h.  $12' 45''$  mean-time,  $1^{\circ} 51' 51''$  right-ascension, and  $11' 26''$  south-declination. After this observation I no longer doubted that it was a moveable-star, and perhaps a planet; because, when seen by our largest telescopes, it had neither tail nor nebulosity, so that it could not be a comet. I hastened to apprise Messrs. Olbers, Gauss, Bode, and Baron von Zach, of the circumstance. The first commenced his observations the 7th of September. I prosecuted mine till the 27th, when

when I was informed that M. von Zach had commenced a course of observations with capital instruments."

After the receipt of this letter from M. Harding, I learned that M. Gauss, an able astronomer of Brunsvick, had already thrice calculated the elements of the orbit of this planet. I shall presently give a statement of the last. On the other hand, M. Burckhardt at Paris communicated to

us elements, which on the 23d of November were so perfect, that they differed but little from those of M. Gauss. M. Burckhardt continued to correct them till the 24th of December.

The following are the observations made by M. Burckhardt at the Military School, and which he made use of to calculate the orbit :

Mean-time at the Observatory, 1804.	Right-ascension.			Southern-declination.					
	h.	'	"	o	'	"			
September 23, at .	11	46	12	357	7	0,3	4	5	41,9
October 4, . . . . .	10	55	4,7	357	19	26,4	6	27	43,6
. . . . . 19, . . . . .	9	49	4,8	355	34	1,5	9	4	39
November 5, . . . . .	8	41	5,8	355	19	4,8	10	43	0,4
. . . . . 22, . . . . .	7	42	3,4	357	12	30	10	53	19,6
December 21, . . . . .	6	18	15	4	37	33,9	8	32	47,8

	M. BURCKHARDT.			M. GAUSS.		
	s.	o	'	s.	o	'
Ascending-node, . . . . .	5	21	6	5	20	47
Inclination, . . . . .		13	5		13	20
Aphelion, . . . . .	7	22	49	7	21	18
Equation, . . . . .		28	57		29	25
Mean-distance, . . . . .		2,657			2,620	
Revolution, . . . . .	4 yrs.	4 mo.	2 d.	4 yrs.	2 mo.	28 d.
Longitude, September 23, at noon, .	o	19	45	o	19	40

M. Messier and M. Bouvard at Paris, and M. Vidal at Mirepoix, continued to observe it; and M. Burckhardt calculated an ephemeris, to enable astronomers to discover it again, which, after a few days of unfavourable weather, would be rather difficult on account of its diminutive size.

It has already been in agitation to give an ancient name to the new planet: it was proposed to call it Juno. For my part I shall never call the planets recently discovered by any other names than Herschel, Piazzi, Olbers, and Harding. I shewed, in the "Journal des Savans" for 1789, that mythological names are perfectly unmeaning. If we call the planets of the ancients by the names by which they were known to them, this is necessary for the purpose of understanding

them, and the names indicate the attributes of the deity whose name was given to the planet. The most brilliant planet was called Venus, because she was the most beautiful of the goddesses. Can it be said that the planet Olbers was called Pallas because that planet is the emblem of wisdom of wisdom and knowledge? Why should that of Piazzi be called Ceres?—Has it any connection with the harvest?—With respect to the new planets, therefore, these names are insignificant and misplaced. They appear to me to have been derived from ancient fable only to deprive astronomers of the recompence of their labours, of the gratitude which is due to them, and of the emulation which may thence result. It is, in my opinion, a contemptible jealousy and offensive ingratitude, as I have already said in the

"Journal des Debats"\* of the 8th November, 1804.

It is impossible to behold the new planets without calling to mind the opinion of the ancients on this subject.

Artemidorus, quoted by Seneca, book vii. chap. 5. said, that the five planets were not the only ones, and that there existed a great number which were unknown to us.

But the idea of Kepler is still more extraordinary:—"Inter Jovem et Martem (says that great astronomer) *interposui novum planetam.*"

The new planets furnish geometricians a vast field of investigation. The perturbations they experience must not only be considerable, but they will be very complicated, and very difficult to be calculated, on account of their great eccentricities and inclinations. Accordingly the Institute has made this the subject of a prize for the year 1805.

Besides the discovery of a planet, the year 1804 is likewise distinguished by that of a comet. It is the 94th, and was discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, on the 7th of March; by M. Bouvard, at Paris, on the 11th; and by M. Olbers, at Bremen, on the 12th. Its elements are as follow:

	s.	°	'
Node, . . .	5	26	48
Inclination, . . .		56	29
Perihelion, . . .	4	28	45
Transit, 13th February,		14	6
Distance of Perihelion, 1,0712 direct movement.			

The medal founded by Lalande in 1802, was on the 9th of April, adjudged by the Institute to M. Piazzi, in consideration of his excellent Catalogue of 6748 stars. It is the second time that this prize has been decreed. It was given in 1803 to M. Olbers for the discovery of his planet. A lover of astronomy at Berlin has deposited 400 francs in the hands of M. Bode, for the author of the most important astronomical dissertation which shall be transmitted to him before the end of August 1805.

This year has likewise procured us another pleasure: I mean the return of M. Humboldt, who has brought back with him from his travels an immense quantity of observations. This is the proper op-

portunity for introducing a few words concerning that illustrious traveller. The combination of courage, talents, and fortune, is so difficult to be met with, that before him there was no example of the kind: accordingly no travels like his were ever undertaken.

Frederic-Alexander Baron von Humboldt was born at Berlin September 14, 1769. Having completed his studies at Berlin and at Göttingen, he went to France in 1790, and afterwards visited England. George Forster, the son of John Reinhold, inspired him with a love of travel and of making observations. He published a work on the basalt of the Rhine. In 1798 he purposed to visit Egypt, but gave the preference to America. He went first to Spain; then to the Canary Islands in May 1799; and thence proceeded to Cumana, on the coast of Paria, in South America.

In 1800 he visited the Oronoko, the Rio Negro, the Casiquiare, the communication of the Orinaro with the river of Amazons, and penetrated by land to the frontiers of Brazil.

Among the curious observations which he read to the Institute, I remarked those on the Casiquiare, which forms the communication between the Oronoko and the Rio Negro, concerning whose source a mistaken notion had been entertained; those on the very active poison of the Guaris; on the dreadful inconvenience of the Maringuins; and on the Otomates, who eat a pound of argillaceous earth without sustaining any injury.

In 1801 he went to the island of Cuba, to Carthagena. He discovered that there was scarcely a difference of a quarter of a line of the barometer between the Gulph of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; a question of which I was long desirous of procuring the solution.

In 1802 M. von Humboldt went to Peru, ascended the Andes, visited Santa Fé de Bogota, Quito, Loxa, Guayaquil, Lima, Acapulco, and in 1803 Mexico.—It is surprising to find that the situation of Mexico was so inaccurately determined as to leave an uncertainty of two or three degrees; he found the difference of the meridians to be 6h. 45' 20", and the latitude 19° 26' 2". Having made a great number of excursions and observations in Mexico, he repaired to the Havannah, and afterwards to Philadelphia. At length on the 4th of August he arrived at Bourdeaux, with forty chests of collections, six thousand plants, a great number of maps, astronomical determinations of 240 places,

\* The title of the "Journal des Debats" has recently been changed for that of "Journal de l'Empire." Debates (as a Continental Journal observes on this occasion) have ceased to be the order of the day at Paris. T.

500 barometrical altitudes, physical observations on the load-stone, on the temperature of the earth and of the sea, on fifty four volcanoes, on the projected communication of the two oceans, and on the moral history of man.

M. Bonpland, the worthy companion of his travels, was born at Rochelle at the end of the year 1774. He is an excellent botanist.

M. von Humboldt highly extols the Spaniards. Their navigators are uncommonly clever in observations; and he was astonished to observe the degree of emulation, intelligence, and activity, which prevailed among them. They expend considerable sums in instruments; and Spain may serve as a model to nations the most jealous with respect to nautical science.—The tables of M. Mendoza were attended with great expence, but they are extremely useful.

General Sanfon, who is at the head of the *dépôt* of war, has complied with the desire of the Bureau of Longitude, to undertake the mensuration of the degrees of longitude in France, from Strasbourg to Brett. M. Henry, who had given proofs of his talents at Mannheim, at Munich, and at Petersburg, set off the 11th of April. The 20th of July he began the mensuration of the base, and on the 16th of September it was finished. It is 9780 fathoms. He performed his operations with the admirable rulers of platina employed by M. Delambre for the bases of Perpignan and Melun.

The eclipse of the 11th of February was observed at Rome, at Madrid, at Marseilles, and at Petersburg; but the weather was almost every where unfavourable.

M. Delambre has observed the solstices, and has obtained the same results as the preceding year. The winter-solstice gives 6" more, taking Bradley's refractions.

On the 25th of May, 1804, I deposited at the Observatory the manuscripts and observations of Louville, Bouguer, Lucaille, and d'Agelet, that they might be united to those of Lemonnier.

At Geneva the Observatory has been restored to its former state. Messrs. Pictet, Maurice, and John Louis Pictet Mallet, the son of him who went to Kola, observed the occultation of the Pleiades on the 20th of October.

The Elector of Bavaria is building an observatory in the vicinity of Munich.—The spot chosen for this edifice embraces an immense horizon. Professor Seyffer, a

celebrated astronomer of Göttingen, has been appointed director of this establishment:

Some rich proprietors of estates in Volhynia and the Ukraine have raised contributions among themselves for the purpose of establishing lyceums at Kryeminice and at Winnica for the physical sciences.—They have purchased the library and instruments of the King of Poland. M. Sniadecki has received twelve thousand francs for telescopes and pendulums; and no expence will be spared to have well-furnished observatories.

M. Goldbach, an able astronomer of Leipzig, regretted that he was not able to devote himself entirely to our science: I endeavoured to procure him an advantageous situation, in order to attach him to it. At length M. Novosiltzoff, President of the Academy, and M. Murawieff, appointed him professor at the University of Moscow, with a salary of six thousand francs. He is charged to direct the construction of the new observatory, to provide it with instruments, to make the current observations, to train to practical astronomy such pupils as shall possess the preparatory attainments, and to hold a course of lectures on theoretical astronomy, either in French or German, in one of the auditories of the university.

Several telescopes, by Cary, of different degrees of power, a good astronomical pendulum, a chronometer by Arnold, and an entire portable circle, a foot in diameter, had previously been procured, and another, three feet in diameter, by Ramsden's successor, was expected. M. Goldbach will therefore be provided with all the means of being useful to the Observatory of Moscow. The Emperor of Russia still continues to manifest a desire for promoting knowledge, and an attachment to men of letters. M. Goldbach availed himself of his journey to determine the positions of several towns: among the rest that of Riga,  $11. 27' 0''$ , and  $56^{\circ} 57' 8''$ .

While M. Goldbach is establishing astronomy at Moscow, Messrs. Schubert and Wisniewski are occupied at the Observatory of Petersburg, and give us reason to expect a series of observations.—The Academy has likewise engaged a mechanic, named Diemel, who will be useful to the Observatory.

Mr. Lambton has measured in the East Indies an arch of the meridian with instruments by the celebrated Ramsden; but we are not yet acquainted with the result.

sult. It is his intention to measure several degrees.

The "Connoissance des Temps" for the year 15, which appeared towards the conclusion of this year, contains a great number of memoirs, tables, observations, and calculations, by Messrs. Delaplace, Delambre, Dezack, Chornpré, Messier, Vidal, Guerin, Flaugergues, Lalande, Burckhardt, Duc la Chapelle, Olbers, Thulis, Mougins, Schröter, Keizer, Calandrelli, and Conti; the Life of Bernier; the History of Astronomy for 1803; the observations of the planets Piazzi and Olbers.

We have received, rather late, it is true, an interesting book, published in 1800, the third volume of "Astronomical Essays," by John Jerome Schröter. It contains researches relative to the planet Jupiter, to the rotation of Mercury, and to comets.

The eleventh volume of the Italian Society contains a Supplement to the Catalogue of Stars by Cagnoli, of which we spoke in terms of praise last year: a memoir by M. Piazzi on the obliquity of the ecliptic, the result of which agrees with that found at Paris; the mean obliquity for 1800,  $23^{\circ} 27' 58''$ , instead of  $59''$ , for the summer solstices, and smaller by  $9''$  instead of  $6''$  for the winter solstices. It likewise contains the observations of Messrs. Chiminello and Cassella.

In the seventh volume of "Notices and Extracts of Manuscripts of the National Library," are 240 pages of observations and tables of Ibn Junis, in Arabic, with a translation by M. Caussin, whose labour has been extremely useful for the theory of the Moon.

The printing of the "Tables of the Sun," by M. Delambre, has been commenced. In these are many new equations, all the elements of which have been verified by new observations. When these tables are finished, those of the Moon will be printed, and afterwards those of the planets.

M. Cagnoli has published a second edition of his "Trigonometry" in Italian, with some interesting additions.

M. Biot has given an "Abridgment of Physical Astronomy," for the use of seminaries, containing an abridgment of all the discoveries described in the "Mecanique Celeste" of M. Delaplace, and the principles of astronomy as in my Abridgment.

M. Bode has published the "Ephemerides for 1806." He has introduced ma-

ny observations by M. Mechain at Paris, M. Triesnecker at Vienna, Messrs. David and Bitner at Prague, M. Beidler at Mitau, M. Wurm at Blaubere, M. Bugge at Copenhagen, M. Derflinger at Kremsmünster, Messrs. Schröter and Harding at Lilienthal, M. Jungnitz at Breslau, M. Benzenberg at Hamburg, M. Gauß at Brunswick, M. Olbers at Bremen, M. Fritsch at Quedlinburg, M. Seyffert at Dresden, M. de Ende at Zell, M. Kautsch at Leutomischel, M. Schubert at Peterburg, M. Brandes at Eckwarden, M. Klugel at Haile, M. Kock at Danzig; letters from M. Piazzi and many others relative to astronomy; eclipses of stars, and observations of new planets. This collection, written in German, convinces me more and more of the necessity of acquiring that language.

M. Harding has remarked very rapid alterations in the light of the planet Olbers; they were in general very perceptible in the interval of  $40'$  of time. He announces that M. Schröter and he have always found the ring of Saturn without rotation till the moment of its disappearance.

M. Benzenberg announces that he has seen Jupiter in broad day; and he mentions persons who can see Regulus and others the satellites of Jupiter without telescopes.

M. Wurm has found the equation of the Sun by Venus to be  $11''6$ , and the size of Venus as 1,06 to the earth; but M. Delambre, by a great number of observations, made it only  $0''96$ . The observations of Bradley and Maskelyne produced the same result.

The "Ephemerides of Vienna for 1805" contain new Tables of Mars by M. Triesnecker; the perturbations calculated by M. Schubert at Peterburg; 77 pages of observations made at Vienna by Messrs. Triesnecker and Burg, at Buda by Messrs. Taucher and Huliman, at Prague by Messrs. David and Bitner, at Kremsmünster by M. Derflinger, at Cracow by M. Sniadecki, at Padua by M. Chiminello, at Ratibon by M. Heinrich, at Paris by M. Mechain, at Upsal by Messrs. Prosperin, Swanberg, Mallet, Holinquist, Trigden, Rotheram, Nordinarck, Troil, Landsech, and Biedman, at Lund by M. Lidtgren; calculations by M. Bede, astronomer of Carlsburg; and many observations in France, extracted from the "Connoissance des Temps."

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. V.

On the HISTORY of ANCIENT CASTLES.

THERE are few branches of historical research which have been so little attended to as that which relates to military architecture. The splendour of our abbeys and cathedrals has engrossed the principal attention; while our ancient castles, so long the residence of fortitude, honour, courtesy, and wit, whose history and disposition throw a more than common light upon the whole system of our national manners, have been almost entirely neglected.

Mr. Dunham Whitaker, in the "History of Whalley," says, "The mansions of our forefathers may be arranged according to the descending-scale of Society in the following order:—1. The castle; 2. The castle; 3. The ancient unembattled manor-house; 4. The greater and less unembattled mansion of Queen Elizabeth and James I.; 5. The ordinary hall-house; 6. The farm; and 7. The cottage. The origin of the second (says Mr. Whitaker) was chiefly in the border-counties, where no man thought himself secure from marauders in an ordinary dwelling. It was a single tower of several stories, and served its owner for almost every purpose; strongly reminding us of the first times described by Juvenal:—

"..... cum frigida parvos  
Præberet spelunca domos, ignemque, larem-  
que  
Et pecus, et dominos communi clauderet um-  
brâ."

But this mode of treating the subject, however plausible in its appearance, would be inadequate to its intent, and would sacrifice much curious and useful intelligence to the observance of arrangement. In itself, too, it is not sufficiently extensive, since it embraces in the first instance only those castles which were intended for residence as well as for defence; and not only overlooks both the British and the Roman *castra*, but omits all mention of those numerous edifices which arose from the time of Edward III. to that of Henry VII.; which, while they had lost the real castellated character, retained many of its peculiarities.

To give a minute and succinct history of ancient castles here, would be impossible. We can only present the reader with a general outline, shewing the greater and more prominent changes which

marked this feature of our ancient military character; reserving the practices and manners which reigned within them for distinct consideration.

Till the introduction of the feudal system, they afford but little that carries with it a lively interest; but after that period we trace in their history the rise, the progress, and the decline, of chivalry; whose influence was so considerable not only on manners but on literature. The subject, indeed, has been lately treated more at large; but the generality of readers, we presume, will be better pleased with a short intelligible essay, than with the ponderous information of four folio volumes.

The early British fortifications seem to have been little more than mere intrenchments of earth. Cæsar, however, penetrated not far enough to know the true nature of the British fortresses; and his work "De Bello Gallico" seems only to have described the lowland camp. In all parts of England there are a vast number of strong intrenchments of a very peculiar kind, situated chiefly on the tops of natural hills, and which can be attributed to none of the different people who have ever dwelt in the adjacent country but the ancient Britons. That they may have been used at different times and occupied on emergencies by the subsequent inhabitants of the island, is more than probable; but there are many and undoubted reasons for deeming them the strong posts and fastnesses of the aboriginal settlers, where they lodged their wives, formed their garrisons, and made their stand. That the Britons were accustomed to fortify such places, we are expressly told by Tacitus, who, describing the strong holds resorted to by Caractacus, says, "Tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli faxa præstruit."

One of the most important of these fastnesses in our own country is the Herefordshire beacon, situated on the very summit of one of the highest of the Malvern hills. It has been by turns attributed to the Romans, the Saxons, and the Danes; but its construction as a strong hold shews it was designed for something more than temporary use; perhaps as a security for the whole adjacent country on any emergency. Another of these fortresses is at Bruff in Staffordshire: it is placed on the summit of a hill, is surrounded by two deep ditches, and has a rampart formed of stones. Other instances are adduced by Mr. Pennant in his "Tour in Wales," and by Mr. King in the first volume of the



the "Munimenta Antiqua:" but a stronger than all perhaps is given by Mr. Gough, in the "Additions to Camden," who shews that the true *Caer Caradoc*, the very fortress we have alluded to in the sentence quoted, which, if not the royal seat of Caractacus, seems to have been at least his fortress, was in Shropshire, two miles south of Clun, and three from Coxal. The description of it is magnificent. Of the same kind of fortresses were Penmaen-Maur in Caernarvonshire, Warton Cragg in Lancashire, Old Oswestry in Shropshire, the irregular incampment of Maiden Castle nigh Dorchester, and probably Old Sarum, whose character was new-modelled by the Romans.

The British mode of warfare appears to have received but little alteration from the introduction of the Roman tactics.—Till finally subdued, their princes shewed abilities both in the command of armies and in the conduct of a war: they chose their ground judiciously; formed able plans of active operation, and availed themselves of all the advantages of local knowledge; but to the fortresses described, if we may rely on the testimonies of our old writers, they did not very frequently retire.

Of the Roman military works in this country, the greater part were temporary; many, however, were stationary posts; and a few, to the retention of which the greatest importance was attached, became walled *castra*. Cæsar (*De Bell. Gall. l. vii.*) describes one of his camps as fortified very much in the manner of a walled city. A few of the Roman stations in our own country assist in throwing light on the description: and, in short, such as were so surrounded appear to have been the link of connection between the British earthwork and the feudal castle.

Richborough, Portchester, and Pevensey, are the three greatest fortresses the Romans have left us. Richborough, the earliest in order of time, is the completest ruin; and is decided on by Mr. King as yet exhibiting all the principal parts of one of the very greatest and most perfect of the stationary camps. It is supposed to have been begun in the year 43, in the reign of Claudius; but not to have been completed till 205, under the direction of the Emperor Severus. That in the Roman times there must have been many other such walled stations, is more than probable. The Saxons, in the course of their long wars with the Britons, destroyed many of

the fortifications that had been thus erected; and, after their final settlement, neglected to repair those that remained, or to build any of their own. By these means the country became open and defenceless; which greatly facilitated the incursions of the Danes, who met with little obstruction from fortified places.

That there was, however, something like a castle at Bamborough in Northumberland, erected early in the 6th century, we have the concurrent testimony of historians. A castle at Corfe, in Dorsetshire, is said to have existed in the days of Edgar. Portchester Castle, during this period, undoubtedly retained its designation; and Mr. King endeavours to prove that the fortress of Castleton in Derbyshire is of as high antiquity.

Alfred the Great seems to have been the first of the Anglo-Saxon kings who was sensible of the defenceless state to which the country in this point had been reduced.—Affer tells us, that, when he had reduced the Danes, he spent much of his time in repairing the ruined walls of London, and in building forts in the most convenient places; but that in doing this he met with much opposition and trouble from the indolence of his people. Elfreda, his heroic daughter, inherited the wisdom of her father; and not only fought many battles against the Danes, but, if Henry of Huntingdon may be believed, in the short space of three years built no less than eight fortresses of tolerable strength. From this time the erection, reparation, and defence, of castles became a public object of attention, and one of the three services to which all the lands of England were subjected.

When we reflect, however, on the low ebb to which the arts were then reduced, we shall not expect to find these castles either strong or beautiful. Yet though to us they may appear exceeding weak and artless, they afforded no less advantage and security to their defenders than the most regular fortifications of the present day can do to their descendants. They were usually taken by sudden bold assaults; by wounding and killing their defenders with stones, arrows, darts, and spears; by scaling their walls, and bursting open their gates, or setting them on fire. Among the strongest and most curious, however, of the Saxon castles, we may reckon that of Colchester, which appears to have been erected early in the tenth century by Edward the Elder. Some have called this venerable ruin Roman; others have called it

it British; but Camden and the generality of the best writers have ascribed it to the Saxons.

But the deficiency of strong posts throughout the country was still observable; and to this we must probably attribute the defeat of Harold; since without them it became necessary that all should be risked upon the issue of a single battle.—William the Conqueror, it appears, saw the defect, and like a skilful general supplied it. He seems to have raised them in abundance; and those which were not entirely new, he appears to have newly modelled. The Norman system of castellation, it should seem, materially differed from the Saxon; and as in the civil, so in the military architecture of the time, the proportions of the various parts appear to have been enlarged. The general shape or plan was far less simple than among the Saxons, and depended entirely on the caprice of the architects, or on the ground intended to be occupied. The towers, if we may judge from our castellated ruins, were not confined to any particular figure, but in the original parts of the same building appear to have been square, or round, or polygonal, as suited the fancy of the builder. It has been supposed by some, that in different parts of the kingdom our ancient castles are marked by an appropriate character; but this appears not generally to have been the case. The truth is, that a great number of the strongest kind were built about the reign of Stephen; and they multiplied to such an inordinate extent, that, as Camden says, in the reign of Henry II. we had no less than 1115. One of the most complete of these, which were principally baronial, was Berkeley Castle; and its ancient strength and magnificence may be yet gathered from its relics. The different alterations that have taken place since it was in a state of defence, may be found in Bigland's "History of Gloucestershire."

The particular description of a Norman castle may be seen in Mr. Dallaway's "Heraldic Inquiries;" and the character of our castles in the different centuries may perhaps be in part gathered from the following specimens. Norham Castle, built in 1121; described in the "History of Durham." Scarborough in 1136. Conway and Caerphilly by our first Edward. One of the towers of Alnwick in 1350. Lumley in 1389. The great tower at the north east corner of Warwick Castle in 1594, at the expence of 395l. 5s. 2d.—And Caistor in Norfolk early in the fifteenth century. The following descrip-

tion, however, taken principally from Dr. Henry's "History of England," will be found generally applicable to what are called the castles of the middle ages.

"The situation of ancient castles was usually on an eminence, and near a river. The whole site of the castle was surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, sometimes dry, and sometimes filled with water. On the edge of this flood the wall, about eight or ten feet thick, and between twenty and thirty feet high, with a parapet, and a kind of embrasures, called crenelles, on the top. On this wall, at proper distances, were built square towers, two or three stories high, containing apartments for the principal officers; and adjoining to these were lodgings for the common servants or retainers, granaries, storehouses, and other necessary offices. On the top of the wall, and on the flat roofs of these buildings, stood the defenders of the castle when it was besieged, and thence discharged arrows, darts, and stones, on the besiegers. Before the great gate was an outwork, called a barbican, or antemural, which was a strong and high wall with turrets, designed for the defence of the gate and drawbridge. The gate was also defended by a tower on each side, and rooms over the passage, which was closed by thick folding-doors of oak, often plated with iron, and by an iron portcullis or grate let down from above. Within this outward wall was a large open space or court, called the outer bayley, in which stood commonly a church or chapel.—Within this outer bayley was another ditch, wall, and gate, with their towers, inclosing the inner bayley; within which was the principal hill and tower, called the keep or dungeon. This tower, the palace of the prince or baron, and residence of the constable or governor, was a large square fabric, four or five stories high, having small windows in very thick walls, which rendered the apartments within it dark and gloomy. In it was the great hall, in which the owner displayed his hospitality, by entertaining his numerous friends and followers. The lower part consisted of dark rooms or vaults, often used for the confinement of prisoners; and hence it has been inferred this principal tower derived its name of dungeon."

To these observations we may add, that among the feudal castles the gatehouse was the favourite mark of dignity; and that the keep, as a supereminent tower, appears to have been forgotten about the time of Edward III. Spenser's description of the barbican, too, gives additional

tional light ("Fairie Queen," b. ii. can- to ix. st. 25).

"Within the barbian a porter fate

Day and night duely keeping watch and ward;

Nor wight, nor word, mote passe out of the gate,

But in good order and with due regard;

Utterers of secrets he from thence debarr'd,

Babblers of folly and blazers of cryme;

His larum-bell might lowd and wide be hard

When cause requyr'd, but never out of time;

Early and late it rong, at evening and at prime."

The old passes into our castles were usu- ally arched bridges of stone. Drawbridges seem to have made their appearance as early as the fourteenth century, but were not much used till the time of Henry VIII.

So early as the time of Edward III. castle architecture seems to have been a little on the decline; for it is principally in that reign that its strength and solidity were first sacrificed to convenience; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had descended from the lofty towers, which, displayed at Caernarvon, Conway, and Caerphilly, awed the beholder, to the block-houses of Callshot, Hurst, Sandown,

Sandgate, and South-Sea: and even such as these were doomed within a few years to shroud their insignificance within delu- sive banks of turf.

The most compleat and genuine model, perhaps, of what a castellated mansion was in the days of Henry VIII. may be ga- thered from the ruins of Cowdray House, in Suffex.

J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS all bodies possess a certain quantity of electric-fluid natural to them- selves, which may be put in action by the application of proper means, and thereby producing the effects which are termed *positive* and *negative* electricity:

I would ask, as a *negation* signi- fies the absence of that which a body never possessed (as, a stone having neither sight nor hearing, is a negation), and pri- vation that which a body has possessed and is deprived of; and, as we deprive a body of part or all of its natural share of fluid to produce what is called *negative* electricity, whether the words *privative* electricity would not be more proper? S.

August 10, 1805.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the CHARACTER and PRI- VATE LIFE of MR. NECKER, written by his DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

DEEM it an object of general interest to know the character and private life of a man, whose political career will hold so distinguished a place in history; for the observation of the human heart is founded particularly on the sentiments and actions of those who have been placed in extraor- dinary circumstances, and whom remark- able events and eminent talents have doom- ed to struggle with fate and with mankind. This general interest acquires fresh impor- tance and becomes intimately connected with the cause of the highest morality, when directed towards a man, who, en- dowed with qualities which might have been made subservient to a boundless am- bition, has been ever swayed by the most conscientious delicacy; a man, whose ge- nius has been circumscribed only by his duties and affections, and whose faculties acknowledged no other limits than his vir-

tues; a man in short, who, at his outset, attended by the most dazzling prosperity, was cast down by disastrous calamities, and who, presenting himself to posterity di- vested of the splendour of success, will be judged and appreciated only by those minds which possess some sparks of his spirit.

One day, it is my intention, should my mind recover the blow which has for ever destroyed my happiness, to write the pub- lic life of my father as a minister and as an author; but this life being necessarily and altogether connected with the greatest epocha of European history, the French Revolution, I reserve for other times a la- bour, that might rekindle those hateful passions which death has disarmed. Let me tell the enemies of this man, who not only has abstained from vengeance, but whose soul, always pure, and always un- sophisticated, has never retained a trace of the justest resentment, that the object of my delay is to withhold from them every

S

motive

motive for disturbing the sacred solemnity of the tomb. Yes, it is me they must attack, and me alone, for whatever may wound them in this sketch. I am here, I am yet alive; let them direct their shafts to the last relic of that so much envied family; but let them respect a memory which every honest mind must revere, a memory which will leave in the period of the last century a track bright and ethereal, commencing in the earth, but continuing in heaven.

Had Mr. Necker been but an obscure citizen of the republic of Geneva, had he not passed his life amidst all the seductions of France, amid all those struggles of interest, which give birth to glory and to power, still I should think that as a private character he must have been the astonishment and admiration of all such as had been his near observers; but what does not such a character inspire, when we behold it, emerging in all its purity and elevation, its mildness and delicacy, from the tempests of public life, from situations which offered every opportunity to an unbounded ambition, from a career in short, which would have engendered a thousand strong and vindictive passions, a thousand harsh and callous sentiments, in the greater part of mankind!

It was at the age of fifteen that my father arrived at Paris, with a very limited fortune, which his parents intended he should improve by trade. Since that period, he has not only been his own guide in the world, but has founded that fortune, which has been the support of his whole family; such as we are, we all owe to him whatever we possess; happiness, fortune, fame, all those brilliant advantages which attended my early years, are all debts to my father; and even at this moment, when I have lost every thing, it is in continually invoking him, in recalling every hour his ideas, that I still derive strength to fulfil a few duties, and bring myself to speak of him.

Nearly twenty years elapsed between his arrival at Paris and his marriage, and during that time an habitual application so absorbed him, that he enjoyed few of the pleasures of life. Sometimes, in chattering with me in his retirement, he retraced this period of his life, the remembrance of which deeply affected me; a period when I pictured him to myself, so young, so amiable, and so insulated! when it appeared to me that our destinies might have united, had fate made us cotemporary. The study and practice of commerce had unfolded in Mr. Necker the faculties and

information requisite for the great offices he has since filled; but the talents of a writer, which he possessed so eminently, certainly was not nourished by the life he led for five and twenty years! In fact, is it not a circumstance unexampled, that the first of calculators, a man whose authority in finance has become classical, should at the same time be one of the most distinguished prose writers in France, for the brilliancy and grandeur of his imagination! This union of opposite qualities has many other instances in the character of Mr. Necker, and it may be considered as the principal trait which marks a superior being; for those qualities which are formed at the expence of each other, have not the stamp of true moral greatness; a feeble tree may throw all its sap into one shoot, but the oak of the forest can disperse its vigour to all its branches, and its shadow is deep and extensive.

There is scarcely a merchant of consequence in Europe, who is ignorant of Mr. Necker's sagacity in the direction of business, although he always decided against his interest, in all circumstances admitting of the smallest doubt. He has often told me that he might have made an immense fortune, if he had not early quitted trade, and if he could have impressed himself with the idea, that very great wealth would have made him very happy. "It has never been my lot," he has told me often, "to covet ardently either money, reputation, or power; for had I been passionately devoted to either of these objects, the means of attaining them were at hand." My father had that elevated sensibility which is incompatible with an ardent ambition for any of the good things of this world; he thirsted only for glory; there is something aerial in glory, which seems to form as it were the shadowy boundary between the thoughts of heaven and those of the earth.

It was in the sittings of the India Company that the superiority of Mr. Necker's genius first made itself known: he made several extempore addresses, and, on this occasion as on many others, it was to be remarked that he spoke very forcibly whenever he was warmly interested, whenever a nervous thought, and above all a lofty sentiment animated him; but even to the close of his life, I have seen him evince great timidity. I have seen his noble countenance redden, when it happened that he had particularly attracted attention by some recital, of which the grace of his expressions or of his pleasantry constituted the chief merit; his powers and self-

self-possession were conspicuous only in encountering difficulties worthy of his strength. His greatness increased with circumstances, he was proud with the powerful, he drew resolution from danger, he possessed at once the noblest pride and the truest modesty; nobody could more effectively oppose injustice with all the dignity of conscious rectitude: but in the midst of his friends, or in examining his own heart, he was always comparing himself with his notions of every kind of perfection; and my life has been spent in pleading, when we conversed, against his self-distrust, against those imaginary reproaches which he applied to occasions where he had displayed most of talent or of virtue. Such had been his character from his earliest youth. In beginning with a sketch of that part of my father's life which preceded both my birth, and my intimacy with him, I must be often allowed to recall the latter years, during which I so well knew him: a perfect unity characterised the life of Mr. Necker; his youth resembled his age, his prosperity was like his adversity; the whole of his existence was illumined by the same ray, the same respect for morals and for divinity, for religion and for integrity, directed his fate, and I am persuaded I know as well as his contemporaries what he was at thirty, because he was the same at sixty.

From his youth he anticipated experience by reflection, and he is indebted to the purity of his mind for preserving his imagination and his sensibility in his decline. He married about twenty years after his arrival at Paris; he chose a woman of perfect virtue, and of highly cultivated mind, born of parents in every way respectable, but whom the repeal of the edict of Nantes had deprived of all the property their family possessed; thus my father a second time created every thing around him. From the moment of his marriage to that of his death, the thought of my mother has been the ruling one of his life. His attention to his wife's happiness was not that of public men in general; it was not by a few distant actions, which it is said is all that is due to the subordinate condition of women; it was by the constant expression of the most tender and delicate sentiment. My mother, who was passionate in all her affections, would have been very miserable had she only made what is commonly called an excellent marriage; had she been united with a man merely good, merely generous; it was necessary she should find in the heart of her first friend that sublime sensibility

which belongs only to superior minds, and which a superior mind almost always destroys, by inspiring far other desires and propensities than belong to domestic life: she wanted a single being; she has found him, she has pass her life with him. God has spared her the misfortune of surviving him: peace and respect to her ashes! she had a greater claim to be happy than her daughter.

A short time after my father's marriage, he was appointed minister of the republic of Geneva, at Paris. In accepting this employment he refused the emoluments attached to it; from that time he seems to have made it a system to accept of no kind of remuneration for the places he filled. When he was minister of state, he was accused of pride, because he was the first instance of a minister in France, or perhaps any where else, who refused the great emoluments attached to this place, and consumed a part of his capital to make the appearance it required\*. No emotion of pride prompted my father to adopt this resolution; but called upon by his love of order, and by the bad condition of the finances of France to suppress many employments, to reduce many emoluments, he could not support the idea, that any one whose fortune he had diminished, should start a comparison between the gains of the minister with the loss to which this very minister subjected others; he felt himself strengthened in the reform of abuses, in having himself given the example of the entire sacrifice of personal considerations. This simple, but delicate motive was the sole cause of a renunciation which may have been deemed extraordinary.

What has always peculiarly struck me in my father was, that there was no effort in any thing he did; when he made the greatest sacrifices, they were impelled by motives so profound, and so powerful, that he himself was always, and others were sometimes, insensible of much of their merit. There was no struggle, no repugnance; you were induced to conceive like him that he could not act otherwise than he did. The king was at first astonished at Mr. Necker's refusal to accept of any kind of emolument for his place; but in the end the king was so well accustomed to it, that Mr. Necker was named minister a

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\* Mr. Necker was assuredly the best of fathers that ever existed, and yet he was forced to appropriate 100,000 livres of his *rentes viagères*, to make up the necessary expence of his place.

second and a third time without any question arising on the subject.

The same features in different lights often recur in the life of my father; there was so much simplicity in his manner of conferring services on others, that many forgot them; there is a certain delicacy of conduct and nicety of expression, to ordinary men not always proportioned to their sagacity, and with many people, that which is not told them must be renounced for that which they understand. I think then I may affirm that no idea can be formed of the conduct of Mr. Necker in all that regards fortune, when it is said, what has never been questioned, that he was a man of perfect generosity; a word must be found to paint a character which completely forgets the good it has done, which forgets it not ostensibly but really; not by an effort of the will, but by that negligence of great souls towards themselves, which forms the inimitable feature of their natural beauty.

My mother was a proud woman: she had brought no portion to my father, and if she had been united with a man of ordinary delicacy, she had never made use of his fortune but with the most irksome constraint. My father transferred to her all that he possessed, the moment he engaged in public affairs, not wishing he said to have any other occupation than his duty to the nation. And so effectually did he persuade my mother that he thought no more of his fortune, and that every care relative to its employment or management was a fatigue to him, that in the end she considered herself its sole mistress. What is usually called delicacy, is in offering, in bestowing, in inviting the disposal of what is offered: what refinement, what inspiration of mind must not Mr. Necker have possessed to study the appearance of faults that did not belong to him, to contribute to his wife's enjoyments! She often rallied him on his pretended incapacity for detail, and since her death, he has resumed an uninterrupted attention to those very details which he affected to detest.

Panchaud, a man who disliked my father, has made a remark on him, which seems to me to characterize in some respects the history of his life. "Mr. Necker," says he, "has devoted twenty years to fortune, twenty years to ambition and glory, detaching himself entirely from all considerations of fortune, and many years to retirement, renouncing active life entirely. Thus to make three great parts of his life, keeping the habits of one from all influence over the other, without dis-

covering as a defect in one situation what was a useful quality in the other, is I think a proof of remarkable elevation of character, and strength of mind.

Mr. Necker, a protestant and Genevan, met with some obstacles in arriving at the first places of the French monarchy; but his reputation, and talent of captivating those he wished to please, obtained him the distinction, without example, for a foreigner and a protestant, of being appointed in the first place minister, and afterwards, on his recall, counsellor of the king. The eulogy of Colbert, and the work on the legislation and Commerce of Grain, had impressed a great idea of Mr. Necker's talents for administration; and Mr. de Maurepas, who, in his conferences with him, had been struck with his superiority, procured his appointment as director of the royal treasury in 1777, at a moment when the finances of France necessitated a deviation from the ordinary road of favour, and demanded a recourse to the aid of genius.

It has been said that Mr. Necker was unacquainted with mankind, because he has always sought to guide them by reason and morality, and because since the French Revolution many people are disposed to fancy a silliness in this mode of conduct; but I can say with certainty that it was from no exaggerated estimation of mankind in general, but from a scrupulous respect for Virtue, that he has never deviated from the principles she imposes. He was perfectly acquainted with the politics of machiavelism, he had much more keenness of mind than was necessary for artifice and intrigue. It was impossible more sagaciously or promptly to penetrate the character and mind of those he had to deal with. In the thoughts which I publish, in "the Happiness of Fools," in many other passages of the works of Mr. Necker, may certainly be perceived a great knowledge of the human heart, and sometimes even a satirical turn in the manner of painting and of judging; no person who has lived with my father, will contradict me, when I affirm that this man, disarmed by his goodness, by his scruples, and by his delicacy, would have been very formidable, if, making the most of his talents, of his address, and the rapidity of his perceptions, he had committed himself to deceit or corruption: at a glance, or a quarter of an hour's conversation with a man, he formed the justest idea of him, the most pointed idea I may say, because it was particular, because the most subtle remarks led him to the most certain conclusions; and he surprised the characters of men, in imperceptible,

ceptible, involuntary, undefinable movements, to which art would be blind, and which nature reserves for the discoveries of genius\*. I have said that Mr. Necker was successful in captivating all those he was desirous of pleasing; and if he had not sometimes given way to a distaste to the active and limited concerns of real life, his influence on mankind would have been much greater. As a simple representative of the republic of Geneva he had excited such an affection in Mr. de Choiseul, then the most powerful minister of France, that the government of Geneva having once designed to send a man of repute to conduct a particular treaty with Mr. de Choiseul, the latter wrote to Mr. Necker, "Tell your Genevans, that their envoy extraordinary shall not set his foot in my house, and that I will have nothing to do with any one but you." My father told me that this first success of his political life, was what gave him the most lively pleasure. When speaking of himself, and of the emotions of ambition or of self-love which he had experienced, he was always interesting, because imagination blended with all his impressions, and he was successively wearied with every thing he had obtained; not from a desire of obtaining more, but from that sensibility and elevation of soul which exterior events can never satisfy.

Mr. de Maurepas found two conversations sufficient to determine him to propose

Mr. Necker for director of the royal treasury; during a very short illness of Mr. de Maurepas, my father transacted business alone with the king for the first time, and obtained from him the appointment of the Marechal de Castries as minister of the marine. The Marechal de Castries was a man generally esteemed, but the king had little knowledge of him, and an hour before he saw my father on the subject he had no thought of appointing him. This instance of the credit my father had acquired with the king in so short a time, became the principal cause of the jealousy of Mr. de Maurepas against him. The Queen, till the moment when every sentiment was envenomed by the violence of party, took unusual pleasure in my father's conversation. In short, I have always found him beloved by men of mediocre minds, whenever he became known to them, and by superior minds as soon as he had unfolded his talents. Men loved him in proportion to their own ideas and their own sentiments; the more they possessed in themselves, the more they discovered in him.

In support of this opinion, I shall cite one trait, selected at random among many others. Mr. de Mirabeau, an excellent authority in point of wit, but who will not be charged with any prejudices in favour of morality—Mr. de Mirabeau had a conference with my father about the end of the year 1789, to engage him to get him appointed a minister. My father, in offering every homage to Mr. de Mirabeau's talents, declared he could not be his colleague. My strength, said he to Mirabeau, consists in humanity; you have too much understanding, not to feel one day the necessity of this support: till that moment arrive, the king may think proper under present circumstances, to have you his minister, but we must not be together. On his return, Mr. de Mirabeau made some notes on this conversation which have been communicated to me, and in which he declares how much he was struck with Mr. Necker's superiority of mind.

He ordered his bust for the purpose of placing it in his country house, where he meant to retire. I bought this bust of the statuary, of whom Mirabeau had ordered it a short time before his death. I thought it curious to possess this secret testimony of the real opinion of Mirabeau, when the calculations of his ambition had so often prompted him to belie it in the tribune. If I have insisted on this talent of my father's of knowing and captivating men's minds, it is because some of his superficial friends pretend that it did not belong to him

\* My father wrote some comedies in his youth, which contain much of what may be termed comic strength, and this comic strength always supposes a great knowledge of the human heart; he had then an idea of getting them represented, but business prevented him. He has often told me since, that if he had given those pieces to the theatre, the course of his life would have been altogether changed, for in France they would have never chosen for a minister of state, a man who had written comedies of a cast not at all serious, and which consisted only in scenes of pleasantry, and strong humour, however excellent in their kind. It is a singular contrast too, that a man of the most imposing manners, the most majestic in his style, the most melancholy in his sentiments, had, when he pleased, a sort of gaiety so original, and so striking, that it would have excited bursts of laughter in an assembly even of the lower classes of people; this whim, or something more, seemed to me so engaging, that I was once tempted to publish these plays; but I have never felt myself in the temper to prepare the work; besides that the children of a great man should cease to exist, that no hopes of wounding them may be afforded by attacking his memory.

him, because he had always refused to submit to the principles of an immoral policy. I repeat it, the faculties of Mr. Necker had no other limits than his virtues, and, perhaps, it was his singular characteristic, that the keenness of his mind should have made him no stranger to the pleasure of employing skillfully the most subtle deductions with the most ingenious address, but the dignity of his mind made him always reject this species of talent with disdain.

The same sagacity which opened to him the road to fortune and to power, would have perfectly qualified him to discover bad means and bad ends. How many minds much inferior to his have been found masters of every resource of chicanery and trick! and among the lowest class, even those the most incapable of comprehending one general, one disinterested idea, astonish you often by the cunning with which they conceive every thing suggested by their personal interest. But Mr. Necker would not disengage his mind from the ties of the most scrupulous delicacy: he determined not, and there was no such the more merit in this decision, as every kind of talent formed one of his distinct qualities. No person ever succeeded in deceiving him on any occasion;—and such was his penetration, that it might have led him to despise mankind, had not all his sentiments been tempered and ennobled by that sublime indulgence, which judges of all actions from their source, and compounds in the same sentiment of pity, ourselves and our neighbours, individuals and the species.

Mr. Necker, in the course of his first administration, had to triumph over his natural goodness, in suppressing offices which deprived many persons, not of necessary emoluments, but of those notwithstanding which contributed greatly to the happiness of life. His administration, the mainspring of which was order and economy, necessarily deprived him of all the blandishments of power; he denied himself the disposal of a single place to either a relation or a friend, thinking it a duty to make this sacrifice as an example and a consolation to those whose places he suppressed, or whose salaries he diminished. He attended to business without relaxation from morning till night, and saw scarcely any other persons than those who came to complain of the retrenchments he had imposed on them. My mother on her part devoted herself with exemplary zeal to the care of prisons and hospitals; it would be hard to say, according to the language of the world, what were the enjoyments of

either, what were the honours, the fortune, the advantages of any kind which they could hope to derive from such a life: of man they sought nothing but esteem, and this my father obtained to an extent which will create astonishment, when in writing his political life, I shall extract a few of the homages of every description which he then received.\*

The regulations established by Mr. Necker, in the provinces, prepared all orders of the state for insight into the administration. The suppression of the right of *main-morte*, the easing of most of the taxes which fell particularly on the people, all these benevolent views, for the first time realized, impressed with admiration and gratitude the enlightened class, as well as the class aggrieved, those who loved the public good, and those who felt it. Still the wounds of personal interest, the jealousy of Mr. Maurepas, and the cupidity of certain courtiers, secretly excited against Mr. Necker libels of an odious nature. My mother from feeling them too sensibly, gave them too much importance in the eyes of my father. He has since made it a rule to read none, and his attention has not been degraded by the miserable trash, the falsehood of which was better known to its authors, than even to its readers; but my mother's grief, omnipotent in its influence on the heart of her husband, disturbed him, in spite of himself.

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\* I have in my possession, a great number of letters addressed to my father and mother, by the most distinguished men in France, during a space of twenty years, from the year 1775. One day, probably, I shall publish this collection, which alone will give an idea of the public feeling in France at that period; it will be a matter of surprise to find among them certain persons, who have since declaimed against the doubling of the Tiers Etat, and who have accused my father of being the author of it, writing to him with unusual vehemence, some to applaud this decision, others to complain that he did not make sufficient use of it for the popular cause. At the head of the enlightened and eminent men of that day, Buffon, Thomas, Marmontel, Saint Lambert, Mr. Suard, the Abbé Morellet, shew their opinions with a moderation and independence claiming the highest respect for their character as well as wisdom; and Mr. and Mrs. Necker have ever by their thoughts or by their actions preserved their connection with the sacred league which then existed for the honour and welfare of France.

This collection also contains letters from the most distinguished foreigners of that time, Prince Henry, Mr. de Carriacoli, Lord Stormont, &c.



Unknown to Mr. Necker, she wrote to Mr. de Maurepas, to request he would withdraw his countenance, either direct or indirect, towards the libellists of Mr. Necker; and this imprudent step, by instructing Mr. de Maurepas in their susceptibility to any thing that endangered them in the public estimation, taught him at the same time the most certain means of wounding them. It is very necessary to keep from our enemies the knowledge of what may hurt us; but women seldom allow themselves to be guided by this reflection. They seem to think it enough to say to those who hate them, "You give me uneasiness," in order to disarm them: political relations are of a sterner kind, and my father soon found out the fault which my mother had committed.

Mr. de Maurepas, and many others about the court, who were affected by Mr. Necker's severe economy, secretly excited fresh libels against him; my father never required the punishment of their authors; many of them even possessed places in his dependence, whom he kept in their situations; but in order to contend with success against his ever increasing enemies, he was desirous of some dazzling mark of the king's satisfaction: such was his place in the council which was afterwards granted him. His demand led the way to discussion, which the enemies of Mr. Necker found means to envenom; he offered his resignation and it was accepted.

My father bitterly reproached himself afterwards that he had not borne the disgust he experienced, for the sake of accomplishing the useful and salutary projects he had conceived; and, in fact, there is every probability that if he had then remained in administration, he would have prevented the revolution by preserving order in the finances. It will be inconceivable at this moment, when long political agitations have successively sullied every reputation in France, how libels could be a matter of surprise to any minister twenty years ago; but it is nevertheless true, that in a country where the liberty of the press did not exist as in England, and where public opinion had acquired an astonishing moral influence, every thing tending to bring a stain on the purity of reputation deserved the greatest attention; besides, my father's power consisted almost entirely in the high idea formed of his character; and the respect he had inspired would have been diminished had he been found to bear patiently outrages secretly encouraged by men in government. In fine, lofty spirits ought to forgive themselves the disadvantages

of that loftiness, when it forms an essential feature in their character: and when this susceptibility only prompts the resignation of what most distinguished men would retain at any price, power, it appears to me that they may easily think themselves justified. My father did not think so, his imagination no less than his conscience rendered him very severe on his past actions. He has often very unjustly taken himself to task in reflecting on this subject, and in truth he was more unfortunate in his first retreat from administration, which though attended with éclat was discretionary, than at the period of the last in which he lost every thing, and on which he could not hesitate.

How admirable, in fact, was this first retreat! all France was unceasing in the homage it paid to Mr. Necker; and the French have so much animation, so much nature, so much grace in doing homage to unmerited adversity! The king of Poland, the king and queen of Naples, the emperor Joseph II.\* invited Mr. Necker to the direction

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\* I cannot forbear transcribing here some fragments of the Empress Catharine's letters at the time of my father's retiring, which were sent to him by Mr. Grimm, to whom they were addressed.

" Petersburg,  $\frac{16}{21}$  July, 1781.

" At length Mr. Necker is out of place. A pretty dream France has fallen into, and a grand victory it will be for her enemies. The character of this extraordinary man is certainly to be admired in his two works, for the Memoir is just as good as the *Compte Rendu*. The king of France has trodden on the verge of the highest glory. *Nun das wird schon so bald nicht wieder kommen*: but such an opportunity will not soon recur. Mr. Necker must have had a masterly head to have followed his strides."

" Petersburg,  $\frac{11}{12}$  July, 1781.

" The letters Mr. Necker has written to you, gave me great pleasure; I am only sorry he is no longer in his place. He was a man whom heaven has destined, beyond dispute, for the first place in Europe in the scale of glory. He must live, he must survive a couple of his cotemporaries, and then this star will be comparable to no other, and his cotemporaries will remain far behind him."

" Petersburg, 8th Nov. 1785.

" I have at last been able to read the introduction to Mr. Necker's book, I have just finished it. Since he is sensible to eiteem, assure him he has all mine. It is obvious that he has been in his proper place, and that he filled it with zeal, he allows it himself.

rection of their finances; he refused them all, from that affection for France, then the ruling passion of his heart, and to his last moments the principal concern of his life. In his retreat he wrote his work on the Administration of the Finances, which made the fortunes of three or four booksellers, sold to the extent of a hundred thousand copies, and is at this moment considered as the only classical work in France on the subject of administration.

Mr. de Calonne, in 1787, convoked the assembly of the notables, and in his opening speech attacked the veracity of Mr. Necker's *Compte rendu au Roi*. It is easy to suppose that a man of Mr. Necker's character must have repelled an assertion so injurious; he sent a memoir to the king, with some justificatory papers, which proved victoriously the exactness of the *Compte Rendu*. The king, when he had read it, wished to keep it to himself, and was desirous that it should not be known; such of my father's friends as were then about the king, assured him that if he would give up the point of publishing this book, the king had determined to recal him to the administration in a short time; and in fact there appeared every probability, in all human calculation, that my father would not renounce the chance of again coming into office, by not yielding under these circumstances to the desire expressed by the king; but my father thought his honour compromised by the insult that had been publicly offered him in the speech printed by Mr. de Calonne, and the greater the sacrifice of ambition the publication of his answer demanded, the more he thought his delicacy engaged to see it published. As I have said already, my father's strongest sentiment in all worldly concerns, was a love of respect and glory; this sentiment he could sacrifice to virtue, but to no consideration of any other kind.

As soon as the king learnt that Mr. Necker's Answer to the speech of Mr. de Calonne was published, he banished him forty leagues from Paris, by a letter de cachet. I was then very young, a banish-

ment, a letter de cachet, appeared to me the most cruel act that could be committed; I uttered cries of despair, and could not conceive a greater misfortune. All the society of Paris, whom soft manners and a long period of peace had not accustom'd to the sight of sufferings, came in crowds to my father, and publicly expressed their indignation at his exile. My father alone, judg'd of the king in these circumstances as he deserved; he repeated that he had just reason to be dissatisfied at his not having submitted to his wishes, and he has since often mentioned as a proof of the clemency of Louis XVI. the lenity of his anger in this instance. An exile to the distance of forty leagues from Paris was the result of his first emotion, four months afterwards he put an end to this exile, and in a short time after, on the 25th August, 1788, he recalled Mr. Necker to administration.

At this time Mr. Necker had just published his work on the Importance of Religious Opinions: Is not this work a great proof of the tranquillity of his mind, under circumstances which in an ambitious man should have created most agitation? Men of the world have often written on religious retirement, in the decline of life, when their only futurity was eternity; but it is a very rare circumstance, that in an interval of suspense from administration, in the midst of all the vicissitudes of such a situation, a statesman should have devoted himself to a work having no immediate relation to the affairs of government, to a work which will prove his glory with posterity, and which contributed nothing to his temporal interests. On the contrary, Mr. Necker exposed himself by this work to the loss of some of his partisans of a very distinguished class, for he was the first and the only one among great writers, who at that time pointed out the tendency of irreligion. Mr. Necker contended without any assistance against this fatal propensity; he contended, not with that detestation for philosophy, which amounts only to a change of arms in the same hands, but with that noble enthusiasm for religion, without which reason has no guide, and imagination no object, without which, in fine, virtue herself is without charms, and sensibility without a source.

*(These interesting Memoirs will be finished in our future Numbers.)*

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I am pleas'd with these words, 'what I have done, I would do again.' A man does not speak so without being a good man, and inveterately a good man, to have forfeited nothing of that character in so many crosses."

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## EVENING.

WITH mellowing tints the lucid Orb of Day

Now gilds the verdant beauties of the lawn;

Unclouded smiles his slowly-setting ray,  
Sure presage of a mild succeeding dawn.

Eye, meek advancing o'er the rural scene,  
Half-veil'd, around her matron-charms displays;

While Hesper, favourite suitor of her train,  
Woos her approach, and darts his brightest rays.

Now to those haunts my devious feet shall stray,

Where Solitude and Contemplation reign;  
And Memory there to Fancy shall pourtray  
Charms long belov'd, but ah! belov'd in vain.

If haply there the rural Muse may deign  
To modulate some rude incondite lay;

To Harmony soft-foothing o'er the plain,  
While placid Stillness holds her grateful sway;—

Save that from depth of yonder love-lorn grove

The voice of Melody late warbling flows,  
Where the wood-chorister still wakes to love,  
And lulls his feathery charmer to repose.

Or where the Bee, her day of labour o'er,  
Through liquid æther slowly sails along,  
As, fraught with sweets to swell her honied store,

She cheers her way with soporific song.

Thus on the evening of life's day, impart,  
Mild Innocence, thy soul-enrapturing ray!  
Thus Virtue's cloudless sunshine of the heart,

Augurs the rising of a brighter day!

C. H.

J. G.

## TO THE MIDNIGHT HOUR.

THOU placid season of sedate repose  
(Of undisturb'd and gloomy Stillness born),  
No vivid glare thy sombre skies disclose,  
Or glowing tints that gild th' empurpled morn.

Thine is the modest silvery light which beams

From stars that pave mild Cynthia's nightly way;

While from her car a paly lustre gleams,  
Faint as the breeze that waves the aspen spray.

The light-wing'd hours of dewy Morn and Eve

Now uncontested leave thy ebony throne;  
And while o'er all thy dark'ning banners wave,

Thou sit'st secure, majestic, and alone.

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The flocks repose: no village watch-dog barks,

Nor twittering sound escapes the songster's nest;

The Echoes sleep, and solemn Silence marks  
Thy peaceful hour of universal rest.

As move thy minutes undisturb'd and low,  
Life's busy cares and restless passions sleep,  
Save where the wretch bemoans his hopeless woe,

Or waking faints their holy vigils keep:

Or, haply, Superstition's voice ascends,  
And mystic hymns disturb thy silent reign;  
Or Filial Love or sacred Friendship bends  
With fond attention o'er the bed of Pain.

The bed of Pain I've watch'd with ceaseless care:

Thou, Midnight Hour, alas! full well I know;

For thou hast found me sadly station'd there,  
Unknowing change—except to deeper woe!

With prospects dreary as thy sable gloom,  
My palsied mind has shrunk in chill dismay;

With trembling glances view'd the silent room

Where modest Virtue half-expiring lay.

Oft did this fruitless prayer thy silence break—

“Life-breathing Power thy welcome mandate give;

“Let healthful breezes fan life's vital spark,  
“And strength diffusing, bid Eugenio live.

“When in the confines of the eastern sky  
“Aurora's hand unbars the gates of day,

“With gloom-clad shades let pallid sickaefs fly,

“And Health return with Morn's returning ray.”

That joy-fraught season hadst thou prov'd to be,

Though bound by frost, or dark with misty show'rs,

Or tempest-clad, thou still hadst prov'd to me

The first, the fairest of the circling hours.

Yet still one charm my cheerless soul can find;

Thou canst one sympathetic charm bestow;

Thine are the glooms that meet my kindred mind;

For thee I'll twine a cypress-wreath of woe.

MATILDA.

Bristol, September 1804.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION ON  
A MEDAL OF LOUIS XIV.

SEE, in profile, Great Louis here design'd:  
S Both eyes pourtray'd would strike the gazer blind!

T

SONNET.

## SONNET,

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN ON THE RETURN OF SPRING.

'TIS past!—gay Flora crowns the laughing sphere;  
No more the plains in wintry sadness mourn.  
But when for me shall bloom the youthful year,  
Or when the dreams of infant life return?  
Full soon, alas! the soft illusion fades,  
That oft' young Fancy's heedless morn beguiles,  
When the dear hope of lasting bliss pervades  
Her fairy warblings and her siren smiles.  
O life! what pangs the feeling soul must bear,  
That lone and hopeless treads thy toilsome way;  
But Virtue's hand dispels each baneful care,  
And points, exulting, to the blissful day.  
The day, that, destin'd to a softer shore,  
Shall prove thy sorrows and thy woes no more.

R.

## MARTIAL II. 5.

BELIEVE me, old acquaintance, with delight  
I'd sit and chat with you from morn to night;  
But from my humble lodging to your door  
Are two good miles, two back again make four:  
I often find you absent when I come,  
And often, too, your man says—"Not at home."  
Two miles to see you I would gladly trudge,  
But four to miss you I confess I grudge.

A.

## THE WISH.

IMITATED FROM THE LATIN OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ.

"O matutini rores, auræque salubres,  
"O nemora," &c.

HOW bright the scene by Nature's hand  
poutray'd,  
Where hills and groves in wild assemblage rise;  
What time the Morn in roseate vest array'd,  
With orient lustre fills the kindling skies.  
Dear scenes! may Fate within your lov'd domains  
Revive the bliss I fondly prov'd of yore:  
In you the charms that grac'd my natal plains,  
When first their beauties warm'd this heart, restore.  
Here shrin'd in shades, as length'ning life decays,  
May guardian Friendship crown the sylvan cell;  
On my lone grave an artless tribute raise,  
And o'er these ashes breathe a last farewell.

R.

## MARTIAL, I. 16.

O Dear companion of my youth,  
Of kindness prov'd, and ancient truth!  
Your sixtieth year is hastening on,  
And all the best of life is gone:  
To care the poor remains are due,  
With scarce one transient joy in view.  
Grasp then each pleasure in your power,  
Nor let slip by one happy hour.  
Fools only of the future borrow;  
He lives too late who lives to-morrow.

A.

## ARABIAN ODE.

BY LAURA SOPHIA TEMPLE.

OH gently breathe, thou Western Gale,  
O'er Yemen's wide and fertile vale!  
O'er Yemen's shades, where transport dwells,  
Where ev'ry bud with beauty swells;  
Where smiling Peace delights to rove,  
Where laughing Echo whispers Love.  
Oh gently breathe, and let thy sigh  
Unclose the Violet's purple eye!  
Lift, oh lift thy trembling wing,  
And round the flow'r thy freshness fling!  
Brush from its leaves, with pinion light,  
The cold and envious dews of night!  
'Tis done! its petals seek the day,  
And hail with sweets the morning ray!  
Violet, I love thy soft perfume  
Beyond the Tulip's gaudy bloom!  
Thou mindest me of all the grace  
That plays around my Ora's face.  
When in the deep and verd'rous dell  
I view thy sweet retiring bell,  
I seem to view her timid glance  
Struggling with Passion's warm romance,  
Where Coldness strives to keep the sway,  
And deals out hope with coy delay.  
More tempting seem'dst thou, beautiful Flow'r!  
When peeping from the forest-bow'r,—  
And she more lovely in mine eyes  
When from my gaze she blushing flies.  
Yet, Flow'r, though rich thy odours flow,  
Thou want'st her bright voluptuous glow!  
Oh say then whither shall I seek  
The wonders of her mantling cheek!  
I'll search the deep enfolding grove  
To find some emblem of my love.  
Oh, loit'ring Rose! I spy thy blush,  
The emerald leaf betrays its flush:  
Thou art the emblem of my Love,  
Thou Queen of all the envious grove:  
Thou hast her modesty and bloom,  
Thou hast her breath's divine perfume.  
Here then beneath this Pine-tree's shade  
Will Hamet muse upon his Maid;  
Here will he think he views her charms,  
While Absence holds her from his arms;  
The gay pavilion will he fly,  
And hide his care from human eye;  
Lull'd by the murmur of the floods,  
And music of Arabian woods;  
And view amidst the curtain'd gloom  
The likeness of his Ora's bloom.

August 7, 1805.

Extra 5

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## SAINT ROMUALD.

IN the Monthly Magazine (vol. xi. p. 501), some inquiries concerning St. Romald, or Rumbold, are answered by stating, that a child of that name, born at King's Sutton, was canonized. This may be; but there is a far more celebrated faint of the name, of whom Muratori thus speaks in the "Annals of Italy," under the year 1010:—"In questi tempi per la Toscana specialmente, e pel ducato di Spoleti, San Romoaldo, abbate, spargeva odore di gran fantià, edificava monasteri, e dilatava l'ordine religioso, che si chiamo Camaldolense." This faint, the Benedictine reformer, was promoted by the Emperor Henry of Germany to be abbot of the monastery of St. Adalberto, in Ravenna. He lived to the unusual age of 120, if one may credit the "Vita S. Romualdi" of Petrus Diaconus.

## MARBLED-SOAP.

Some years ago (vol. xv. p. 325) one of your Correspondents inquired concerning the make of marbled-soap, and expressed a little displeasure at the privacy affected by a soap-boiler to whom he had applied for a description of the process.—I do not perceive that the solicited information has ever been communicated. I know little of the matter; but, when a boy at school, I was in the habit of visiting at the house of a kinsman who manufactured marbled-soap, and in whose work-rooms I have occasionally seen this substance made. What I recollect is this. The fragments of white-soap which broke off in the cutting it up for sale, were thrown together in a binn. When boiling-days were at hand, these fragments were minced with a semicircular job-knife, such as is used to sever whole cheeses, and reduced nearly to the form into which a cook chops suet on a trencher. These dice of soap were next thrown promiscuously into the trough, or cooler, where the next soap was to be refrigerated and moulded. Into the kettle, or copper, of hot soap, a certain quantity, sometimes of cinnabar, and sometimes of pounded indigo, was flung and stirred up. The liquid hot soap, thus stained, was then poured on the cold fragments, whose edges it blunted and melted off, and whose interstices it filled up. When cold, a homogeneous mass had been formed, which was a beautifully marbled soap.

## DATE OF THE FIRST BOOK OF MACCABEES.

Calmet, Michaelis, and Eichhorn, are at a loss for the date of the first book of Maccabees. Among the symptomatic passages which they plead in behalf of their respective suppositions, no mention is made of the sixteenth verse of the eighth chapter: yet this verse nearly decides the question. Speaking of the Romans, it observes, "That they committed their government to one man every year, who ruled over all their country, and that all were obedient to that one, and that there was neither envy nor emulation among them."

This description is not true of any period during the Roman republic; for then they had two consuls every year.—It is not true of the dictatorship of Julius Cæsar; for that was not renewed annually. It is not true of the interval dominated by a triumvirate; nor is it true of any æra subsequent to the assumption of the august and imperial titles by Octavius, for these were conferred for ten years. It applies only to that short period intervening between the battle of Actium and the acceptance of the emperorship; while Augustus was yearly re-appointed chief consul, and united in appearance the characters of an annual and of a sole magistrate.

The author of the first book of Maccabees therefore obtained his ideas of the Roman world during the four or five years immediately succeeding the battle of Actium; unless perhaps the impression so studiously made during these years continued to prevail throughout the reign of Augustus in Egypt and the remote provinces, which were slow in finding out that the senate had accepted a perpetual master.

## ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS.

Gibbon (vol. ii. p. 326) takes part with those antiquaries who suppose our Christmas to have originated in the Pagan Brumalia, or celebration of the winter-solstice; this disagrees with the precise date. Is it not more probable that the Jewish festival ordained by Judas Maccabæus (1 Maccabees, iv. 59.) in honour of the dedication of the altar, should have become a Christian rite? This festival took place on the twenty-fifth of the month Caslem, which, as it nearly coincided with December, would be so translated.

## DIAPERS.

## DIAPERS.

Diaper is the name given to a linen-cloth with a rhomboidal figure or pattern, which is used to make napkins and night-caps. Whence the word? I suspect it to have been originally written D'Ypres; that the art of manufacturing it was brought hither, from Flanders; and that the article was named from its native place. Many kinds of stuff are called from the towns in which they were first made. Thus, at Leeds are sold Amens (originally Amiens); at Halifax, Denims (originally De Nimes); at Manchester, calicoes (originally Calicut or Calcuttas); at Norwich, Mecklenburgs; and in Spital-fields, Mantuas and Paduasoyes.—Worstead-yarn is so called from a town in Norfolk, where the Flemish wool-combers first settled; and porcelain has its vulgar name from China.

DR. ARTHUR CHARLET to ARCHBISHOP TENISON (*giving some ACCOUNT of MR. POLAND*).—*EX BIB. HARL.*

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

“I have not the satisfaction to know either Dr. Williams\* or his son, so much as by face, but I am very well acquainted with his learned writings against the Papists, Deists, and in defence of the Liturgy, that justly entitle him to the favour of all, that love the Church or learning. I am heartily sorry I did not know sooner his son's pretensions and your Grace's wishes, having a little spent my credit already with my neighbours.

“Mr. Warden is a very sincere promoter of learning; but his long, and frequent absence from the College, has deprived him of that just authority with his society which he ought to have, and, by his continual presence now, hereafter will have. The time is now very short, but whatever good office I can do, shall zealously be performed with regard to your Grace's pleasure. Where so many pretend, and those young, we think one dis-appointment—a fair step, if the youth be hopeful, to be preferred the next election.

“As to Mr. Poland's behaviour, it was so public and notorious here, that the late Vice Chancellor ordered him to de-

part this place; which he accordingly promised to do, and did for some time, but afterwards, in the Vice Chancellor's absence, returned. Evidence was then offered upon oath, of his trampling upon the Common Prayer Book, talking against the Scriptures, commending Commu-wealths, justifying the murder of King Charles, railing against priests in general, with a thousand other extravagancies, as his common conversation. His behaviour was the same in Scotland and Holland, where he quarrelled with the professors. He had the vanity here to own himself a spy upon the University; and insinuated, that he received pensions from some great men, and that his characters of persons here were the only measures followed above. His insolent carriage made him at last contemptible, both to the scholars and the townsmen: I was always apt to fancy that he would appear at last to be a Papist. He pretended to great intrigues and correspondencies, and by those means abused the names of some very great men. He boasted much of the young Lord Ashley Cooper; how he had framed him, and that he should outdo his grandfather in all his glorious designs. At his going away, he pretended some considerable office would force him to declare himself of some Church very speedily; and that he should be a Member of Parliament, and then should have an opportunity of being revenged on priests and universities.—When he came down first, he promised himself very many discoveries, from the freedom of my conversation; but before I came from London, he had so exposed himself, that a very worthy person, Mr. Kennett, who was to introduce him to my acquaintance, gave me timely caution, so that I saw him but once, at my door, and ever afterwards he reputed me amongst his worst enemies, for which he swore revenge. Mr. Creech and Mr. Gibson,\* whom he courted much, very little valued his learning, to which he so much pretended. However, I presume, he might have done well enough, in case he could have commanded his temper, which is so very violent, as to betray him in all places and countries he has been in.

“I beg your pardon for this letter, and humbly thank you for your approbation of our music, which my friend Mr. Pepys very much admires. I humbly beg leave to remain your Grace's most dutiful servant,  
AR. CHARLETT.”

*Univ. College, Ox. 25, 1695.*

\* Afterwards Bishop of London. Author of *Chronicon Saxonicum*, and other works.

PROCEEDINGS

\* Author of *The Case of Lay Communion with the Church of England considered*. Lond. 1683, 4to.—*A Roman Catechism, with an Answer thereto*. Lond. 1686-7.—*Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermon's, concerning the Divinity and Incarnation of our blessed Saviour*. Lond. 1695. 4to.—*Eglurhad byr ar Gatechism yr Eglwys yuglyd a Thyfflaethau or Serythurian*.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

DR. CHARLES HOPE has laid before this Society an account of experiments, with observations, upon the contraction of water by heat at low temperatures. It has been long known that heat, when applied to water at the temperature of  $32^{\circ}$ , causes a diminution in the bulk of the fluid. The water contracts, and continues to contract, with the increase of temperature, till it reach the 40th or 41st degree. Between this point and the 42d or 43d, it suffers scarcely any perceptible change; but when heated beyond this, it expands in proportion to the heat communicated. The object of Dr. H.'s Paper is to prove, by a set of new experiments, that this opinion with regard to water is founded in truth.

Dr. H. rests his conclusions on six experiments, the last of which is as follows:

*Ex. vi.*—"I filled the jar with water of the temperature  $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , the air and support being  $39^{\circ}$ ."

Thermometers were suspended near the bottom, and just below the surface of the fluid in the jar.

A mixture of snow and salt was introduced into the basin about the middle part.

	<i>Bottom.</i>	<i>Top.</i>	<i>Air.</i>
At commencement, . . .	39.5	39.5	$39^{\circ}$
In 10 minutes, . . .	39+	38+	
In 25 ditto, . . .	39+	36.5*	
In 35 ditto, . . .	39	36—	
In 55 ditto, . . .	39	35	
An hour and 10 min. . .	39—	34+	
An hour and 35 ditto, . . .	39—	34—	
Two hours, . . .	39—	33+	

"This experiment (says Dr. H.) shows, that when a portion in the middle of a column of water at temperature  $39.5^{\circ}$  is cooled, the colder fluid rises, and does not descend through the warmer mass, and presents the unequivocal demonstrations, that water of the temperature  $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  is actually expanded by losing heat."

The author concludes, that the general import of his experiments is, that water

which is ice-cold, or a few degrees warmer, when heated, becomes specifically heavier;—that water of  $40^{\circ}$  when heated becomes specifically lighter;—that water above  $40^{\circ}$ , by the loss of heat, or by cold, is rendered specifically heavier;—and that water below  $40^{\circ}$  is by the same cause rendered specifically lighter. Hence heat in low temperatures causes water to contract, and at superior temperatures to expand; and Dr. H. thinks, that the point at which the change in the constitution of this fluid in relation to heat takes place, lies between  $39\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$ .

Mr. Professor PLAYFAIR has presented to this Society "A Comparison of some Observations on the Diurnal Variations of the Barometer, made by M. Lamanon in Peyrouse's Voyage round the World, with those made at Calcutta by Dr. Balfour."

The agreement between these is remarkable. Dr. Balfour found, during the whole lunation, in which he observed the barometer from half-hour to half-hour, that the mercury constantly fell from 10 at night to 6 in the morning; and from 6 to 10 in the morning it rose; from 10 in the morning to 6 at night it fell again; and lastly rose from 6 to 10 at night. The greatest height is therefore at 10 at night and 10 in the morning, and the least at 6 at night and 6 in the morning.

The only difference between this and the result of M. Lamanon's observations is, that, according to the latter, the minimum is stated to have happened about 4, instead of 6.

According to Dr. Balfour, the variations of the barometer are connected with the reciprocations of the sea and land-winds during the day and night. But the probability of this supposition is destroyed by the observations of the French navigators. These observations were made too far out at sea to leave room for supposing that the land-winds had any influence on the phenomena to which they refer. It is at the same time doubtful whether these phenomena can be ascribed to the atmospheric tides produced by the Sun and Moon, as the ebbing and flowing of the mercury in the barometer appears to have

\* Ice at this time began to be formed on the side of the vessel.

no dependence on the position of those luminaries relatively to one another, but happens, it should seem, constantly at the same hour, in all aspects of the Moon, and at all seasons of the year.

The following is an account of two interesting rainbows seen at Dunglass; as communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. Professor PLAYFAIR.

At Dunglass, a little before sunset, was seen a large and beautiful rainbow, formed on a cloud which hung over the sea, and from which a shower was falling at a considerable distance to the S. E. The Sun was about  $2^\circ$  high, so that the arch was not much less than a semicircle with its highest point elevated about  $40^\circ$ . At the point where the northern extremity of this arch touched the horizon, another arch seemed also to spring from the sea, diverging from the former at an angle of  $3^\circ$  or  $4^\circ$  on the side towards the Sun. This arch did not exceed  $7^\circ$  or  $8^\circ$  in length; it was of the same breadth with the principal bow; it had the colours in the same order, and nearly of the same brightness; or if any difference was discernible, it was, that the transition from one colour to another was not made with so much delicacy as in the last-mentioned rainbow as in the former.

A phenomenon similar to this is described in the "Philosophical Transactions," which is ascribed to the reflection of the Sun's rays from the surface of the sea, so as to fall on the cloud where the rainbow was formed. This hypothesis seemed to Mr. P. to agree with the phenomenon witnessed at Dunglass: for the accidental rainbow was seen only at the extremity where the principal arch rose from the sea, and where the Sun's rays, reflected from the surface of the water, might fall on the drops of rain. The other parts of the cloud could not receive rays so reflected, as the land intervened, and there, accordingly, no vestige of the accidental rainbow was observed.

The accidental rainbow lay on the side toward the Sun; which is agreeable to the hypothesis; for the rays that fell, after reflection from the surface of the water, on the drops of rain, must have come as from a point as much depressed below the horizon, as the Sun was, at that instant, elevated above it. The axis of the accidental rainbow must, therefore, have made with the axis of the principal one, an angle equal to twice the Sun's elevation, and its centre must have been elevated by

that same quantity above the centre of the other; so that if it had been complete, it would have been wholly between the principal rainbow and the Sun.

When phenomena of this kind occur, Mr. P. recommends, that the inclination of the two bows and the Sun's height should be observed at the same time. For if  $I$  be called their angle of intersection,  $E$  the elevation of the Sun, and  $S$  the angle subtended at the eye by the semidiameter of the rainbow, if complete—an angle which is constantly the same, and nearly equal to  $42^\circ$ , it is easy to infer from spherical trigonometry that  $\sin \frac{1}{2} I = \frac{\sin E}{\sin S}$ .

Computing from this formula, the inclination of the two bows, in the present instance, comes out nearly  $5^\circ$ .

Phenomena of this kind can but seldom occur, as the necessary conditions will not often come together. The principal rainbow must be over the sea, the surface of which must be smooth, and extend somewhat on the side towards the Sun, and the Sun so low that the light reflected from the water may be considerable.

Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE read to this Society a Paper containing an account of experiments on the combustion of the diamond, of which the following appears to be entirely new, and tends to prove the identity of carbon and diamond.

Having prepared some pure oxide of iron, he mixed a small quantity of it with one-fourth of its weight of diamond-powder, prepared in the following manner:—The diamond, being reduced to powder in a steel mortar, was boiled in muriatic-acid, to dissolve the iron particles which have been abraded from it.—After properedulcoration, it was heated in a muffle, to burn off the carbon of the steel which remained after treatment with the acid, and which rendered the powder of a grey colour. He observed the coaly matter take fire at the edge of the heap of powder next the strongest heat, and gradually spread itself, till at last the whole appeared as if burning. The glow through the powder ceased soon after, and on removing it he found it perfectly clean and white. From the diminution of the original weight of the diamond, he found that a part of it had been consumed.

The mixture of oxide and diamond-powder thus prepared was put into a Cornish-clay crucible, and exposed to a pretty strong heat for half an hour, after which

the



the oxide was found to be reduced into a metallic button of cast-iron. Another portion of the oxide of iron used in this experiment, when placed in the same circumstances without the diamond, was not reduced.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON having sent to Dr. HOPE a collection of specimens from the northern coast of Antrim, with a catalogue and observations, the specimens were exhibited to the Society, and the observations read. Of the latter, the first part relates to a species of basalt discovered by Dr. Richardson in the peninsula of Portrush, about six miles to the west of the Giant's Causeway, to which Mr. Pictet, of Geneva, in a tour through Ireland, in 1801, gave the name of silicious basalt. It is found to contain a greater proportion of silica than usual. It is arranged in parallel strata, from ten to twenty inches thick, constructed of large prisms, generally pentagonal, which, when broken, divide into smaller prisms. It contains marine exuviae in great abundance, on which account some mineralogists deny that this fossil is of the species of basalt. The next part of the observations relates to the construction of the whin-stone dykes on the coast of Antrim. They are formed of large massive prisms, laid horizontally, which are always divisible into smaller prisms, that are likewise horizontal.

Mr. RUSSEL gave to the Society an account of a singular variety of hernia, which is a species of inguinal hernia, and in which the viscera burst through the common parietes of the abdomen, exactly opposite to the lower and external orifice of the ring, where they come into contact

with the spermatic-cord, and descend along it directly into the scrotum.

The Rev. Dr. FINLAYSON laid before the Society an account of an Aurora Borealis, as seen by Dr. Patrick Graham.— This happened after a period of intense cold, during which much snow had fallen. It had begun to thaw; the temperature of the air was mild, and the aspect of the sky serene. The Sun was yet a full hour above the horizon, when the heavens became covered with a light palish vapour, extending in longitudinal streaks from west to east. On a minuter examination it proved to exhibit all the characters of a true Aurora Borealis. It continued for a space of more than twenty minutes, and then gradually vanished. Perhaps the phenomenon appears more frequently than is suspected, an account of one seen by day-light in Ireland, by Dr. H. Usher, is recorded in the "Annual Register" for 1789.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh have also thought worthy of distinction two Papers on antiquities. The one is a letter from the Abbé Mann, concerning the *Chartreuse* of Perth, from which it appears, that it was erected during the reign, and by the direction, of James I. of Scotland, about 1430. The first prior was Oswald de Corda; the last, Adam Forman. The demolition of the religious houses at Perth began in 1559. The other is a dissertation on the term *skull*, or *skoll*, used in old writings, by Dr. Jamieson.

They have also presented to the public a Biographical Memoir of Dr. James Hutton, by Mr. Playfair; and one of Dr. Black, by Mr. Adam Ferguson.

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. MALCOLM COWAN'S, for Sails for Ships that may be reefed in a few Minutes, in the most tempestuous Weather, by very few Seamen, &c.

THE advantages proposed by this invention are as follow:—To enable ships to reef their courses in a few minutes; 1st, on a lee shore, in stormy weather, when it may be necessary to reduce the sails, though at the same time it may be dangerous to take their effect off the ship by hauling them up to reef them on the yard: 2dly, When the ship's crews are reduced by sickness, by part of them

being in prizes, or employed on shore, or weakened by labour or fatigue; 3dly, In gales of wind in frosty weather, when it is difficult to handle the sail; 4thly, In merchant-ships with few seamen, because the sails can be hauled up and set again in less time, as one part of the sail is taken off or set again at a time, and consequently receives less of the force of the wind.

We are also assured by the patentee, that when ships are obliged to carry a press of sail in squally weather, in chace, &c. the sails may be reefed and set again in a minute, without starting tack or sheet,

or risk of splitting. If a sail should split in one part, it would be stopped by the reef-bands. When the sail is hauled up it will be almost furled to the yard, and bent to the cringles, on the rope of the reef-band. The weight of the reefs is removed from the yard to the foot of the sail, without increasing the strain on the yards. The sails being reduced at the foot, instead of the head, will stand longer and better in a gale of wind, as the squarest part of the sail is taken off when reefed. These sails can be easily hauled up out of the fire of guns, &c. and the expence of them will be less; though they will last longer, from not being liable to split in hauling up or setting. Half-worn sails made in the usual form may be altered, and from the saving in the wear and tear will abundantly pay for the expence.

The mode of working these sails is thus explained by the inventor.

When the courses are to be reefed, cast off the lower clews from the thimbles in the upper clews, haul up the slack-sail by the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line, one part at a time, from the middle of the sail, towards the clews, and make it fast round the upper clews, so as to confine the lower clews.

To set the sail, reeve a few turns of the lashing for the clews, and haul them down, overhauling the reef-line and buntlines.

To reef the top sails, send a man up to each lower yard-arm, settle the hallyards, and haul the sail down by the reef-tackles, and pass the turns of the earings through the thimbles in the earing cringles and on the foot-rope, and make them fast. Hoist the sail tort up, haul through the slack of the buntlines, and haul tort the reef-line on each side towards the clews, and make fast.

The top-gallant-sails are reefed in the same manner by earings at the lower part, and a small gasket rove as a reef-line; or from the deck by the clewlines and a bunt-line.

The buntlines and reef-line will confine the slack-sail, when reefed, close up in the wake of the reef-band; and the buntlines will only require to be kept hard tort, as is usual, to prevent them from chafing the sail.

The Minotaur, of 74 guns, has reefed these courses in two minutes, in a gale of wind, without sending a man off the deck.

*Observations of the Patentee.*—Sails made on this plan being adapted to square-rigged vessels of every description, may, in many situations, be the means of saving them from destruction, particularly in the

winter season, when so many ships are unavoidably exposed in gales of wind to the dangers of lee-shores and narrow seas.

MR. ALEXANDER BOND'S (HATTON-GARDEN), for Improvements in the Construction of Clocks and other Time-Keepers, so as to render them of much greater Utility both by Land and Sea.

Mr. Bond's invention consists, generally, in the making the dial-plate on which the hours are marked, of some transparent or semitransparent substance, so that the letters and figures, as well as the hands that point to the hour and minutes, being opaque, and a light placed behind, the hour may be known during the night, or in a dark room. To accomplish this there are several methods. In one described in the specification before us, the dial-plate of the clock is advanced so far before the wheels or movement-part, by means of long axles, that there may be room for placing a lamp or candle between the works and the dial plate; so that the light may go through without interruption. In another the works or movements are so much smaller than the dial-plate, that the hours and minutes, and the hands that point to them, can be seen beyond the case in which they are contained. In a third the wheels are to be placed either above or below, or at one side of the dial-plate, so that the light may shine through the handles.

These clocks, whatever be the nature of the construction, are intended to be covered with a case, to prevent the light from spreading over the apartment, provided the lamp or candle is behind the dial-plate. Time keepers of this sort may be so constructed as to be placed or fixed in a window-shutter, or in a door, or over a door, or in any situation to tell the hour in a dark apartment. And it is evident that the invention is applicable to clocks of steeples belonging to churches or other public buildings, as well as to table and other house-clocks, whether they go with a spring or weights, or with a pendulum or balance wheel.

The substances used by Mr. B. for his dial-plates are glass of all sorts, enamel, china, talc, horn, paper, silk, marble, ivory, or any other substance that is either transparent or semitransparent, so as to let sufficient light pass through to shew the hour.

Mr. Bond has a new method of making enamelled dial-plates, by which the appearance is highly improved. Dial-plates

are usually made of enamel, on a plate of metal, by melting or fusion: these are very liable to crack by the expansion and contraction of two thin substances, the one being of metal, and the other of a vitrious substance, so closely united and unequally operated upon by heat and cold.

To remedy this evil the patentee makes the enamelled plates without any metallic substance, and of a sufficient thickness to admit of grinding and polishing perfectly smooth and flat, as looking-glass plates are polished. The plates so polished are then fixed on metal plates by means of gum or cement; or by means of setting them by turning over the edge of the metal, as in jewellery, and thereby fixing them together, so as to keep them in place and connected, but not so closely as when the enamel is fluxed on the metallic plate.

MR. C. F. MOLLERSTEN (HACKNEY),  
for a *Chemical Composition and Method of applying the same in the Preparation of Leather, Silks, Taffetas, and Linen.*

The composition prepared for the black colour consists of two gallons of linseed-oil, one gallon of whale-oil, and half a pound of horse-grease mixed together with four pounds of fine-ground Prussia-blue and four pounds of lampblack, and boiled on a strong fire; to this add one pound of finely-ground benzoin-gum, mixed in a gallon of linseed-oil, of which half a gallon is put in when the composition has boiled half an hour, and the rest when it is boiled sufficiently, that is, when it is so thick that no drops fall from any thing dipped into it; and when cold it is fit for use.

For other colours the genuine linseed-oil must be well bleached; to two gallons of which put half a gallon of spermaceti-oil, and half a pound of Prussian-blue; place them in a glass vessel in a strong sun, and when they have attained the same consistency as the black composition, after having boiled half an hour, take a pound of benzoin-gum, mixed with a gallon of linseed-oil bleached, and add it as before. The colours used are those composed of metallic and animal parts, or metallic only.

The mode of working the leather, and the necessary implements, are as follow: For leather, after having been well carried, draw it out with pincers, and nail it on a board to fit the oven, which board first cover with woollen blankets, and then lay the composition on the outside of the leather as thin as possible, by using

iron scrapers of proper dimensions. Every time the composition is so laid on leather, put the board into the oven to dry the composition; and when it is taken out of the oven dry, and previous to the composition being again put on, the leather must be well rubbed with pumice-stone, to smooth it, and make the composition fasten on better. When this is done, and the leather possesses its regular gloss all over, it is to be speedily taken loose from the board, and when cold it is ready for use.

The number of times the composition should be put on the leather is very uncertain, as it depends entirely on its quality. Silks, taffetas, and linen, are done in the same manner.

The drying of the leather is done in an oven or furnace; through two iron doors in the front of the oven, as large as the opening, the boards are put in the oven on iron rails, which are placed on the two-length sides. The fire-place is made towards one side under the oven, and the flames and smoke go under and on all sides round the oven by means of a fire-proof flue. A slow fire must be kept during the working of the leather, not higher than sixty degrees. All boots must be done, formed, or shaped, on blocks previous to their being put in the oven. Some woollen-stuff must be put between the wood and the leather, to prevent the heat from affecting it.

MR. J. C. STEVENS (NEW BOND-STREET), for a *Method of generating Steam.*

By some experiments Mr. S. found that the elasticity of steam, at the temperature of boiling oil, or 600°, was equal to upwards of forty times the pressure of the atmosphere. Upon the application of this principle depends this invention, which consists in forming a boiler by means of a combination of a number of small vessels, instead of a large one; the relative strength of the materials of which these vessels are composed increasing in proportion to the diminution of capacity. Mr. C. gives the following description of a boiler which he reckons the best.

Suppose a plate of brass, of one foot square, in which a number of holes are perforated, into each of which is fixed one end of a copper tube, an inch in diameter, and two feet long, and the other end of the tube inserted in like manner into a similar piece of brass: the tubes to be cast in the plates. These plates are to be inclosed at each end of the pipes by a strong

cap of cast-iron or brass, so as to leave a space of an inch or two between the plates or ends of the pipes and the cast iron cap at each end. The caps at each end are to be fastened by screw-bolts passing through them into the plates. The necessary supply of water is to be injected, by means of

a forcing pump into the cap at one end; and through a tube inserted into the cap at the other end the steam is to be conveyed to the cylinder of a steam-engine. The whole is then to be encircled in brick-work or masonry in the usual manner.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

••• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

WE recur with satisfaction to our annual task of announcing the various Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Lectures delivered during the Winter-season in this Metropolis. The well-known talents of the various Lecturers, their extensive practice in this populous City, and the numerous cases always furnished of every disease by our great Hospitals, necessarily render London THE FIRST SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. We are happy to find that this truth begins to be properly understood, and that the classes of the various Lecturers are every year greatly increased in numbers, not only in native Students, but in Foreigners from every University in Europe and America, so as to make a total number of several hundreds in every season.

The Winter Course of Lectures given at the adjoining Hospitals of St. THOMAS'S and GUY'S will commence in the following order.—At St. Thomas's:—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. ASTLEY COOPER, on Tuesday, October 1, at one o'clock. Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. COOPER (illustrated by select Cases under his care in Guy's Hospital), on Monday, October 7, at eight in the evening.—At Guy's Hospital:—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, Wednesday, October 2, at 10 in the morning. Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thursday, October 3, at ten in the morning. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the morning. Pathology, Therapeutics, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY, on Friday, October 4, at 8 in the evening. Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by

Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday, October 7, at a quarter before 7 in the evening. Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN (Lecturer at the Royal Institution), on Tuesday, October 8, at half past 6 in the afternoon. Clinical Lectures on select Medical Cases, from November till May, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. CURRY, and Dr. MARCET. Besides these, a Course of Lectures will be given on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Professor at the Veterinary College. And one on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX, Surgeon-Dentist. These several Lectures are so arranged that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete Course of Medical and Surgical Instruction. Terms and other particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital; who is also empowered to enter gentlemen as pupils to such of the Lectures as are delivered at Guy's.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, during the ensuing winter:—On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. ROBERTS and Dr. POWELL. On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY. On Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. MACARTNEY. On Chemistry, by Dr. EDWARDS. On the Materia Medica, by Dr. POWELL. On Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. THYNNE. The Anatomical Demonstrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. LAWRENCE. The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Tuesday, October 1, and the other Lectures on the succeeding days of the same week. Further particulars may be learned by applying to Mr. NICHOLSON, at the Apo-

Apothecary's-shop, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. HEADINGTON and Mr. FRAMP-  
TON will commence their Autumnal  
Course of Lectures at the Theatre of the  
LONDON HOSPITAL, on Anatomy, Physio-  
logy, and the Principles and Operations of  
Surgery, on the 1st of October, at two  
o'clock. The Anatomical Demonstra-  
tions and Dissection by Mr. ARMIGER.—  
Dr. DENNISON will lecture at the same  
place on the Theory and Practice of Mid-  
wifery.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The first  
Monday in October next will commence a  
Course of Lectures on Physic and Chem-  
istry, at the Laboratory in Wincob-  
street, Leicester-square, at the usual morn-  
ing-hours, viz. on the Therapeutics at a  
quarter before eight; on the Practice of  
Physic at half after eight; and on Chemis-  
try, at a quarter after nine o'clock, by  
GEORGE PEARSON, M.D.F.R.S. of the  
College of Physicians, and Senior Physi-  
cian to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c.  
These Lectures are delivered every morn-  
ing, except on Saturdays, when, at nine  
o'clock, a Clinical Lecture is given, on  
the cases of patients in St. George's Hos-  
pital. Proposals may be had at St. George's  
Hospital, and at No. 14, Leicester square.

The established plan for the instruction  
of Medical students at the WESTMIN-  
STER HOSPITAL will be continued for  
the ensuing season.

Dr. PEARSON'S Lectures will also be  
continued as usual, at his Theatre in  
Leicester-square.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures on  
the Institutions and Practice of Medicine,  
Chemistry, &c. by CHARLES BADHAM,  
M.D. of the Royal College of Physicians,  
London, and Physician to the Westminster  
General Dispensary, will be commenced  
on the 15th of October, at eight o'clock,  
and will be continued at the usual hours.  
For particulars apply to Dr. Badham, at  
his house in Clifford-street.

Dr. BATTY, Member of the Royal  
College of Physicians, Physician to the  
British Lying-in Hospital, &c. &c. will  
commence his usual Course of Lectures  
on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery,  
and on the Diseases of Women and Chil-  
dren, on Monday, October 7, at his  
house in Great Marlborough street.

Mr. BLAIR'S Lectures on the Natural  
History of Man (for the information of  
scientific and professional gentlemen, ama-  
teurs of natural-history, students in the  
liberal and fine-arts, &c.) will recom-  
mence on the 28th of January, at the

Bloomsbury Dispensary, Great Ruffel-  
street; to be continued every succeeding  
Tuesday and Friday evening, at eight  
o'clock precisely, until the termination of  
the Course, which will consist of about  
twenty Lectures.

The Autumnal Course of Lectures on  
Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will  
commence at the Theatre of Anatomy,  
Blenheim-street, Great Marlborough-  
street, on Tuesday, October 11, at two  
o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. BROOKES.  
In these Lectures the Structure of the Hu-  
man Body will be demonstrated on recent  
subjects, and further illustrated by Prepa-  
rations, and the Functions of the differ-  
ent Organs will be explained. The Sur-  
gical Operations are performed, and every  
part of Surgery so elucidated, as may best  
tend to complete the Operating Surgeon.  
The Art of Injecting, and of making  
Anatomical Preparations, will be taught  
practically. Gentlemen zealous in the  
pursuit of Zoology will meet with uncom-  
mon opportunities of prosecuting their  
researches in Comparative Anatomy.—  
Surgeons in the Army and Navy may be  
assisted in renewing their Anatomical  
Knowledge, and every possible attention  
will be paid to their accommodation as  
well as instruction. Anatomical Conver-  
sations will be held weekly, when the  
different subjects treated of will be discus-  
sed familiarly, and the Students' views for-  
warded. To these none but pupils can be  
admitted. Spacious apartments, tho-  
roughly ventilated, and replete with every  
convenience, will be open in the morning,  
for the purposes of Dissecting and Inject-  
ing, where Mr. Brookes attends to direct  
the Students, and demonstrate the various  
parts as they appear on dissection. An  
extensive Museum, containing prepara-  
tions illustrative of every part of the hu-  
man body, and its diseases, appertains to  
the Theatre, to which Students will have  
occasional admittance. Gentlemen in-  
clined to support this School by contrib-  
uting preternatural or morbid parts, sub-  
jects in natural history, &c. (individually  
of little value to the possessors), may have  
the pleasure of seeing them preserved, ar-  
ranged, and registered, with the names of  
the donors. The inconveniences usually  
attending Anatomical Investigations are  
counteracted by an antiseptic process, the  
result of experiments made by Mr. Brookes  
on human subjects at Paris in the year  
1782; the account of which was delivered  
to the Royal Society, and read on the 17th  
of June, 1784. This method has since  
been so far improved, that the florid col-  
our

lour of the muscles is preserved, and even heightened. Pupils may be accommodated in the house. Gentlemen established in practice, desirous of renewing their anatomical knowledge, may be accommodated with an apartment to dissect in privately.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Monday the 30th of September, 1805. The dissecting-room will be open from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. Three Courses are given every year. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Carpue, at his house No. 50, Dean-street, Soho.

Mr. CHEVALIER, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary, will begin his Winter Course of Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery on Monday the 7th of October, at seven o'clock in the evening, at his house in South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, where printed particulars may be had.

Dr. CLARKE will begin his usual Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Friday the 4th of October, at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square.—For the convenience of gentlemen attending the different hospitals, these Lectures will be given from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven in the morning. Particulars may be known by applying to Dr. Clarke, Burlington-street, or to Mr. Clarke, at the Lecture room.

Mr. MILBURN'S Physiological Lectures, illustrated by Anatomical Preparations, Casts, Drawings, &c. &c. will recommence the first Monday evening in October, to be continued every succeeding Monday evening, at eight o'clock precisely.

Dr. REID, of the Finsbury Dispensary, will commence his next Winter Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the second week of October. They will be delivered in a part of the city that may be convenient for pupils attending the hospitals. Further particulars may be learnt at Dr. Reid's house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City Dispensary, &c. will commence his first Winter Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, in October next, at the

Theatre of Anatomy. An ample field for professional instruction will be afforded by the privilege which the pupils will enjoy, by attending the clinical practice of both the City and Finsbury Dispensaries. Lectures will be delivered on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. REID; and on Midwifery, including the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. SQUIRE. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Taunton, No. 10, Paternoster-row, Cheap-side.

At the Theatre of Anatomy in Great Windmill-street, Mr. WILSON'S Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin on Tuesday, October 7. Two Courses of Lectures are read during the Winter and Spring Seasons.—In the first Course is explained the Structure of every part of the Human Body, so as to exhibit a complete view of its Anatomy, as far as it has been hitherto investigated; to which are added, its Physiology and Pathology. In the second Course, the Structure of the Human Body is again explained; after which follow Lectures on the Operations of Surgery; and the Course concludes with the Anatomy of the *Gravid Uterus*. A Lecture is given daily from two till four o'clock. Practical Anatomy in the mornings as usual.—A plan and terms of the Course may be had at the Theatre.

A new Society has been lately instituted under the title of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London; the leading objects of which are, to promote a spirit of harmony among the members of the profession, and to serve as a centre for the communication of papers, which from time to time will be given to the public. The following names of the Officers and Council will justify the highest expectations of the advantages to science which are likely to result from this institution:—President, Wm. Saunders, M.D. F.R.S.; John Abernethy, Esq. F.R.S. Vice-President; Charles Rochemont Aikin, Esq. Secretary; William Babington, M.D. F.R.S. Vice-President; Matthew Baillie, M.D. F.R.S.; Thomas Bateman, M.D. F.L.S.; Gilbert Blane, M.D. F.R.S.; Sir Wm. Blizard, F.R.S. Vice-President; John Cooke, M.D. F.A.S. Vice-President; Aisley Cooper, Esq. F.R.S. Treasurer; James Curry, M.D. F.A.S.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. M.D.; Thompson Forster, Esq.; Algernon Frampton, M.D. John Heavyside, Esq. F.R.S.; Alexander Marcet, M.D. Foreign Secretary; David Pitcairne, M.D. F.R.S.; Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D. F.R.S.; H. Leigh Thomas,

Thomas, Esq.; James Wilson, Esq. F.R.S.; John Yelloly, M.D. Secretary. This Society will commence its meetings in the month of October next, at its apartments in Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, where communications and donations of books are requested to be sent, directed to the Secretaries.

Dr. JAMES PLAYFAIR, Principal of the United College of St. Andrew's, has circulated Proposals for publishing by Subscription a Complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, in six volumes quarto. The whole of the work being ready for the press, the first volume will be published as soon as a competent number of subscribers is obtained, and the subsequent volumes will appear without any unnecessary delay. Each volume is to contain between seven and eight hundred pages, and will be accompanied by eight or ten ancient and modern maps, elegantly engraved by the most eminent artists in Britain, and designed to form a separate atlas. We understand the Professor has been nearly thirty years engaged in perfecting this great design.

Mr. EVANSON has nearly ready for publication a Letter addressed to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, upon the subject of his Lordship's publication on the Trinity.

The same gentleman is just going to press with a second edition of the Dissimilarity of the Four Gospels, which will be enlarged, and have the addition of many valuable notes.

The first Number of a new work is in the press, under the title of the *Academical Magazine*, written by a member of the University of Oxford. This Magazine is intended to contain distinct treatises for the use of schools upon various branches of literature, particularly upon arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, mathematics, Latin, and Greek.

Mr. PALMER, of Hackney, who has a large collection of the late Mr. Job Orton's Letters, in his original short hand, is preparing a select number of them for the press, under the title of *Letters to Dissenting Ministers and Students for the Ministry*, which will be printed in a manner uniform with his *Letters to a Young Clergyman*, published by Mr. Stedman. A very valuable addition will be made to the collection by a series of Letters written to the late Mr. Clark, of Birmingham, from the year 1752 to 1762, which have been communicated by a friend into whose hands they fell upon Mr. Clark's decease. *Memoirs of Mr. Orton* will be prefixed by Mr. Palmer.

Mr. CLARK, of Isleworth, has in the press a work, the intent of which is to demonstrate, from the constitution and reproduction of the animal creation, the impossibility that beings so constituted could have had their existence in virtue of undirected energies; that they must have been the effect of a sovereign intelligence. He intends it as a Supplement to Paley's *Evidences of Natural Religion*.

Mr. ELMES, the architect, is engaged upon a poem, in blank verse, on the *Progress of Architecture*, consisting of three Books, viz. *Egypt, Greece, and Rome*; wherein he traces its progress through those three grand dynasties of art and classical architecture; and illustrates his poem with copious notes, analogous episodes, and historical anecdotes. Two of them (*Egypt and Greece*) are finished, and the entire work will be published early in the ensuing winter.

Dr. VALPY's *New Greek Grammar*, written on the plan of his *Latin Grammar*, has been some time at press, and will be shortly published.

Mr. JONAS, author of the *New Abridgment of Excise Laws, &c.* intends shortly to publish a new and complete *Work on Gauging*.

Mr. G. J. WRIGHT is preparing for the press an *Alphabetical Arrangement of the Facts* contained in the "*Annales de Chimie*," from its Commencement to the present Time. A volume comprising an Analysis of the first twenty of the original is in considerable forwardness; and from the acknowledged rank of the work in every country where the sciences experience the fostering cultivation of enlightened minds, it is to be presumed that Mr. Wright's work will prove a source of information to the lover of science in general, and to the philosophical chemist in particular. Should his labours meet with due encouragement, Mr. W. proposes to extend the like plan to the "*Journal de Physique*," and other periodical publications of eminence on the Continent, that the English reader may, in one view, be presented with the labours of foreign philosophers.

Dr. KINGLAKE is preparing for publication an extensive variety of additional cases, in farther proof of the salutary efficacy of the refrigerant treatment of gout.

The late Rev. ROBERT ROBINSON'S *Miscellaneous Works*, in four volumes octavo, including *Memoirs of the Author*, and a complete Index, will be ready for publication early in November.

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER, author of a volume of excellent Sermons, has in the press a second volume of Discourses on Practical Subjects.

The same gentleman will shortly publish an Account of a Tour made by him from Sidmouth to the North of England.

The Unitarian Society, instituted in this city about fifteen years since, for the purpose of promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue, have lately reprinted several very scarce and valuable works, among which are the late Mr. Hugh Farmer's Dissertation on Miracles; his Essay on the Demoniacs mentioned in the New Testament; and his Dissertation on Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness; also the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey's Conversations on the Divine Government and on Christian Idolatry, and his Farewell Discourse to the Inhabitants of Catterick, in Yorkshire.

Mr. HOLCROFT, in the course of the present month, will present the public with a novel, the object of which is to shew the evil effects of gaming.

The Rev. HENRY BOYD, translator of Dante, has nearly ready for publication the Woodman's Tales, and other Poems. He has also made considerable progress in a Translation of the Select Tragedies of Alfiero.

Mr. ADAMS, the riding-master, is about to publish a new work on Horsemanship, in three volumes octavo.

Mr. PLAYFAIR will shortly publish a new edition of Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, with Notes and Supplementary Chapters.

Mr. SALMON, author of *Stemmata Latinitatis*, proposes to publish Investigations on the Origin of French Particles, similar in plan to the *Diversions of Purley*.

We hear that the Translator of the *Basia* of Joannes Dellius, surnamed the Hermit, who not long since published some specimens of the work in a very respectable periodical Miscellany,\* intends to send to the press a considerably enlarged and improved edition of the *Basia*, in one volume, elegantly printed. The number of the specimens already published by the Translator amount only to a dozen Kisses; since which he has had the good fortune to meet with the third and last edition of the *Basia* of our Hermit-poet, which contains upwards of forty Kisses, accompanied with a Preface, and some particulars relative to the author.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH is about to publish a work on Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of Sowing Wheat, with a new Method of Investigating the Risings and Settings of the Fixed Stars.

An experienced wool-stapler will shortly publish a Treatise on the Essential Qualities of Wool, and the Objects to be attended to by the Grower for the Improvement of the British Fleece.

A Series of Aphorisms, translated from the Arabic, with a Commentary and Notes by the Translator, is in the press.

Mr. JAMES BRIGGS will shortly lay before the public Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eyes, illustrated by Cases, translated from the Italian of Antonio Scarpa.

Mr. DONOVAN is printing an Epitome of the Natural History of the Insects of New Holland, New Zealand, New Guinea, Otaheite, and other Islands in the Indian, Southern, and Pacific Oceans; including the Figures and Descriptions of one hundred and fifty-two Species of the most splendid, beautiful, and interesting Insects hitherto discovered in those Countries.

Mr. P. HOMER has circulated a Letter on the subject of some editions of the Latin Classics that were published by his late brother Henry, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. In his life-time he had edited several, and at his decease he left several others unfinished. The most expensive and voluminous of these were an edition of Livy in eight volumes, large octavo, and one of Tacitus in four. His brother had printed off a small portion of the text of Livy, and the whole of that of Tacitus, and had just begun a new Index to the latter, when he died of a decline, which was certainly hastened, if not occasioned, by too close an attention to his literary pursuits. His father, who survived him but a few weeks, continued the works, which were then in the press, as long as he lived; and at his decease, his brother Dr. Homer, himself, and some others of the family, completed the editions that were left unfinished. "They have (says Mr. Homer) now been published for more than twelve years, and the sale of them has been so unequal to our expectations, that we have hitherto lost by them more than three thousand pounds.—From respect to his memory, and from the natural wish to prevent the total loss of what he had already done, we were induced to finish the plan which he had laid out; and with great fatigue to ourselves

\* See the European Magazine from February to May 1802 inclusive.



we composed a thick octavo volume of Index to the Works of Tacitus, and completed an edition of Livy, which he had but just begun." The works which remain unfold are:—Livy, 8 vols. large 8vo. 4l. 4s.; Tacitus, 4 vols. l. p. 2l. 2s.; Ditto, f. p. 1l. 8s.; *Tractatus varii Latini*, 5s.; Persius, with Notes, 3s. 6d.; *Livii tres Libri*, with Notes, from Drakenborch's edition, for the use of colleges and schools, 7s.; Bellendenus, with Dr. Parr's Preface, 8s.; Dr. Parr's Preface, without plates, 3s.; *Ovidii Epistolæ*, l. p. 4s. 6d.; Ditto, f. p. 2s. 6d.; Tacitus, de Oratore, 2s.; Ditto, l. p. 4s.—The family have appointed Mr. W. H. Lunn, of the Classical Library, Soho-square, their sole agent for the purpose of disposing of the works at the prices annexed.

The projected alterations for the benefit of the Bodleian Library, mentioned in a former Number, we are sorry to say, were negatived in convocation; but they are intended shortly to be brought forward again in a corrected form.

Mr. J. STODART, whose invention for gilding polished steel with gold we described in our last Number,\* informs us, that a similar process may be performed with platina. That metal, in a state of solution, is taken up from the acid by agitation with ether, in the way that gold is, though certainly with less avidity. The ethereal solution of platina afforded by this process is deposited on the surface of polished iron, or steel, forming a coat of defence from rust.

Messrs. HOBSON and SYLVESTER, of Sheffield, have discovered that zinc is in fact a malleable metal. At a temperature between 210° and 300° of Fahrenheit, zinc yields to the hammer, and may be wire-drawn by keeping it at this temperature during the mechanical operation.—An oven, or a hollow metallic vessel, kept at a due heat, may be used for the pieces of zinc, in the same manner as the smith's forge is used for iron and steel. Zinc, after having been thus annealed and wrought, continues soft, flexible, and extensible, and does not return to its former partial brittleness, but may be bended and applied to the uses for which zinc has hitherto been thought unfit, such as the fabrication of vessels, the sheathing of ships, &c.

We formerly announced the invention a marine-spencer, to be worn in cases of danger at sea. The inventor, Mr. SPEN-

CER, of Bow, having made considerable improvements in it, we think it proper to mention its construction, and the uses to which it may be applied. The spencer is a girdle of canvas, 4 feet 6 inches long, and 18 inches broad, well stuffed with cork-shavings; this is fastened loosely about the body with straps and buckles, and, to prevent its slipping too low, two strong tapes are brought over the shoulders, which fasten also with buckles. The first cost of this apparatus will not exceed five shillings; and from many experiments made at sea it will effectually preserve any person from drowning. In cases of persons falling overboard, any one unacquainted with swimming, if furnished with a marine-spencer, might safely leap after them, and keep them from sinking, until a boat could be launched. A corner of a seaman's locker, says the inventor, could not be better employed than in containing one of these spencers. It would be a desirable appendage to the life-boat, in cases where the whole crew could not be taken in at once; and any number of persons furnished with these might be floated ashore, attached to the boat with small cords.

A Committee of the Medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society have been appointed to inquire into the nature and evidence of those cases of small pox which are said to have taken place subsequently to cow-pox, and which have excited prejudices against vaccine-inoculation.

It is well known that melons frequently, in certain situations, lose their circular form, and grow larger on one side than the other, and that these misshapen fruits are always bad. To remedy this, take a small forked stick, in proportion to the size of the melon, and thrust it into the ground as nearly as possible to the tail of the fruit, taking the precaution to lay a little moss between the two prongs, and suspend the melon to this fork. In a few days the melon will resume its form, when the fork may be removed, and the operation is finished. The quality of the fruit remains unchanged.

A sulphureous spring, of great strength and medical powers, was lately discovered near Darlington, in the county of Durham, upon Mr. LAMBTON's estate.—Baths have been erected upon the spot, which are resorted to with great eagerness. An Analysis of this water, with its History and Medical Effects, will shortly be published.

A machine

\* See p. 59 of this vol.

A machine has lately been invented by Mr. THOMPSON, one of the Peebleshire volunteers, for cleaning gravel-walks.— It turns, rakes, and rolls, the gravel by the same operation. A small poney will do as much of the work in one hour as could be performed by a dozen men in a day.

Mr. JAMES HAMILTON, formerly an eminent bookseller of London, is about to commence an English Periodical Work at Hamburg, and to open an establishment by means of which English literature may obtain readier access to the Continent.— At present few English books are circulated abroad except through the expensive medium of the post-office.

GARNERIN, in his thirty-fifth ascent from Moscow, saw, for the first time, an image of his balloon formed in the clouds in very bright prismatic colours. When at the height of 12,000 feet he Galvanized himself, and observed flashes of light.

Dr. ROBERT BURTON, of Bent, in the state of Virginia, has succeeded in curing the hydrophobia by copious bleeding and the use of mercury.

A case of the yellow-fever has been recently cured in Jamaica by sweating in the steam of hot fugar. The lad upon whom this experiment was made was placed close to the steams of the coppers, which had an instantaneous and happy effect. The pulse fell from 100 to 70 in a few minutes; the sweat poured off in streams; his heal was immediately relieved; and he did not complain of being too hot, notwithstanding a breath of air could not enter the room, and he was surrounded with the steam of fugar from all the coppers. The process was repeated the next day, after which the patient put on his cloaths, came down stairs, said he was quite well, and eagerly called for food.

M. PACCHIANI, of Pisa, has discovered that the radical of muriatic-acid is hydrogen. By taking from water, by means of the Galvanic pile, a portion of its oxygen, he asserts, that the water was converted into oxymuriatic-acid, and that consequently muriatic-acid is hydrogen at its minimum of oxidation; the oxymuriatic-acid, hydrogen in the middle state; and water, hydrogen at its maximum of oxidation. A full account of this subject will be found in our next Number.

M. GIESECKE, a Prussian mineralogist, has been for some time at Copenhagen. It is thought that the Government is about

to send him to Greenland upon mineralogical inquiries.

M. HERMAN, professor of natural history at Dorpat, is about to make a second tour through a part of Russian Finland, in company with a capital draughtsman.— On his return it is expected that he will publish an Account of both his Tours.

The hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum officinale* of Linnæus) has been found by M. Bereux to possess a valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in its full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or other place frequented with rats and mice, these destructive animals immediately shift their quarters.

The National Institute has elected M. BURCKHARDT to fill the seat in the Section of Astronomy, vacant by the death of M. Mechain. They have also appointed M. MILLIN keeper of the Cabinet of Antiques, in the room of M. Camus, deceased.

M. SACHETTI, Secretary of the Italian Academy, and M. TARGIONI, have undertaken a literary magazine at Florence.

M. LAQUIAINE has made several improvements in the *camera obscura*. By means of an inclined mirror, bodies are magnified to such a degree, that a miniature-picture acquires the dimensions of the human figure. Another contrivance places objects which appear reversed in their natural position. In short, a solar microscope adapted to the upper part of the *camera* renders it capable of being employed in the open air.

M. POULEAU has invented a musical-instrument, which he calls the *orchestrino*, which professes to unite the brilliance and expression of the harpsichord and pianoforte with the softness of the human voice.

There are at present in Paris 455 book-sellers, 340 printers, 138 bookbinders, 41 stitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copper-plate printers, 49 print-sellers, and 71 old-book-shops; 240 sellers of lemonade, 200 keepers of cookshops, 630 wine merchants, 146 perfumers, 154 lottery-office-keepers, and 975 actors, actresses, singers, dancers, &c.

A recent census of the United States of North America makes their population amount to about 6,000,000; merchant-shipping, above 100,000 tons; the value of their yearly exports above 70,000,000 of dollars; and their public revenue 15,000,000 of dollars.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE** of EXPENCE,

## AGRICULTURE.

**G**EORGEICAL Essays, vol. 5, 6; by Dr. Hunter, of York; 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Complete Grazier; or Farmer and Cattle Dealer's Assistant; by a Lincolnshire Grazier; 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Views of Reading Abbey, with those of the Churches originally connected with it, in the County of Berks; together with some Monuments of antiquities, remaining in those Churches, containing thirty-three Engravings, with descriptions; 4to. 2l. 2s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Maria Antoinetta, Archduchess of Austria, Queen of France and Navarre, including several important Periods of the French Revolution, from its Origin to the 16th of October, 1793, the Day of her Majesty's barbarous Execution; by Joseph Weber, foster Brother of the unfortunate Queen; translated from the French, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. vol. 1. royal 8vo.

Memoirs of Charles Lee Lewes, containing Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical, of the English, Scottish, and Irish Stages, during a period of Forty Years; 4 vols. 16s. boards.

The Life of the late John Elwes, esq. corrected and enlarged with an Appendix entirely new; by Edward Topham, Esq. with a Head of the Author, and of Mr. Elwes; 4s. 6d. boards.

## COMMERCE.

Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation, with brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them; by David Macpherson; 4 vols. 4to. 8l. 8s. boards.

European Commerce, or new and secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser, and Ems; by J. Jepson Oddy; 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

## DIVINITY.

A Sermon on the Duty of the Relations of those who are in dangerous Illness, and the Hazard of hasty Interments; preached at Lancaster, July 17, 1805.

Practical Essays on Select Parts of the Liturgy of the Church of England; by the Rev. T. Biddulph, A. M. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s. boards.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 132.

The Clergyman's Assistant in the Discharge of Parochial Duties, especially those of a Private Nature; by the Rev. J. Robinson, M. A. 8vo. 5s. boards.

Occasional Discourses on various Subjects, with copious Annotations; by Richard Munkhouse, D. D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds.

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Remarks on the Duties of the Clerical Profession, with respect to the Cultivation of Learning; in a Charge delivered at St. Alban's, June 10, 1805; by J. Holden Pott, A. M. Preb. of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of St. Albans. 2s.

Sermons sur les Points les plus Importants de la Doctrine Evangelique, par Rev. E. Gilbert de Guernesey; 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

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The Old Testament Illustrated, being Explications of Remarkable Facts and Passages in the Jewish Scriptures, which have been objected to by Unbelievers, in a Series of Lectures to Young Persons; by Samuel Parker, 12mo. 6s.

A Second Warning to Christian Professors, occasioned by some Passages in the First, containing Injurious Reflections on Protestant Dissenters; in Five Letters to the Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M. 1s.

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Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire; of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in India, from the Year 1659; Origin of the English Establishment, and of the Company's Trade at Broach and Surat, and a General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan; by Robert Orme, Esq. F. A. S. 4to. 1l. 8s.

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## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

*A Series of Views, interior and exterior of the Collegiate Chapel of St. George, at Windsor; with illustrative Plates, explanatory of its Architecture and Ornaments, and accompanied by a concise Account, Historical and Descriptive. The Prints designed and etched by Nash, and engraved by G. Lewis. Published by F. Nash, No. 6, Asylum Buildings, Westminster road. Price, 4s. 4s.*

SINCE the reign of Charles II. (when the devastations this venerable pile had suffered from the republicans was completely repaired) the additions made to the chapel of St. George, were but inconsiderable until the year 1774. when the various remnants of ancient stained glass, which were dispersed through different parts of the chapel, were collected together and placed in the great west window. Farther alterations, repairs, and renewals of decayed parts with artificial stone, were made in the year 1777-8, and occasionally continued; and finished in the year 1791. The whole expence of these repairs and alterations, we are told amounted to more than twenty thousand pounds, fifteen of which were subscribed by his present majesty and several knights of the garter; and the remaining five thousand, by the Dean and Chapter, who now allow a sum of money annually, for the repairs of the outside.

When we contemplate the stupendous remains of some of our ancient edifices, and see the ravages that have been made in them, and both by the fury of religious reformation, and the blind zeal and bigotry of puritanical enthusiasm, and reflect upon the inevitable, though almost imperceptible decay produced by time; we feel gratified by any memorial that will preserve and keep alive the remembrance that such things were; nor should we be displeased that they were sometimes resorted to, as models for building places of worship in our own times, for they are certainly calculated to inspire devotion, and impress the mind with reverential awe. It has been said that were a native of Japan led into a Gothic cathedral, his first enquiry would be, 'What is the religion of the people of this country?' If he were taken into a church built according to the rules of Vitruvius, he would ask, 'Who was the builder of the edifice?' But to return to the volume and the prints.

This great work (for so it may be deno-

minated in more senses than one) is got up in a showy and respectable style: the paper is of a tremendous size, the type large, clear and handsome, and the prints of a description that gives on the whole a good idea of the building.

The first is a south west view, with Windsor-castle in the distance. The next is the tomb-house, and a south-east view. That which follows is an upright print, with a north-east view, tinted by J. Seakes. The fourth represents the west front. The two that succeed, are delineations of the interior of the chapel. These, as well as those which precede them, have a picturesque and good effect; though after all, this fashionable, and pretty style of engraving, is too trim, and *smug upon the mart*, for the representation of an ancient cathedral. It will not bear a comparison with Hollar's engraving of the cathedral at Antwerp.

The views are however very superior to many which we have seen within these few years; some of which bear no more semblance to the places they are said to be delineations of, than the Chinese, Gothic, ancient, modern, old, new, ruins, erected as a terminus in a citizen's villa, by the side of a dusty road, do to Yorkminster, or Westminster-abbey.

In the three plates with which this work is concluded, we have the arch of the window of the choir; front of the base of the columns and specimens of the grotesque ornaments on the outside of the chapel, engraven in a very neat, elegant and appropriate style.

*A Portrait of Sir William Sidney Smith. Engraved from a Portrait painted by Robert Ker Porter, and engraved and published by A. Cardon, No. 31, Clifftone-street, Fitzroy-square.*

This is a very characteristic and animated portrait; and beneath the head is a most spirited and brilliant little delineation of *The Siege of Acre*; engraved from Mr. Porter's picture, by J. Mitau. In this terrific and busy scene, there are an immense number of figures, in great variety of action, extremely correctly represented, and forcibly brought forward. The towers, &c. are very well delineated, and make an admirable back-ground to the group engaged in the battle, but the general effect would have been better if the

the sky had been engraved in a lighter style. The whole together, makes a very pleasing print.

*A pair of Prints, representing Infantine Amusements. Painted by A. W. Devis, and engraved by Anthony Cardon.*

In the first of these we have two children playing with a parrot and a young bird; the parrot, vase, and carved lion's head, rather predominate. The companion print is better; it is denominated *The Rival Faucourites*, and represents a little boy playing with a French lap-dog, and a little girl playing with a cat. The animals are spirited and well drawn, but the children are rather heavy.

*The European Factories at Canton, in China, drawn, engraved and published by William Daniell, and dedicated to J. Woolnotb, Esq.*

This is a very beautiful and interesting print, by an artist from whose previous engravings we have more than once derived some entertainment, and obtained some information, relative to objects little known to the public before their publication.

*The Reapers. Richard Westall, Esq. R. A. delin. R. M. Meadows, sculpt.*

This is intended as a companion to the *Storm in Harvest*, a print which was published some years ago. It is a very beautiful design, and finely engraved in the chalk manner; but does not give a just idea of the funny effect of the original; which by the way is become a very common error among our modern engravers.

The following are just published by Mr. Ackerman in the Strand.

*No. 1, of a Drawing-book of Cattle (in imitation of black chalk.)*

“ The goat, that browsing on the craggy rock,  
Stands fearless, while beneath, a harmless flock  
Of timid sheep nibble the tender grass;  
The bleating lamb; the long-eared stubborn ass;  
The ox, and lordly bull, not prone to yield;  
The lowing herds that crop the verdant field,  
From simple nature drawn, are here portrayed,  
And may the scholar in his studies aid.”

These lines, which in a degree enumerate the animals delineated in the drawing-book, are engraved on the introductory plate. Such a work as this has been

hitherto a desideratum in the arts; for, though we have numerous publications with the rudiments of trees, of landscapes, &c. &c. strange as it may appear, we have scarcely one, distinctly treating of those domestic animals that daily come under our observation. From these circumstances it was thought that a drawing-book of this description would be peculiarly acceptable, and as it may come into the hands of many who have been little conversant with a pencil, the first number, which contains seven plates, comprises delineations of separate parts, and outlines, as well as finished heads of some of the animals. Mr. V. Huet, who designed and engraved the plates, is a miniature painter of acknowledged abilities. This is his first essay in engraving, and displays powers that do him great credit indeed; for the animals are not only correct, but in a peculiar degree characteristic. We mean not only individually, but nationally; for a national character they certainly ought to have, though we have too often seen English landscapes with Cuyp's cows, and Berghem's sheep. The engravings are admirable imitations of chalk, which taken in all its points, is, perhaps, the best style in which a young practitioner can be initiated, as it leads to a facility in other branches of the arts; and gives a good effect to his early productions.

*No. II. of Chalk Heads, in imitation of drawings, containing Ophelia, Inuitana, Iris, and Niobe. Designed by J. Agar, and engraved by T. Nugent. Price, 10s. No. III, is announced for speedy publication.*

These, like the preceding number are in the antique guto, as large as life, printed on a light brown drawing-paper, which has a very happy effect. They are very well calculated for the improvement of those who are learning to draw.

*A Pair of Vignette Prints, representing the Finding of Moses; and Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter. Uwin del. Gar. sculpt.*

These little stories are told in a pleasing and picturesque style, and extremely neatly engraved in the dotted manner.

We noticed in our last Retrospect that *The British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts*, had purchased the Shakespeare Gallery, in Pall-mall. We have been told, that since that time they have made an agreement with some of the inhabitants of the houses behind the gallery,

lery, by which they will have liberty to make windows in the back-front of the ground-floor ware-house, now so inconveniently dark; and that they also have it in contemplation, to purchase some of the houses at the back of the gallery, &c. by which they will be enabled to enlarge the premises, and render them much more

extensive and convenient for the purposes to which they are to be appropriated.

Mr. Holloway's engravings from the Cartoons, now at Hampton-court, are in a forward state; one of them will be published in the course of this year; much is done to two of the others, and a fourth is begun.

## NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

*Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed in the present Session of Parliament, 45 Geo. III.*

“An Act to enable the East India Company to appoint the Commander in Chief on the Bengal Establishment to be a Member of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, notwithstanding the office of Governor General of Fort William, and the office of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India being vested in the same Person. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 36.” (Passed 10th April, 1805.)

**T**HE court of directors may appoint the commander of the forces of the Company on the Bengal establishment to be a member of the council of Fort William, notwithstanding the office of governor general and commander in chief be vested in the same person.

And such commander shall have rank at the board next to the governor general, but shall not succeed to the government in case of vacancy, unless provisionally appointed to supply the same.

But such commander so appointed a member of the council shall be subject to recall.

*The next Act which the Conductors have to notice under this article is a very important one, springing out of the present laudable spirit of enquiry into public abuses: it is as follows:*

“An Act to appoint Commissioners to enquire and examine into the Public Expenditure, and the Conduct of Public Business, in the Military Departments therein mentioned; and to report such Observations as shall occur to them for correcting or preventing any Abuses and Irregularities, and for the better conducting and managing the Business of the said Departments; to continue in Force for Two Years, and from thence until the Expiration of Six Weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament. 45 Geo. iii. cap. 47.” (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Majr General Hilbrand Oakes,  
Colonel Frederick Beckwith, Lieutenant

Colonel John Drinkwater, Samuel Compton Cox, Esq. Giles Templeman, Esq. Henry Peters, Esq. and Charles Bosanquet, Esq. are appointed commissioners for carrying into execution the purposes of the act, and to investigate how far the regulations recommended by the commissioners appointed to examine and state the public accounts and other matters relating thereto, and by the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed in 1797, to examine into the public expenditure, have been carried into execution; and whether any other regulations may conduce to the public benefit; and such commissioners shall report upon and state the same to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

Such commissioners shall also examine into the public expenditure and conduct of public business in the several offices herein-after mentioned; viz. in the office of ordnance; the office of the secretary at war, including the mode of issuing subsistence, cloathing, and all other necessaries and allowances to his Majesty's forces; and in the offices of adjutant, quartermaster, and barrackmaster general; and in the office of the commissariat; and in the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and the Royal Military College, and the Royal Military Asylum, and the medical department; and also what balances are still remaining in the hands of any public accountants in any of the said departments, and whether any and what abuses or irregularities exist, and in any such cases as appear to them to require it, whether any or what abuses or irregularities have existed in any of such offices, or have been practised or committed by any person that now are or have been concerned in the said offices, and shall report the same to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, and also report on the most effectual means of remedying



medying the same; and generally shall report on the state and management of the said offices, and suggest any such regulations for the better carrying on the public service therein as may appear to them conducive to the public interest; and they shall also enquire into and state any delays that have arisen in the examining and auditing the public expenditure, and into the mode of conducting public business in the office, and suggest any regulations that may appear to them most effectual for ensuring a regular auditing of all public accounts in future.

But the commissioners are not compelled to enquire into abuses that no longer exist.

Commissioners are also to report on the means of preventing abuses and frauds in expenditure of public money in the West Indies.

The commissioners are to meet where convenient, and to send precepts for persons, papers, and records.

And the commissioners are to examine on oath.

And if any persons summoned to appear before the said commissioners, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or to produce any accounts, books, papers, writings, or records, or shall refuse to be sworn, or to affirm, on any question, the said commissioners are to issue their warrant, for taking and apprehending such person, and committing him to such prison, as the commissioners shall think fit, there to remain without bail, until he shall submit to be examined.

But no person shall be compellable to answer any question, or to produce any account, book, paper, or writing, which may criminate, or tend to criminate such person, or to expose such person to any pains or penalties.

A writ of habeas corpus may be awarded for bringing persons in custody in England before the commissioners to be examined.

Persons giving false evidence are to be punished for perjury.

And no commissioner is to hold any civil office of profit during his Majesty's pleasure.

This act shall continue in force for the space of two years, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

The above are the most material clauses in the act; and it is expected that its operation will ultimately effect a complete reform of the widely extended abuses which are now known to prevail in the se-

veral departments to which the commissioners are to direct their enquiries.

The next act, which relates to the management and collection of the old and new duties on property, is too long to be noticed in detail in this Magazine; it consists of 113 pages in folio, and besides, a large schedule contains 227 clauses. Its title is as follows, viz.

“An Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of his present Majesty, for granting a Contribution on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, and to consolidate and render more effectual the Provisions for collecting the said Duties. 45 Geo. iii, cap. 49.” (Passed 5th June, 1805.)

Although from the extreme length of this Act it is not our intention to enter into a minute abstract of its several clauses, yet there is one, which from its extraordinary inquisitorial character, appears to us to be so extremely partial and unjust (by reason of its operation being confined to one class of the community only) that it is impossible to pass it over without notice.

The 187th clause of this Act (the section here alluded to) is to the following effect.

[Where the income returned shall be under sixty pounds, and shall arise as hereinafter described, the exemption in respect thereof shall be granted according to the following rules:

Whenever the assessors shall have received any declaration of claim to any exemption, wherein the income shall wholly arise from profits within the same parish as less than sixty pounds per annum, they shall deliver the same, if in England, to the churchwardens and overseers, and if in Scotland, to one of the elders of the said parish, and such churchwarden or overseer and elder respectively shall forthwith call a vestry or meeting of the principal inhabitants to inquire into the truth of such declarations on their oaths (which oaths the said churchwarden or overseer and elder is required to administer to not in any case exceeding seven) diligently to inquire and make true presentments of the amount of income of the respective claimants; and the said churchwarden or overseer and elder may examine such claimants, and may require the attendance of any competent persons to give evidence, and may examine such persons touching the income of such claimants, and after such inquiry the jury shall ascertain by their verdict, or the verdict of the major part of them, the full amount

amount of the annual profits of every such claimant; and by their verdict in writing shall return under their hands the several amounts to the assessors, as also the several amounts of any interest or other annual payment to which such claimants are liable, who shall deliver the same to the commissioners for general purposes of the same district; but the said commissioners, before the allowance of such claims, shall examine the assessors, who shall attend the commissioners for that purpose at such time and place as they shall appoint, touching the inquiry and return so made; and if the said commissioners shall be satisfied with the returns so made, they shall cause the estimates to be entered in their books as returned in such verdict, and make an assessment thereon at the rate prescribed in the said recited duties and this act, and afterwards grant such exemptions or allowances as they may grant under this act, on the amount of each person's income returned in such verdict; but in case the said commissioners shall be dissatisfied with any return by such verdict, they shall hear and determine the merits of such claims as an appeal, of which the party shall have due notice: and whenever the vestry, or substantial inhabitants, shall be so numerous as to require the selection of seven persons to be summoned to the meeting for the purpose of such inquiry, such selection shall be made at the discretion of the commissioners for general purposes acting for the district, and the expediency of such selection shall be determined by them in every case, of which they shall give notice to the officiating minister; and none other of the vestry, or of the inhabitants of such parish, shall be sworn upon such inquiry.]

If such an inquisitorial power is necessary to be granted to a vestry (not at all times composed of the most liberal and enlightened persons) for the purpose of protecting government against fraudulent returns from those who may claim exemptions on the ground of their income being under sixty pounds per annum, we confess we see no reason why such a parochial scrutiny should not extend to the higher orders of society, whose notorious evasions must be more prejudicial to the revenue. Upon the whole it is obviously partial and unjust to subject the returns of the industrious and humble part of the community to a scrupulous investigation in vestry (which is too frequently composed of ignorant persons and mere jacks in office) while the higher orders in society are free from a similar enquiry.

It is also proper to observe that, although under this act all incomes of less amount than sixty pounds per annum are not liable to duty, and those of sixty pounds per annum, and under one hundred and fifty pounds, are only chargeable at an abated rate; yet few persons know how to proceed under the act to obtain those exemptions, or abatements; for all specific property is chargeable by the commissioners of the district where it lies, and must be levied within the district, unless the party proceeds according to the strict directions of the act.

Thus persons possessing only a small freehold or income, amounting to sixty pounds per annum, in respect of which they are wholly exempt, or possessed of an income of sixty pounds and under one hundred and fifty pounds, for which they are only to be charged at an abated rate must inevitably pay in the same proportion as others whose incomes exceed one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, viz. as persons at the rate of 6l. 5s. per cent. unless they actually proceed to obtain relief from the charge in the manner directed by the act.

The same course is to be observed for claiming abatement in respect of children must also be observed, viz.

Every person claiming any such exemptions or allowances as aforesaid must deliver a declaration thereof to the assessors of the parish where he resides, and state the specific sources of his income, and if the surveyors do not object thereto within forty days, the commissioners are to grant such exemptions or allowances; but if the surveyors object, the party must proceed before the commissioners by appeal, 183.

And every such claim must be made to the commissioners of the district where the claimant resides, 184.

*And where the income shall arise from property or profits arising wholly in the same parish where the claimant shall reside, the commissioners shall cause an entry thereof to be made in their books, which will be a discharge from payment. 187.*

*But where the income is on property or profits arising in different parishes or places, under different districts of commissioners, then the commissioners by whom the claim shall have been allowed shall grant a certificate of the allowance, all which certificates may be delivered by the party to the collectors of the parish where the property lies or is charged, which certificates are to be received as cash by the collectors.*

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*An Anthem and two Voluntaries for the Organ and Piano-forte, with a Selection of thirty-eight favourite Psalm Tunes, amongst which are several never before published. The whole inscribed to the Rev. Feigus Graham, A. M. By William Howgill, Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.*

THIS volume of sacred music will be found to form a good organist's companion. The anthem, though not without some traits of disuse in this species of composition, possesses many points that entitle it to our commendation; and the voluntaries are calculated both to please the ear and shew the performer to advantage. Of the psalm tunes, those which were already known to the public are selected with taste, and those which come from the pen of Mr. Howgill exhibit considerable talent for the production of that familiar kind of church music.

*A Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte, two Waltzes, an Air with Variations, two Grand Marches, four Dances, and the favourite Scotch Air of Duncan Gray, with eighteen Variations. Dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Augusta Viscountess Lowther; by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 10s. 6d.*

In the sonata (the first piece in this collection) are introduced the "Blue Bell of Scotland," "Spanish Guittar," an Irish air in Harlequin Amulet, "Away with Melancholy," and "Viva Tutti," all with variations which do credit to Mr. Howgill's fancy, while many of the passages in the original part of the composition are masterly and striking. The marches are boldly conceived, the dances are sprightly, and the variations to "Duncan Gray" are tasteful and pleasing. Taken in the aggregate, this publication, we must say, is calculated to increase Mr. Howgill's professional reputation, and we hope its sale will be such as to well reward his ingenious labours.

*Tento One; or Lino's Dance, a Sonata for the Grand Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Joseph Huddart, Esq. by William Howgill, of Whitehaven. 1s. 6d.*

The circumstances Mr. Howgill has taken up for musical imitation in this sonata are those of the "exertion to get into battle," the "general attack," the "French Admiral's ship damaged," the "cries of the wounded," the "pursuit of the Admiral's ship by Captain Dance," the "re-

mainder of the French Squadron stealing away," and "the loss of the Admiral's ship." So far as these particulars are capable of the imitation intended, the composer has acquitted himself much to the credit of his judgment: the circumstances and situations here selected do not, perhaps, properly speaking, come within the province of musical delineation; but fashion is powerfully on the side of Mr. Howgill, and if he errs in his choice, the practice of some of the most respectable modern composers will keep him in countenance.

*"Anna, thou my first and only chosen;" a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Watler, at several private Concerts. The Words by Robert Burnes; the Music by J. Watler. 1s.*

The melody of this little song is smooth, tender, and expressive. The ideas are obvious, yet it connected as to produce a general novelty of effect; and had the excellent author lived to hear the notes here given to his words, he would, we will venture to say, have declared them to express the sentiments that gave them birth.

*A Grand March for the Piano-forte or Harp; composed, and dedicated to Miss H. Thornton, by G. E. Griffin. 2s.*

This march is conceived with considerable boldness; and though not marked by any particular originality of idea, produces an effect honourable to Mr. Griffin's abilities. The concluding movement is animated and striking in its subject, and exhibits a pleasing series of well-connected passages.

*A Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Misses Elizabeth Sarah, and Sarah Elizabeth Barber, by T. Latour. 3s.*

The easy and familiar style of this duet will recommend it to the notice of all young practitioners. The passages, while they are well disposed for the hand, are pleasingly fancied, and the combined effect of the two parts is such as to challenge the approbation of hearers of taste.

*"Love at Sight;" written by Mr. Breach. The Music composed and dedicated to Mrs. Green, by John Jay. 1s. 6d.*

The simple, easy style of this melody will please most lovers of ballad music.

The ideas are throughout such as the words might naturally suggest, and say much in favour of Mr. Jay's judgment as a vocal composer.

"I love you; by Heaven, to Madness!" a Song sung by Mr. Brabam, in *Inkle and Yarico*, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Altered from the favourite Ballad of "Little Sinner's in Love; by M. G. Lewis, Esq. 1s. 6d.

The beautiful and emphatical simplicity of this little air will not fail to please all who delight in the melody of the heart. The words are sweetly tender and highly poetical, and the music is such, in every respect, as those words might be expected to inspire in a composer of taste and sensibility.

"Adieu, my Clementina!" written on the much-lamented Duke D'Engbien, by J. Rannic. The Music composed by J. Davy. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Davy has set these affecting words to a melody perfectly analogous to this melancholy subject. With little apparent effort, great effect is produced; which is one of the first characteristics of good composition. Only a composer of feeling and judgment could have done equal jus-

tice to this interesting little offspring of Mr. Rannic's muse.

*The New-Rigg'd Ship, a favourite Dance, with Variations for the Piano-forte; by Mr. Latour. 1s.*

Mr. Latour has added five variations to their melody, the last of which is a *la militaire*. The whole forms an excellent little exercise for those who have made a moderate progress on the piano-forte, and will be found as pleasing as improving.

*The Installation; or a Trip to Windsor; a favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. 1s.*

We are so pleased with the arrangement of this air, as to wish we knew to whom our praise is due. The matter, be who he may, has displayed much taste and good management, and has proved himself well qualified for higher efforts.

*Six favourite Quick-Steps, composed for the Loyal Nottingham Volunteers; adapted for the Piano-forte. 1s.*

These are pleasing trifles, and will be found highly eligible as exercises for beginners on the instrument for which they are here arranged.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**ARNEY** Robert, Ashby de la Zouch, dealer. (Smith, Ashby de la Zouch, and Price, Brown, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn)

**Badderley** John, Wolverhampton, druggist. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)

**Blunt** John, and Robert Scollzy, Coal Exchange, coal factors. (Aliau, Fenchurch street)

**Beck** Anthony, Oxford street, fadler. (Becket, Clement's Inn)

**Bennell** John, Gouldstone square, builder. (Stratton, Shore ditch)

**Barrow** Edward Nathaniel, Leadenhall street, baker. (Taylor, Old street road)

**Canning** Edward, jun. Henley in Arden, thread maker. (Carter, staples Inn)

**Copp** John, and Robert Walker, Stratford, calico printers. (Roach, Nicholas lane)

**Morgan** George, Upper Grosvenor place, victualler. (Crossfield and Moore, Salisbury street)

**Dawson** James, Cophall buildings, warehousman. (Hurd, Temple)

**Dimond** James Ford, Dean street, Westminster, perfumer. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple)

**Feltham** Samuel, New Sarum, taylor. (Wegener and West, Red lion street, Wapping)

**Fletcher** George, Worktop, dealer. (Berry, Walbrook)

**Freeman** Thomas, St. Martin's le Grand, wine merchant. (Marrow, Threadneedle street)

**Goody** Peter, Rushton, cotton spinner. (Wadsworth, Macclesfield)

**Graham** John Kelly, Fowey, merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn)

**Hall** Thomas, Frome, clothier. (Ellis, Hatton garden)

**Hill** John, Towcester, grocer. (Faulkes and Longdill, Gray's Inn)

**Wood** William Markham, cotton spinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Leppury

Hitchcock James, Oxford street, picture dealer.

**Hennell** John, Greenwich, cord dealer. (Flexney, Chancery lane)

**Mindle** Thomas, Pancras place, bricklayer. (Taylor, Tuoke's court)

**Himsworth** William, Walton, corn dealer. (Batty, Chancery lane)

**Herbert** Thomas, Dowgate hill, merchant. (Jacksons, Walbrook)

**Hubberty** John Lodge, barrister at law and cotton spinner. (Cooper and Lowe, Chancery lane)

**Hughes** William, Cross court, Long acre, money scrivener. (Burdon, St. Andrew's court)

**Johanson** William, Edgware road, collar maker. (Impey and Wightman, Temple)

**Jackin** William, Manchester, hat lining cutter. (Duckworth and Chippindall, Manchester)

**Johnston** Coulson, Knightsbridge, stable keeper. (Minshall and Veal, Millbank street, Westminster)

**Jones** Robert Scatchard, Mark lane, corn dealer. (Adams, Old Jewry)

**Ludlam** Joseph, Stoke Bruern, victualler. (Meyrick and Broderip, Red Lion square)

**Lovelock** Charles, Durham street, dealer in wine. (Williams and Sherwood)

**Larkin** Edmund, Shefford, shopkeeper. (Hurd, Temple)

**Leakin** John, Worcester street, Southwark, millwright. (Smith, Adelphi)

**Mence** Richard MUGG, Worcester, money scrivener. (Price, Lincoln's Inn)

**Mac Caus** William, Blackwall, victualler. (Rutherford, Bartholomew close)

**Moule** John, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride court)

**Mogridge** Anna, Crounour street, milliner, &c. (Wells, Spitafields)

**Newall** John, Bristol, merchant. (James, Gray's Inn square)

**Ogden** Ralph, Bottany, cotton spinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)

**Rennell** William, jun. Totness, mercer. (Alexander, Bedford row

Richardby

- Richardy James, jun. Durham, Joiner. (Pringle and Wasborough, Greville street)
- Robertson David, Bishopgate without, taylor. (Beaurain, Union street)
- Rolfe Joseph, Bream's buildings, timber merchant. (Altingham, St. John's square)
- Richards Joseph, Rotherhithe, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
- Starr John, Worcester, brandy merchant. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
- Stone William, Southwark, hop merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick square)
- Sizeland John, Wimpole street, Taylor. (Smith, Adelphi)
- Smithson Richard, Hull, innkeeper. (Ritton, Hull)
- Smith William, Basing lane, warehouseman. (Rutherford, Bartholomew close)
- Scholefield John, Cateaton street, warehouseman. (Lamb, Alderigate street)
- Slater Thomas, Leicester, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch street buildings)
- Slaymaker John, Redcross street, tallow chandler. (Vincent and Uphone, Beauford street, Beauford square)
- Timms Samuel, Abbey de la Zouch, Miller. (Price, Browne, and Bevan, Lincoln's Inn)
- Thomas James, Lightpile, and Anthony Bond, Stanley's End, clothier's. (Croome, Stroud, and Vizard, Gray's Inn)
- Wood Joseph, Bromley, cotton spinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)
- Wardell Thomas, Darlington, innkeeper. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn)
- Wing William, Stamford, victualler. (Redifer, Stamford)
- Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thodry, Poultry, Scotch factors. (Collins, Spital square)
- Whitnall William, Milton, miller. (Hinde and Brace, Temple)

### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Alderson Christopher, Beccles, grocer, August 31
- Arney Elliot, Liverpool, dealer, September 10, final
- Aris Joseph, and William Taylor, Oxford, corn dealers, September 3
- Barr John, Wantage, money scrivener, August 17
- Beaver William, and John Jones, Bradford, clothiers, September 4
- Barker Thomas, Brickwall, victualler, August 28, final
- Bigwood John, Basinghall street, warehouseman, October 19
- Baker Thomas, and John Shorland, Exeter, woollen drapers, August 31, final
- Bartlett Robert, Streiton, timber merchant, September 21, final
- Carpenter John, Thetford, dealer, August 30, final
- Cox Daniel, sen, and Daniel Cox, jun. Mark lane, brandy merchants, August 17
- Cory George, Great Yarmouth, upholder, August 10, final
- Charles James, and Thomas Loft, Friday street, warehousemen, August 21, final
- Curtis James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, August 28
- Chivers William, Newgate street, dealer, August 28, final
- Chaddock James, and Randle Keay, Wigan, potters, August 21
- Cook Carter, Great New street, tallow chandler, November 5
- Cox John, Leighton Buzzard, corn merchant, August 27
- Carr Benjamin, Heckmondwicke, dealer, September 14, final
- Coulson Thomas, Fenchurch street, cheesemonger, September 3
- Day Edward, Collingbourne, farmer, August 21
- Dike George, Abingdon street, bootmaker, August 21
- Deaton George, Kingston upon Hull, dealers, September 16
- Dauncey William, Windsor, apothecary, September 23
- Egner Charles, Hull, woollen draper, August 23
- Ellis Nathaniel, Hinckley, hoiser, August 27
- Faulkner John, Macclesfield, druggist, September 16, final
- Gowland George, Chandos street, merchant, August 14
- Gregory Adam, Tavistock street, taylor, August 21
- Gardner Franklin, Bedford, dealer, October 22
- Geary Thomas, Aulston fraars, merchant, September 17
- Gell William Salisbury, Saint Ives, dealer, September 24, final
- Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, July 27
- Houldworth Abraham, and Henry Grovenor, Basinghall street
- Holden William, Lincoln, coal merchant, August 29
- Harrison Thomas, and John Brackley Pritchard, Liverpool, dealers, August 27, final
- Harris James, Exeter, coachmaker, August 17, final
- Hill Stephen, Bishopgate street, oil and colourman, August 28
- Hardman Joseph, Manchester, merchant, August 22
- Heketh William, Thomas and Henry, Chester, bankers, August 27
- Heketh William, Thomas and Henry, Chester, bankers, September 17
- Horsman Edward, and John Horsman, Chipping Campden, bankers, September 9
- Houlding John, and James William Sowerby, Liverpool, merchants, September 18
- Irvin Thomas, and James Holden, Halifax, dyers, August 30, final
- Jones William, Gloucester, dealer, October 3, final
- Jones Samuel, John Millum, and Samuel Howard, Bradford, clothiers, September 4, final
- Lichigarsy Samuel, and Matthew Dunsford, Basinghall street, merchants, joint estate September 27, separate estate September 28
- Lowman John, Whitchurch, coachmaster, August 19, final
- Lof George, William Lof, and John Robison, Newcastle, ironmongers, August 21
- Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boydson, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final
- Marion Samuel, St. Alban's, corn dealer, November 2
- Merson Edward, Elmstree, mercer, August 17
- Mellor Joseph, and George Pratt, Leek, dealers, August 17, final
- Medway John, Rawson, dealer, September 9
- Mozley, Morris Lewin, Liverpool, dealer, October 29
- Morris George, Moorfields, leatherfeller, December 2
- Peck Anthony, Gravesham, builder, August 17
- Platt George, Saddleworth, clothier, August 14
- Pullin Henry, and Thomas Roberts, Exeter, coal merchants, August 2
- Pregrave Edward, Spalding, merchant, August 31
- Pickman William, Great Newport street, watchmaker, August 21
- Pitts William, Bolton, dealer, August 29, final
- Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, September 13, final
- Priestley John, Fieldhead, John Priestley the younger and Amelia Priestley, Upper Clapton, and Joseph Priestley, Great St. Helen's, merchants, September 12
- Rofe Charles, Westminster, cheesemonger, August 21
- Roby Samuel, and Edward Roby, Wood street, hofiers, September 14
- Ranfon Libbeus, Charing cross, tavern keeper, November 12
- Robinson William, Richard Freebone Paris, and Dinah Squires, King street, Seven Dials, bakers, October 22
- Rowland Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Cogleihall, blanket weavers
- Ruber John, Reading, Berks, hoffer, September 23
- Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, July 27, final
- Scarfe, Robert King's Lynn, brewer, August 20
- Sizer John, Manningtree, shopkeeper, October 21, final
- Seddon George, Alderigate street, cabinet maker, October 26
- Stephenson Charles, Parliament street, stationer, September 21
- Smith Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, September 24
- Sayles Matthew, Joseph Hancock, and William Sayles, Sheffield, cutlers, September 6
- Stoney William, and John Smith, Leeds, grocers, September 9
- Townsend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, August 17
- Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, August 31
- Tyndale, William Rutins, woodcheifer, grocer, August 26, final
- Turner Joseph, Stockport, cotton spinner, September 30, final
- Varley Ingram, Wigan, shopkeeper, September 9
- Whitaker John, senior, and William Whitaker, Stockport, and John Whitaker, junior, Edgley, cotton manufacturers, August 5
- Walker Edmund, Kidderminster, grocer, August 21
- Weisthorpe Charles, Evesham, grocer, August 21
- Walley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, September 9
- Wingate Thomas, Lincoln, linen draper, August 29
- Writers Juno, Cornhill, mercer, August 31
- Whitworth James, Alford, brandy merchant, September 6
- Westoby Edward, Grimsby, shopkeeper, September 6
- Youard William, North Waltham, Currier, August 30
- Yarrol Thomas, Finsbury-place, taylor, August 27

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In August, 1805.

## BRITISH EMPIRE.

SINCE our last we have to record an advantage obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain by Admiral Sir Robert Calder, with an inferior force. The fleet under the British Admiral consisted of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter of eight guns, and a lugger of fourteen; but in the enemy's fleets were nineteen sail of the line, three fifty-gun ships, four frigates, and three smaller vessels, carrying each twenty-eight guns. For the account of the engagement, we shall give Sir Robert Calder's own letter, from the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Prince of Wales, July 23, 1805.

SIR,

Yesterday at noon, lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N. long. 11 deg. 17 min. W. I was favoured with a view of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain, consisting of twenty sail of the line, also three large ships, armed *en flûte*, of about 50 guns each, with five frigates and three brigs; the force under my direction at this time consisting of fifteen sail of the line, two frigates, a cutter, and a lugger; I immediately stood towards the enemy with the squadron, making the needful signals for battle in the closest order; and, on closing with them, I made the signal for attacking their centre. When I had reached their rear, I tacked the squadron in succession; this brought us close up under their lee; and when our headmost ships reached their centre the enemy were tacking in succession. This obliged me to make again the same manœuvre, by which I brought on an action which lasted upwards of four hours, when I found it necessary to bring to the squadron, to cover the two captured ships whose names are in the margin.\* I have to observe, the enemy had every advantage of wind and weather the whole day. The weather had been foggy, at times, a great part of the morning; and very soon after we had brought them to action, the fog was so very thick at intervals, that we could with great difficulty see the ship-a-head or a-stern of us. This rendered it impossible to take the advantages of the enemy by signals I could have wished to have done; had the weather been more favourable, I am led to believe the victory would have been more complete.

I have very great pleasure in saying, every ship was conducted in the most masterly style; and I beg leave here publicly to return every

Captain, Officer, and Man, whom I had the honour to command on that day, my most grateful thanks for their conspicuously gallant and very judicious good conduct.

The Hon. Captain Gardner, of the *Hero*, led the van squadron in a most masterly and officer-like manner, to whom I feel myself particularly indebted; as also to Captain Cuming, for his assistance during the action.

Inclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the different ships. If I may judge from the great slaughter on board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered greatly. They are now in flight to windward; and when I have secured the captured ships, and put the squadron to rights, I shall endeavour to avail myself of any opportunity that may offer to give you some further account of these Combined Squadrons.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. CALDER.

*Honourable Admiral Cornwallis.*

*List of Ships of the Squadron under the Orders of Vice Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart. on the 22d of July, 1805.*

*Hero*, Hon. A. H. Gardner—1 killed, 4 wounded.

*Ajax*, William Brown—2 killed, 16 wounded.

*Triumph*, Henry Inman—5 killed, 6 wounded.

*Barfleur*, George Martin—3 killed, 7 wounded.

*Agamemnon*, John Harvey—3 wounded.

*Windor Castle*, Charles Boyle—10 killed, 35 wounded.

*Defiance*, C. P. Durham—1 killed, 7 wounded.

Prince of Wales, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder and Captain W. Cuming—3 killed, 20 wounded.

*Repulse*, Hon. A. K. Legge—4 wounded.

*Raisonable*, Josias Rowley—1 killed, 1 wounded.

*Dragon*, Edward Griffiths—None.

*Glory*, Rear Admiral Sir Charles Stirling and Captain Samuel Warren—1 killed, 1 wounded.

*Warrior*, S. Hood Linzee—None.

*Thunderer*, W. Lechmere—7 killed, 11 wounded.

*Malta*, Edward Buller—5 killed, 40 wounded.

## FRIGATES.

*Egyptienne*, Hon. C. E. Fleming—No return.

*Syrius*, W. Prowse—2 killed, 3 wounded.

*Prisk* cutter, Lieutenant J. Nicolson—None.

*Nile* lugger, Lieutenant G. Fenne—None.

Total—41 killed, 158 wounded.

(Signed) R. CALDER.

\* *San Rafael*, 24 guns. *Firm*, 74 guns.

No accounts have been received respecting the loss on board the enemy's fleet, but it was probably very considerable, as in the *St. Rafael*, one of the captured ships, there were 300 killed and wounded.

From the latter part of Sir Robert Calder's letter, and from the assertions of Lieutenant Nicholson, who brought home the intelligence, the public were led to anticipate a second engagement, and a more decisive victory; but in this they have been strangely disappointed. On the 26th the enemy's fleet disappeared, and it is now known they first got into *Vigo*, and, after refitting, made for and obtained the port of *Ferrol*, where there are, at least, thirty-seven sail of the line, besides ships of inferior force. The following letter from Sir Robert Calder was inserted in the *London Gazette* of the 6th inst. without any comment:—

*Admiralty-Office, August 3, 1805.*

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Calder, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, to the Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, &c. dated on board His Majesty's ship the *Prince of Wales*, July 25, 1805.

SIR,

I am induced to send, by the *Windfor Castle*, a triplicate of my dispatch of the 23d instant. Owing to a very great omission of my Secretary, who, from indisposition, and an interlineation in my first letter, neglected to insert the name of Rear-Admiral Charles Stirling in my public thanks; I am therefore to request you will be pleased to cause the mistake to be corrected as early as possible. I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CALDER.

Admiral Cotton, with twenty sail of the line, is appointed to the blockade of *Ferrol*, and Sir Robert Calder is returning home.

The intelligence from the East Indies has been rather of a gloomy nature. The war with *Holkar* has not been finished, but has been carried on with considerable loss on our part. In our extracts from the *Calcutta Gazette* will be found a detail of the repulse of General Lord Lake, in five successive attacks upon the fort of *Bhurlpore*, the last and strongest hold of *Holkar*. It was assailed and defended with equal obstinacy, and though favourable terms were offered to the British army, it seems to have been the resolution of the Governor General and Lord Lake, to accept of nothing short of an absolute and unconditional surrender. Previously to these bloody combats, the *Rajah*, for the sake of peace, offered to pay the ex-

pences of the war, and made other concessions. These were refused, and the *Indian Prince* prepared to defend himself. No regular account has yet been published of our loss; but it is stated to have been not less than three thousand men killed and wounded, including more than a hundred officers.

This *Gazette* concludes with an account of the taking of the fort of *Bommon Gong*, by Captain *Hutchinson*, with little loss.

*Bhurlpore* is an important fortress, in one of the finest districts of *India*. The force with which Lord *Lake* sat down before the town did not exceed twelve thousand men, and the works were of so great an extent that he was not able to masque more than about a fourth part of them.—All the other parts of the garrison had communication with the open country, and the adherents of the *Rajah* are very brave and faithful. The General attacked the fortress at first under many disadvantages, being unprovided with mortars and a proper battering train. These deficiencies having been supplied, it was hoped that the resistance of *Holkar* could not be protracted much longer. The siege might be continued six weeks, after which the season would compel the besiegers to abandon it.

FRANCE, RUSSIA, &c.

The negotiations between the Emperor of *Russia* and *Bonaparte*, which at one period excited considerable expectation, as leading to a general pacification among the Powers of *Europe*, has been terminated, and *Baron Novosiltzoff*, the Minister appointed by *Russia* to this important office, delivered the following Manifesto upon his quitting *Berlin*.

*Note from his Excellency Baron Novosiltzoff, to his Excellency Baron Hardenberg, Minister of State.*

“When His Majesty the Emperor of all the *Russias*, in compliance with the wishes of His *Britannic Majesty*, had resolved to send the *Undersigned* to *Bonaparte*, to meet the pacific overtures which he had made to the *Court of London*, his *Russian Majesty* was guided by two sentiments and motives of equal force, with which you are acquainted, namely, his desire, on the one hand, to support a *Sovereign* who was ready to make exertions and sacrifices for the general tranquillity, and, on the other hand, to procure advantages to all the *States of Europe* from a pacific disposition, which, from the formal manner in which it was announced, must be considered as very sincere.

“The existing disagreement between *Rus-*  
sia

sia and France could have placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of a negotiation of peace by a Russian Minister; but his Imperial Majesty of Russia did not hesitate for a moment to pass over all personal displeasure, and all usual formalities.

"His Imperial Majesty of Russia availed himself of the mediation of His Prussian Majesty, when he requested passports for his Plenipotentiary. He declared, that he should only receive them on that particular condition, namely, that his Plenipotentiary should enter directly upon a negotiation with the Chief of the French Government, without acknowledging the new title which he had assumed; and that Bonaparte should give explicit assurances that he was still animated by the same wish for a general peace which he had appeared to shew in his Letter to His Britannic Majesty.

"This preliminary assurance was the more necessary, since Bonaparte had assumed the title of King of Italy immediately upon receipt of the Answer given by His Britannic Majesty to his Letter of the 1st of January; a title which in itself put a new obstacle in the way of the desired restoration of peace.

"After His Prussian Majesty had transmitted the positive Answer from the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, that it persevered in the intention sincerely to lend its hand to a pacific negotiation, His Imperial Majesty of Russia accepted the passports the more readily, because the French Government shewed so strong an inclination to transmit them.

"By a fresh aggression of the most solemn Treaties, the Union of the Ligurian Republic with France has been effected. This event of itself, the circumstances which have accompanied it, the formalities which have been employed to hasten the execution thereof, the moment which has been chosen to carry the same into execution, have, alas! formed an aggregate which must terminate the sacrifices which His Imperial Majesty of Russia would have made, at the pressing request of Great Britain, and in the hope of restoring the necessary tranquillity to Europe by the means of negotiation.

"Without doubt His Imperial Majesty of Russia would not have insisted so strenuously on the conditions fixed by him, if the French Government had fulfilled the hope that it would respect the first tie which holds society together, and which upholds the confidence of engagements between civilized nations; but it cannot possibly be believed, that Bonaparte, when he granted the passports, which were accompanied with the most pacific declarations, seriously intended to fulfil them; because during the time which would necessarily elapse between the granting of the passports and the arrival of the Under-signed at Paris, he took measures which, far from facilitating the restoration of peace,

were of such a nature, that they annihilated the very grounds of peace.

"The Under-signed, in recalling to the recollection of His Excellency Baron Hardenberg facts with which the Cabinet of His Prussian Majesty is very minutely acquainted, must, at the same time, inform him, that he has just now received from His Russian Majesty an Order dated the 9th (21st) June, to return the annexed passports immediately, and to request your Excellency to transmit the same to the French Government, with this present Declaration, since no use whatever can be made of them in the present state of affairs.

"The Under-signed avails himself of the opportunity to renew to His Excellency the assurance of his respect.

(Signed) "N. VON NOVOSILTZOFF.

"Berlin, 23d June, O. S.

(10th July) 1805."

This note was immediately transmitted by all the Foreign Ministers residing at Berlin to their respective Courts by express.

#### ANSWER TO M. NOVOSILTZOFF'S NOTE.

*From the Moniteur of July 24.*

BERLIN, JULY 15.—M. Novosiltzoff left this capital yesterday for St. Petersburg. He had a long conference with Mr. Jackson, the British Envoy at Berlin.

"The mission of that Russian Envoy was announced to all Europe several months before it commenced; and this was sufficient to render it abortive. It also became the subject of many discussions, calculations, and intrigues. After M. Novosiltzoff had been represented rather as a bearer of orders than as a negotiator, his mission was represented under another colour, to render it less hateful. He was to negotiate, they said, with none but the Emperor himself. They who propagated these idle reports, well knew that all demands of that nature, deviating from the regard due to a great Power, must on that very account frustrate a mission, the purport of which was not very evident; and what fully proves the uncertainty and obscurity of it is, that it was successively an object of orders and counter-orders. Now, every thing well considered, the counter-order which calls Novosiltzoff back to St. Petersburg, is probably more favourable for peace than the order by which he was sent to Paris.

"If the object of his mission was to allay the coolness existing between France and Russia, he would probably have succeeded. What, indeed, have France and Russia to do with each other? Independent of each other, they are unable to hurt, but all-powerful to do good to one another. If the Em-  
peror



peror of the French exerts great influence in Italy, the Emperor of Russia exerts a much greater influence on the Ottoman Porte and in Persia. The former has a limited influence, which does not extend beyond the discussions on the subject of her boundaries, and does not much increase her power: the latter, on the other hand, exerts her influence over two Powers of the first rank, which have long stood in the same political rank with France and Russia, and which rule over Arabia, the Caspian and the Black Seas. If the Russian Cabinet thinks it has a right to fix the just boundaries by which France is to be limited on all sides, then that Cabinet will undoubtedly allow the Emperor of the French to fix the boundary by which it is to be limited in its turn. When it views with Herschel's telescope from the terrace of the palace of the Tauride, what happens between the Emperor of the French and some tribes in the Apennines, it ought not to demand that the Emperor of the French should not see what becomes of the ancient and illustrious Empire of Solyma and of Persia; that he should not see that for ten years past the whole Caucasus had been united with Russia, at the solitary request of a few families of that country; that Wallachia and Moldavia are entirely dependent on Russia; that she has subjected to herself the mouths of the Phasis, and constructed forts there; that thereby obliging the Porte to suffer her conquests, she has procured great advantages to herself for pursuing her conquests into the centre of Persia.

"Is, then, the Emperor of the French lowered to that degree of weakness, that he must coolly listen to a Russian Commissary, calling him to an account for what he does in countries unknown to Russia, and with which she has no relation? that he must close his eyes from seeing, and refrain from answering, when Sultan Selim has less to say in Constantinople than a simple Envoy from St. Petersburg; when the Bosphorus is violated, and the consequences of the occupation of the Crimea, and of the mouths of the Phasis, are felt in full force; when the cries of the Seraglio, although fettered by fear, awaken all Europe; and, lastly, when there is not a Pacha in the Morea, not a Mussulman in Constantinople, but expects every morning to see a fleet from the Black Sea casting anchor at the foot of the Seraglio, and a Herald reading the Declaration of War; and to hear the report of muskets in the gardens of the Grand Signior?

"But if a Russian Commissary, coming to Paris to say, that a diminution of influence in Italy was demanded, should say, at the same time, that a guarantee shall be given for Persia and the Porte; that the Bosphorus shall no more be violated, but remain shut, according to the practice of all times, against the ships of all Powers; that the Treaty of 1798 shall not be renewed;

that the subjects of the Porte shall no longer navigate under Russian colours; that the regiments enlisted for the Russian service in Albania, at a great expence, shall be disbanded; that the ships in the Black Sea shall never be so numerous as to endanger the Porte of being menaced in her own capital, before the Powers of Europe can be informed of her danger; that the Phasis shall be evacuated, and the Caucasus restored to the Shah of Persia, and that tranquillity shall again be given to that vast Empire, after so many years of internal wars and calamities; then it would be easy to conceive what would be the effect of such language; and although we are not in the secret of the Cabinet of the Thuilleries, we dare say the Emperor of the French would be ready to meet so noble an agreement; he would listen, not to menaces, but to a desire to consolidate the independence of nations and the happiness of mankind. Whatever sacrifices he should make for the independence of the Porte and of Persia, he would still be a gainer; posterity, for which he labours, would acknowledge him its deliverer, and admire the acuteness of that reason, which made him discover beforehand that the Russians would be the oppressors of the whole world, even as they now oppress the North, and the establishment of that universal monarchy with which Europe has been so much frightened, and which has been so long held up to its view as the aim of the French Nation, which comprises every thing in itself, and can never be dangerous to the independence of other countries.

"If the Russian Plenipotentiary came with a Message from England, who is there but sees the difficulties, the unavoidable trouble, which new instructions, new pretensions of Russia would introduce? Of whatever nature the objects may be which divide England and France, those nations would then be obliged to expect the decision of their differences from a far distant country, to which the interest of both is so little known.

"When the Cabinet of London applauded the Mission of M. Novosiltzoff, it did so, because it hoped not only to bring over Russia, but also to draw in Austria and Prussia along with her; for it knows full well, that the concurrence of Russia alone will not allow it to think of the insane plans of partition which it has formed against France, and of which, in its madness, it never ceases to dream. If the English Government is desirous of peace, it will recollect, that it can only reply to a French Note by an English Note. These two languages are easily translated, and the intervention of another would only render the negotiation more intricate.

"Could M. Novosiltzoff himself be accurately acquainted with such knotty affairs? Did he know, that at the time of the Treaty of Amiens, the Empire of Mysore was not wholly united to the English possessions?

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That the Empire of the Mahrattas was annihilated? That England has doubled her power in India, and that no European ship can fail in those seas? Did he think that France would give up her commerce with India for ever? Did he also see, that that commerce alone was not the main point; that England has obtained that point which Catharine never would suffer, by her cannon at Copenhagen; that, what France never will allow, was obtained of Russia, by Nelson, in the Gulph of Finland; that since that Treaty, to contrary to the rights of which even the nations the least bold are jealous, various interpretations have been made of the right of blockade; that whole rivers have been blockaded; that Cadiz was blockaded, even when our squadrons were masters in the Streights; that Venice is blockaded, although no English has been seen there for six months past, and that no neutral vessel was seen there neither during six months; the effects of a strange connivance in other Powers? At Venice, Trieste, Lisbon, and in the northern ports, all shipments for Genoa were stopped from the moment that port was declared in a state of blockade.

“Did that Plenipotentiary come to say, that Russia had procured the liberty of the Indies, and of the European commerce in India; the recognition of the universal sovereignty of the seas; the renunciation of all the interpretations concerning the right of blockade, henceforth limited to countries attacked, or in danger of being taken, and (in the true sense of the word *blockade*) surrounded on all sides? Did he at the same time come to demand, that the Crown of Italy should be placed on another head, and to require the surrender of some parts of the territory on the other side of the Alps? If this was the case, he should have been welcome; he would have met with no obstacles, and his undertaking would have been crowned with success.

“But if he, approving what England does, recognizing her right to search all ships, to place whole kingdoms in a state of blockade, applauding the immense increase of her power in India, came to represent to France, that she ought to evacuate Parma and Genoa, and renounce the Crown of Italy; then it would appear that it was evidently intended to oppress France; then it would be France which they would wish to bring back to those times when Poland was partitioned without its own consent, when means were found to terrify a degenerate race, to deprive it of the consciousness of its worth, and even of the will of opposing the oppression. France has arms, courage, and armies; yea, of whatever nature the coalition shall be which the English Ministers may find means to form, France, though regretting the influence of English gold on the Continent, will dissolve the gordian-knot as

well as the two preceding. As often as they shall step in between both to reduce England within equitable and decent bounds, no sacrifice will be too hard for France; but if they will lay the whole weight upon her, she will see in those intentions nothing but hatred, envy, and insult; and one must be very ignorant in calculating the power and state of affairs, to hope to succeed always.

“Poland has been partitioned; France must have for it Belgium and the Banks of the Rhine. The Crimea has been occupied, the Caucasus, the Mouths of the Phasis, &c.; France must have a compensation in Europe; The principles of self-preservation require it.

“Is a General Congress of Europe wished for? Well. Let each Power place at the disposal of that Congress the conquests which she has made within the last fifty years; re-establish Poland, restore Venice to its Senate, Trinidad to Spain, Ceylon to Holland, and the Crimea to the Porte; withdraw a distance from the Phasis and the Bosphorus; give up Caucasus and Georgia; let the Porte, after so many disasters, take a little breath; let the dominion of the Mahratta, and the kingdom of Myfore, be re-established, or no longer remain the exclusive property of England—then shall France recede within her ancient boundaries, and in so doing, France assuredly will not be the greatest loser. Whence then this furious outcry, this summons to a crusade against a Power which for the last fifty years has derived less advantage than any other from the revolutions of States, and the changes which have taken place in every part of the globe, and which, uniformly victorious, has retained nothing of her conquests but what was necessary to form an equitable compensation?

“Europe had sustained several dreadful shocks; social order revived; the Peace of Amiens re-established the general system.—A feeble Ministry, an unexampled arrogance, have kindled the flames of war anew, and exposed the peace of all nations to a state of uncertainty. The Continental Prince who shall first join in this project of general subversion, who shall first give the signal for war, will be answerable for all the calamities which may ensue from it, and subject himself to the merited curse of the existing generation.

“It is the opinion of every intelligent person, that the result of a war on the Continent can have no other tendency than to increase the power of France. They are also persuaded that she will not always have the weakness, from a pure feeling of generosity, and the vain hope of promoting the happiness of mankind, and the peace of the whole world, to evacuate numerous and populous conquests.

“It is the fashion at present to inveigh against the ambition of France; had she, however, been disposed to retain the territories conquered by her arms, the half of Aus-

tria, the States of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, Switzerland, and Holland, would still have been subject to her dominion. The real boundaries of France are the Rhine and the Adige. Did not the French penetrate beyond the Adige and the Rhine? Were they prevented by force of arms from taking the Sulza and the Drave as their boundaries? Or did they not forego those boundaries from a generous moderation? It is in the natural course of things that men such as Woronzoff, Thugut, and Acton (to whom Europe gives little credit for capacity, while it ascribes to them hatred against every thing that is great and liberal, and who have sold their consciences for English gold), should exert all their influence to reproduce the calamities of war. The prosperity of nations has occasioned the loss or the diminution of their credit; and this, too, is fortunate for Princes. There are some who have ceased to reign in consequence of listening to their counsels.

"The calamities of a Continental war would fall neither upon Russia nor England, inasmuch as the scene of action would be in Germany or Italy. What interest then can the French, the Italians, and the Germans, take in the mediation of Powers which would employ the moment when they were engaged in the most sanguinary attacks on each other to accomplish the downfall of the Turkish and Persian Empires; the constant policy of the Northern States has been to provoke wars from which they themselves had nothing to dread. Thus it was that Catharine for several years permitted Austria and Prussia to carry on the war, still promising them assistance, which, however, could not prevent the French armies from appearing before the gates of Vienna. Thus it was that the late Emperor of Russia extended the calamities of war by furnishing Austria with auxiliaries, at a time when Austria would, without them, have acquired many advantages;—auxiliaries, however, who, upon the first reverse, trod back their steps, and in the middle of a campaign left their allies to sustain alone all the pressure of war, which they had promised to share in common with them.

"In a word, France and Russia can gain nothing by a misunderstanding; they can inflict on each other no injury by a war; and whatever may be the policy of either, there is nothing in which they can find so much advantage as in maintaining a good understanding with each other. We have already declared, and once more repeat it, that if Russia evacuates the Bosphorus, Caucasus, Phasis, Georgia, &c. France will accede to any arrangements which can be required with respect to Italy. But, unfortunately, it is too well known, that no one finds pleasure in sacrifices of this nature; and hence France must be allowed to indemnify herself so as to compensate for such advantages as are obtained by the other powers.

"As to England, the Treaty of Amiens is still in force. It was concluded after a deliberate and long investigation of the reciprocal interests of the two States; it was broken unexpectedly, and upon idle pretences. Re-establish that Treaty, and both States are at peace. But if England requires new conditions—if she wishes to enter into a discussion respecting the frontiers of France on the side of Italy—let her give to France a share of the Mahratta territory; let her, in short, adopt maxims consistent with the independence of the other Powers.

"But the English will perhaps say, 'It is better to sink than to consent that the flag shall protect the cargo—that a vessel, for whatever she contains, or whatever is done on board her, shall be accountable only to the Sovereign of the State to which she belongs—that the Indies shall cease to be our property, or that any other Power whatsoever shall have a right to share with us in our superiority in the Indies!'" Do not you then expect that France shall enter into discussions with you upon points which do not concern you, or do you consent to enter into discussions with her upon points which involve the sacred interests of all nations?—France duly appreciates the advantages of peace: but she will carry on the war as long as it shall be necessary towards maintaining the honour of her flag, and the preponderance which it has acquired; and until she has obtained the assurance, that in whatever quarter of the world a Frenchman may show himself, he shall not have occasion to blush in consequence of the insults and arrogant assumptions of the English."

At present there is every appearance of a Continental war, in which Russia and Austria will unite their respective forces against France. This may divert Bonaparte from the project of invading these kingdoms, for which great preparations have been made on the opposite coast.—Whatever opinions individuals may form respecting the threatened attack, there is no doubt that the Administration judge it wise and prudent to be provided against the blow. They have, in consequence, directed every volunteer-corps in the kingdom to be ready at a moment's warning to march towards the scene of action.

The following Circular Letter has been sent to the different volunteer-corps throughout the kingdom:

SIR,

August 8, 1805.

In consequence of intelligence received by Government of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to sail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French at Boulogne and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from His Royal

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Highness

Highness the Commander in Chief, to direct the General Officers, and Inspecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer Corps, to give notice to those Corps of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for service; and also to suspend all furloughs for working during the harvest till further orders.

I have the honour to be,  
Your most obedient and most humble  
servant, HARRINGTON,  
General Commanding the London  
District.

WEST INDIES.

The latest intelligence from this quarter

announces the fate of Dessalines, and that his troops have been driven from the Spanish part of St. Domingo. He has lost a very considerable part of his army, and much of that which remains with him cannot be depended upon.

The homeward-bound Barbadoes fleet has safely arrived; and it is with great regret that we are obliged to add, that the Combined Fleets, while in the West Indies, captured fourteen sail of Antigua merchantmen the day after they left the port.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,*

*From the 20th of July to the 20th of August.*

FERRIS.....	2
Cholera .....	1
Diarrhœa .....	17
Rheumatismus.....	3
Phthisis .....	8
Catarrhus .....	8
Dyspnœa et Tapis.....	13
Dyspepsia .....	12
Hypochondriasis .....	9
Epilepsia .....	1
Amenorrhœa .....	14
Cephalei .....	1
Anasarca .....	5
Morbi cutanei .....	16
Morbi infantiles.....	19

The last month has not been marked by the extraordinary predominance of any individual disease. Complaints of the bowels have indeed, as is usual about this period of the year, prevailed to a considerable extent; but decided cholera has been rare.

A remarkable instance has recently occurred, in which a fit of epilepsy immediately followed a paroxysm of anger. An attack of what are called nervous affections, in all their various and miscellaneous forms, not unrequently originate from some agitation or impetuous movement of the mind. The important influence of ill managed passions is by no means sufficiently appreciated.

To a careless adjustment or an insufficient regulation of the mental, are to be attributed, much more frequently than it is in general imagined, the disorders and anomalous irregularities that occur in the corporeal department of our frame.

Pharmacy is but a small part of physic. In the successful treatment of disease,

other and more powerful agents must often be employed than are to be found amidst the medicinal variety of the shops. The art of *healing* implies, in a metaphorical as well as a literal sense, a knowledge of the human heart—the anatomy of the mind as well as that of the body. Medical cannot be separated from moral science without reciprocal and essential mutilation.

This remark applies more particularly to a proper knowledge and treatment of their complaints, whose rank and circumstances in life entitle them to the falsely envied privileges of luxury and leisure.

The diseases of the poor and the rich are not essentially different. Similar debility and disorder are produced in the one instance directly, and in the other indirectly, by a very full and high, or by a very low and meagre regimen.

The indigent wretch whose scanty fare scarcely is sufficient to support the stamina of existence, and the no less wretched debauchee, whose intemperate indulgence daily accelerates the period of his destruction, may both with an equal propriety be said to *live hard*. The only important distinction that exists between the diseasable of the vulgar and of the more fashionable world, arises from the former being so entirely engrossed in supplying the necessities of life, and in suffering from its physical inconveniences, as not to be at sufficient liberty to feel and contemplate those infinitely more dreadful calamities that grow out of the soil of a pampered and consequently diitempered imagination. A person must be idle in order to be perfectly miserable. No evil is worse than that intolerable

tolerable sense of vacuum which the mind suffers that has no object commensurate to its capacity, or whose faculties of action and of feeling, although in a state of requisition, are not summoned by an imperious necessity, or other motives of sufficient power, to regular and interesting occupation. To the proper and healthy state of man daily exertion is no less necessary, than the diurnal motion of the earth he inhabits is to its existence and continued preservation. Without intellectual, bodily exercise is comparatively of little avail to one whose understanding has been enriched and exalted by literary cultivation. "I will not hesitate to assert, that to have the mind ardently engaged in a pursuit that totally excludes exercise of the body, is much more favourable to the spirits than a languid mixture of both."\*

Of the important effects arising from bodily labour, when united with mental excitement, we have recorded a remarkable instance in the "Monitor et Preceptor" of Dr. Mead.—"A young student at college became so deeply hypochondriac, that he proclaimed himself dead, and ordered the college-bell to be tolled on the occasion of his death. In this he was indulged; but the man employed to execute the task appeared to the student to perform it so imperfectly, that he arose from his bed in a fury of passion to toll the bell for his own departure. When he had finished, he retired to his bed in a state of profuse perspiration, and was from that moment alive and well—" *Vitam autem reddidit iste labor, et convalescit.*"

J. REID.

Grenville street, Brunswick-square,  
August 25, 1805.

\* Dr. Aikin's "Letters to his Son."

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE engineers are about to begin immediately on the two archways under the Thames at Rotherhithe. This work will be a worthy companion of the West India and London Docks, and will with them vie with the greatest of the useful public works of ancient and modern times.

A plan for covering the naked sands of Hyde Park with verdure has been adopted.—Several teams are employed in conveying to the different bare parts of the Park a rich mold for the purpose. It is intended to lay stratum of this mold over the naked surface, and then to dress the whole with a sprinkling of grass-seeds, so that by next summer a luxuriant verdure will have succeeded the sterile aspect which now in many places disfigures the face of the Park. The mold is taken from the bed of the piece of water between the Ride and the Drive, which has been drained for the purpose.

About the middle of the night of the 11th of August a fire broke out at the Royal Circus, St. George's Fields. The flames extended with the most astonishing rapidity over the whole building, which was in a short time entirely consumed, together with the adjoining coffee-house, the riding-house, and some other buildings behind the Circus. The flames in the theatre were so rapid, that not an article of the scenery dresses, or musical instruments, could be saved; fortunately, however, the horses were all got out alive. The effect of the conflagration, when at its height, was awfully grand: the banks of

the river for a considerable distance, and the streets leading from the Strand to the Thames, were so brilliantly illuminated, that it was light as noon-day. Many of the performers have sustained heavy losses by the destruction of their property in the theatre; and the fire happening in the height of the season, is particularly unfortunate, both for them and the proprietors.

On the preceding Thursday, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at the house of Lewis and Porter, oil-dealers and dry-salters, Budge-row, Walbrook. It was occasioned by a candle communicating with the turpentine and other inflammable materials in the cellar. The flames were so rapid and instantaneous, that it was with great difficulty the persons in the house could make their escape. The female part of the family were compelled to get out at the windows. The books of account, bills, &c. were mostly burnt.

Government have at length seriously determined to improve the external appearance of the two Houses of Parliament, and to give to the present shapeless pile of building a regular form. The alterations and improvements will be upon a very extensive scale, and it will probably be some years before they are completed. It is intended, in the first instance, to take down all the private houses and buildings in Palace-yard, which join Westminster-hall and the Exchequer.—The great north front of Westminster-hall is to be restored as nearly as possible to its original state; and the Court of Exchequer on

the west, and Exchequer Offices on the east side of it, will have new Gothic fronts. In the interior of Westminster-hall, the screen which now divides the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench from the rest of the Hall is to be removed, and the hall restored to its original dimensions, and new Courts are to be constructed in the same manner as the Common Pleas. The private houses which adjoin the House of Lords in Old Palace-yard will immediately be taken down, and the House of Lords will be new fronted, to correspond with the rest of the building. When these improvements shall have been completed, it is proposed to pull down all the houses in Margaret-street, so as to throw the Abbey completely open; and it is said that the houses which now form the Terrace in Palace-yard, and the whole of the South side of Bridge-street, will be taken down.

## MARRIED.

At Edgware, T. Bartum, esq. to Miss Camerford, of Brockley-hill.

At Enfield, Thomas Scrafton, esq. of Stanmore, to Mrs. Osliffe, widow of the late Francis O esq.

At Mary-le-bone, H. S. Partridge, esq. captain in the East Norfolk militia, to Miss Heslop, only daughter of the Rev. L. H. archdeacon of Bucks.

At Viscount Melbourne's, Whitehall, the Right Hon. Earl Cowper, to the Hon. Miss Lambe, eldest daughter of Lord M.

At the Earl of Barrymore's, Sackville-street, the Duc de Castries, to Miss Coghlan, sister to the Countess of B.

The Hon. Col. Acheson, son of Viscount Gosforth, to Miss Sparrow, daughter of General S.

At the seat of the Earl of Carhampton, at Cobham, Surry, Lord Grantham, to Lady Henrietta Frances Cole, sister to the Earl of Enniskillen.

William H. Fellowes, esq. M.P. of Ramsay-abbey, Huntingdonshire, to Miss E. Benyon, fifth daughter of the late Richard B. esq.

Henry Sanson, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Magniac, daughter of Francis M. esq. of Maryland Point, Essex.

At Chiswick, R. J. Chambers, esq. eldest son of the late Sir Robert C. Chief Judge of Calcutta, to Miss Polhill, of New Bridge-street, only daughter of the late Nathaniel P. esq. of Howbury, Bedfordshire.

Mr. Albany Carrington Bond, solicitor, of Billiter-lane, to Miss Marianne Dunster, third daughter of the late Henry D. esq. of Hottford.

At Clapham, Peter Blackburne, esq. banker, of Ramsgate, to Miss Dewicke, only daughter of the late Calverley B. esq.

At St. James's, R. Adair, esq. M. P. to the same of l'Escuyer d'Agincourt.

The Rev. J. Gamble, chaplain-general of

His Majesty's forces, to Miss Lathom, of Sloane-street, only daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Madras.

At the Marquis of Abercorn's, the Earl of Aberdeen, to Lady Catherine Hamilton.

At Camberwell, Mr. W. Rogers, of Sundridge, Kent, to Miss Rogers, daughter of the late J. R. esq.

At Walthamfow, J. P. Minet esq. of Old Broad-street, to Miss Cazenove, daughter of John C. esq.

The Earl of Enniskillen, to Lady — Paget, daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, A. L. Balle, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miss Beloe, of the British Museum.

R. Addams, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miss Bishop, daughter of N. B. esq. of Gloucester-place.

## DIED.

About half past eight in the night of Sunday the 25th of August, His Royal Highness PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, *Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh* in Great Britain, *Earl of Connaught* in Ireland, &c. Knight of the Garter, Senior Field Marshal of His Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, Ranger and Keeper of Cranbourn Chase, Ranger of Hampton-court Park, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, Hampshire. His Royal Highness was born on the 25th of November, 1743, and was created a Duke and Earl by patent on the 17th of November, 1764. He was married on the 6th of September, 1766, to Maria Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, and daughter of the Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Bath, by whom he had three children, viz. Sophia Matilda, born May 29, 1773; Carolina Augusta Maria, born June 24, 1774, and died March 14, 1775; and William Frederick, born at Rome, January 15, 1776, a Lieutenant General in the army, and Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. His Royal Highness was a liberal promoter of charitable and useful institutions. He was a patron of the Freeman's Charity and of the Naval Asylum, and president of the London Hospital. From an examination of the body by the physicians, it has been ascertained, that, in addition to the stone in the bladder, His Highness had been affected by a consumption of the liver, and a general relaxation of the intestines. — He was also subject to an hemorrhoidal complaint, which during the last month had become extremely troublesome. On the morning of Sunday his Royal Highness received the Sacrament, which was administered to him by the Rev. Dr. Duval. At two o'clock in the afternoon he was speechless, but recovered his powers of speech so far as to be intelligible to those around him at four. — Shortly after he appeared to be very low, and he continued gradually weaker until he expired.

His

His Royal Highness was attended till his last moments by Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Baillie, and two other physicians of the first eminence, who sent off an express to acquaint his Majesty with the melancholy event. In consequence of the death of his Royal Highness, all the different places of amusement have, according to the etiquette on such melancholy occasions, discontinued their entertainments. As soon as the funeral has taken place, there will also be a general mourning for the loss of this very near branch of the Royal Family. The Duke through life "bore his faculties so meekly," that his biographer has little to notice but the enumeration of all the domestic virtues which united form an amiable character. He was a most affectionate father and a kind master; nor did he in any one instance of his life omit to shew the sincerest attachment to his brother and sovereign.—Aloof from all the sordid occurrences of life, and unsullied by the intercourse of political faction, he kept the even tenor of his way, benevolent without ostentation, and affable though dignified. The Duke's constitution was naturally very delicate; so that at an early period of life he was obliged to leave his native country for the milder air of Italy, and resided for several years at Rome, where, as has already been observed, Prince William, now Duke of Gloucester, was born.—Although latterly he was sufficiently recovered to be able to bear the climate of England, yet his health was always in a very precarious state, and he scarcely knew for many years a day's uninterrupted enjoyment of that invaluable blessing.

In Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Ancram.

In Davies-street, Berkeley-square, the Rev. E. Brudenell, rector of Hougham and Marston, Lincolnshire.

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Ord, in Dover-street, Mrs. Scott, widow of the Rev. J. Scott, and mother of the Countess of Oxford.

The Rev. T. A. Atwood, curate and lecturer of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

In York-street, Westminster, Mrs. M. Lawson, widow of the late Rev. R. Lawson, many years Minister of the Scots' Church, London-wall.

In Wimpole-street, C. Merry, esq.

At Kensington Terrace, Dr. J. Snipe, one of the physicians of the Royal Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, and late physician to the fleet under the command of Lord Viscount Nelson, in the Mediterranean.

In Grosvenor-square, a short time after being delivered of a son and heir, Viscountess Sydney. The child is living, and likely to do well. Lady S. was daughter of the Countess of Leitrim, and twenty-five years of age.

In Stanhope-street, May-fair, the Dowager Marchioness of Stafford. This lady was mother to the Duchesses of Beaufort, Lady Harrowby, and Lord Granville Leveson Gower.

She was daughter to the late Earl of Galloway, and sister to the present Earl.

At Stockwell-place, South Lambeth, Miss Idefon, grand-daughter of the late Luke I. of Great Poland-street, 18.

In Percy-street, Colonel Macdonald, of the Royal Marines.

Mr. Cawborne, straw-hat-maker, in Chifwell-street. He went with two other gentlemen to bathe in the river Lea, near Clapton, when unluckily going beyond their depth, Mr. C. and one of the other gentlemen were drowned. The third escaped by swimming. Mr. C.'s body was got up in less than half an hour, when exertions were made to restore animation, but without effect.

At the house of J. Silvester, esq. Chancery-lane, Mr. John Tempest, 18.

At Bankside, Southwark, Major Henry Bayley, of the Royal Marines, brother to Captain Thomas B. of the Inflexible.

At the house of Mrs. Richards, in Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Compton, widow of the late John C. esq. of Minstead Manor-house, Hants, 36. She was daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. John Richards, of Longbredy, Dorsetshire.

In Southampton-row, Mrs. Ann Mawley, relict of Daniel M. esq. 73.

In Bolton row, the Right Hon. Walter Lord Aston, of Forfar county.

In Sloane-square, Mrs. Eleanor Reed, widow of the late Lieut. Col. R. of the 34th regiment of foot, 75.

In Marsham-street, Westminster, Mrs. Douglas, mother of Rear Admiral Billy D.

At Tunbridge Wells, George Buffo Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo in Kent. His Lordship was born June 9, 1735, and succeeded his father in 1769. He married the year following Frances, the only daughter of Dr. Philip Twisden, Bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, by whom he has left issue: Charlotte, married to Lord William Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford; Anna Barbara Frances, married first to William Henry Lambton, esq. and secondly to the Hon. Charles Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont; George, Viscount Villiers, married to Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, eldest daughter of the Earl of Westmorland; Caroline Elizabeth, married to Lord Paget, son of the Earl of Uxbridge; Sarah, married to Charles Nathaniel Bayley, esq.; William Augustus Henry, who, pursuant to the will of the late Baroness of Vernon, assumed the name of Mansell; Elizabeth Frances, married to John Ponsonby, esq. of Ireland; Harriet; and a son born in 1796.—His Lordship was on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Villiers, at their house at Prospect Lodge, and had accompanied them in the morning to the Wells. On his return from the walks towards Prospect Lodge, after drinking the waters, he fell down in a fit and instantly expired.

In Plough-court, Fetter-lane, in his 80th year,

year, Mr. Richard Bond, formerly a printer and bookseller of some eminence at Gloucester; where success not attending his exertions, he relinquished business; but left behind him a character for integrity which was recollected to his advantage through a long life. About thirty years ago he found an asylum as a compositor in the service of the late truly learned and respectable printer Mr. Bowyer; and continued, to the last hour of his life, able to amuse himself with any thing that in the least resembled work, in the employment of Mr. Nichols. Having had the benefit of a decent scholastic education, and being naturally of a serious turn, his inclinations, after his failure in business, were strongly directed towards the Church; and a worthy prelate now living would have ordained him, but the want of a regular passport through one of the Universities proved an insurmountable barrier. He received, however, a substantial as well as a flattering testimony to his merits, from the worshipful Company of Stationers, by whom, in 1790, he was elected to an annuity of 30*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Bowyer to such journeyman compositor as the Company may judge best qualified in respect both to learning and moral character. As a writer, Mr. Bond never ventured to publish beyond a detached essay or poem. His rhymes were numerous, and if not excellent, were at least innocent, and always good-tempered. His manners were mild and placid, and his habits of life temperate in the extreme.

Mr. Montolieu, of Brompton, brother to the banker of that name in Pall-mall. He was seized with a fit as he was going into Astley's Theatre; medical assistance was procured, but he expired in a quarter of an hour.—He had just alighted from his carriage in company with a lady, apparently in perfect health, and was in the act of paying the admission money when he fell backwards.

The Rev. John Clarke Hubbard, M. A. 1769, of Merton College, Oxford, rector of St. John's, Horsleydown, Surrey, and author of a Sermon at the Magdalen Charity, 1773, and of "Jacobinism," "Triumph of Poetry," and other poems.

[The Account of Governor Pownall, which was given in our Number for April last, having been found to be both erroneous and defective, we embrace the earliest opportunity of inserting the following correct and additional particulars.—Governor Pownall was born in the year 1722, and educated at Lincoln. He went to America in 1753, and met the Commissioners of the several provinces and colonies assembled in congress at Albany in 1754. At the latter end of the same year he was appointed by the province of Massachusetts Bay their Commissioner for the special purpose of negotiat-

ing an union of the forces of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, with those of Massachusetts Bay, and succeeded. He was appointed His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of the state of New Jersey in 1755; and Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, Vice Admiral and Chancellor, of the state of Massachusetts Bay, New England. He was appointed by a like commission, in 1757, and with the same powers, Governor, &c. of the province of South Carolina in 1760. He was, after his return from America, appointed Comptroller General of the expenditure and accounts of the extraordinaries of the combined army in Germany, commanded by Ferdinand Duke of Brunwick. After his return to England he was appointed in a commission with two other gentlemen to settle the outstanding German claims. After this business was completed, he served as a member in three parliaments. He retired from all public business after this, and lived a life of leisure, not useless, if his services in the several employments in which he was engaged have produced any effects beneficial to his king and country, whose welfare and prosperity he was ever anxious to promote, and had always at heart. His conduct in parliament, and the reasonings in his works published, have left the strongest traces of a most vigorous and comprehensive mind, which, by a liberal education, and constant cultivation during a long series of years, was furnished with an uncommon fund of learning and knowledge.—To the list of Governor Pownall's literary productions mentioned in a former Magazine, the following works are now added.—The Right, Interest, and Duty, of Government, as concerned in the Affairs of the East Indies, 1 vol. 8vo. written in 1773, revised in 1781.—Notices and Descriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul; now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphiné, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1788.—Intellectual Physicks; an Essay concerning the Nature of Being, &c. 1 vol. quarto, 1803.—A Treatise on Old Age, 1 vol. quarto. He married, first, Dame Harriet Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard Fawkener, a daughter of Lieutenant General Churchill. He next married Hannah Astell, relict of Richard Astell, esq. of Everton House, Bedfordshire, where he resided the last twenty years of his life. He died at the age of 83, and retained the vigour of his faculties unabated to his latest moments. Having long been in the habit of contemplating the solemn change, he met it with the greatest fortitude and resignation. He possessed a most benevolent disposition, and felt the most sensible pleasure in rendering and observing all happy around him.]



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

## WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

*Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**M**R. Sitwell's sheep show took place at Barmoor-castle, in July, and was attended by almost all the gentlemen and principal breeders of flock in the country. Mr. Aslett, a considerable Leicestershire breeder, and several gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties were also present. Upwards of three hundred fat down to an elegant entertainment provided by Mr. Sitwell, in a temporary building adapted to the purpose. In the course of the day a number of ewes and rams and two good bulls were sold, and several high-bred rams were let for the season at forty guineas each. The company departed equally gratified with the show of cattle and the elegant hospitality of Mr. Sitwell.

The mayor of Newcastle has received from Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. a letter addressed to him by several seamen of that town, who have been taken by the French and are now confined at Valenciennes, stating their miserable condition for want of necessary support, and craving relief from the merchants, ship-owners, &c. of Newcastle. A subscription has in consequence been opened for their relief, and that of such other seamen of the same port, as may be confined with them.

*Married.*] At Simonborn, the Rev. Mr. Lowther, to Miss Charlton, of the Heugh.

At North Shields, Mr. Edward Shafto, of Durham, youngest son of Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington, to Miss Garthorne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Garthorne, of London, banker.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Newby, of Sunderland, to Miss Mary Crossing—Captain Nathaniel Brown, of the *Ulysses*, to Miss Forster.

At Earsdon, William Linkill, of Tyne-mouth-lodge, esq. to Miss Grey, eldest daughter of Ralph, William Grey, esq. of Backworth.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Dodds, of Newcastle, to Miss Margaret Purvis.

At St. John Lee, Thomas Gibson, esq. of Alnwick, to Mrs. Gibson, of Hexham, relict of James Gibson, esq. of Stagshaw Close-house.

At Berwick, Colonel M'Leod, to Miss Flora Ann M'Clean, second daughter of Colonel M'Clean, barrackmaster of Berwick.

*Died.*] At Durham, Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. Summers, boot and shoemaker, 38.—Mrs. Charleton, widow of Mr. G. C. 54.—Mr. John Pattison, formerly a very eminent farmer near Newton-hall.—Mr. Robert Hutson, farmer, 57.

At Alnwick, Mr. Adam Oliver, schoolmaster.

At Felton-park, Northumberland, Mrs. Hedley, wife of Mr. Anthony Hedley, 76.

At Sunderland, Mr. Thomas Pigg, mason, clerk to the Anabaptist meeting, 53.—Mrs. Simie, wife of Mr. George Simie, 75.—Mr. John Wood, 65. He was better known by the name of Jack-in-a-hole, from his being so lame that he had not been out of his shop, for the last seventeen years.—Mr. Isaac Cockerell, roper.—Mr. George Matthews, butcher.

At Berwick, Mr. James Wright, fruiterer, At Gateshead, Mr. Thomas Taylor, raff merchant.

At Haref-gill-house, Mafham, Mrs. Ballard wife of Mr. Henry B. 37.

At Bearpark, near Durham, Mr. Robert Hudson, a respectable farmer, 56.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Ann Douglas, 90—Mrs. Dorothy Craig—Mrs. Jane Dixon, widow.—Mr. Robert Turnbull, agent to the Tyne glass-house company, 65—Mr. John Young, attorney.—Mr. Timothy Bulmer, a captain in the South Shields volunteers, 37. He collected the offerings of the congregation at the church in the morning and expired before the evening service.

At Morpeth, Mr. Isaac Whitworth, of Alnwick. He went to bed at the Marquis of Granby-inn, but arose in the night, and opened a window leading to the top of a balcony of the house, three stories high, whence he fell into the street. There he was found by the Morpeth carrier, who immediately alarmed the house, and a surgeon was sent for. He lived about three hours but never spoke.

At Hartley, Mrs. Brotherick, wife of Mr. Robert Brotherick, 83.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Davis, widow of Mr. E. Davis, 74.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Huntley, ship-owner, 74.

At Carrycoats's-hall, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of George Delaval Shaftoe, esq.

At New Elvet, near Durham, Mrs. Charlton, sister of the Rev. Dr. Thorp, archdeacon of Northumberland, 54.

At Stockton, Mrs. Jefferson, relict of Mr. John Jefferson, senior.

At West Auckland, Mr. David How.

At South Blyth, Mrs. Eliza English, wife of Mr. William English, surgeon, 38.

At Newcastle, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Pattinson, son of the late Mr. Mark Pattinson, and apprentice to Mr. Murray, surgeon. He was a youth of extraordinary literary acquirements,

ments, and was remarkable at that early period of life for his studious and inquisitive turn of mind. So retentive was his memory that after a single hearing he could write down the precise words of a philosophical lecture which had engaged the orator an hour and an half in the delivery with all the necessary calculations and scientific terms accurately repeated. He was of a mild and unassuming disposition, and never shewed any attachment to those games and diversions which usually occupy the time and attention of thoughtless adolescence.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for an act for continuing, amending, and extending the powers of former acts, relative to the harbour of Whitehaven, and the roads leading to it, for supplying them with water, and for paving, lighting, and improving the town, and for regulating the hire of wages of labourers, carriers and other persons employed by masters of vessels trading to and from the harbour and by merchants and traders in the town.

Mr. Curwen's sheep-shearing was lately held at Harrowflack. The cup for the best tup cross with the South Down was adjudged to Mr. Curwen; who declined accepting it, and requested that it might be presented to Mr. Michael Satterthwaite, of Hawkshead-hall who had the second best. The cup for the best shearing ewe was adjudged to Mr. Dawson, of Kentmore-hall. The cup for the best yearling bull and two years old heifer were adjudged to the Rev. John Fleming, of Rayrigg. A bull calf of his, six weeks old, was sold for ten guineas.

*Married*] At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Bell, master of the sloop Grizel, to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Wilson, tobacco manufacturer.

At Hayton, Mr. Joseph Fleming, of Sunderland, to Miss Wills, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Wills, rector of Hayton.

At Morneby, Mr. Henry Thompson, of Rose-hill, to Miss Mary Bowman, of Kennedy.

At Harrington, Captain Isaac Key, of the ship Peggy, to Miss Clafferty.—Mr. Robert Farriday, of Kirbystephen, to Miss Mary Cannon of Penrith.

At Cockermouth, Mr. William Stoddard, manufacturer, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. Joseph Robinson.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Fidler, to Miss Ann Walker, both of the hamlet of Middleseugh.—Mr. John Davison, to Miss Sarah Fisher.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Mary Mackerel, widow, 74.—Mr. Arthur Lutford, 97.—A few hours after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Marston, wife of Mr. Thomas Marston, stocking manufacturer.

At Welton, parish of Sebergham, Mr. Robert Bushby.

At Hawkedale, near Carlisle, Miss Maria

Newton, daughter of Mr. Samuel Newton, inn-keeper, 22.

At Egremont, Henry Ellifson, esq. 68.

At Branthwaite, very suddenly, Mrs. Ann Ritson, relict of Mr. John Ritson.

At Flimby, Mrs. Allanby, wife of William Allanby, esq. 70.

At Penrith, Mr. John Norman, one of the loyal Leathward volunteers.—Mrs. Howgill, relict of Mr. Howgill, organist, 70.

At Longtown, Mr. Walter Graham, 84.—Mr. George Armstrong, son of Mr. Andrew Armstrong, innkeeper, 20.

At Ellenborough, Mrs. Ann Fletcher, wife of Mr. Robert Fletcher, 38.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Railton mariner, 24.—Francis Vesey, esq. 85.—Mrs. Williamson, relict of Mr. William Williamson, many years pier-master of Whitehaven.—Mr. Thomas Garret, a member of the Whitehaven volunteer infantry.—William Welsh, 104. He was well known in the neighbourhood, to the distance of twenty or thirty miles as a tinker, in which occupation he travelled the country till within a few weeks of his death.

At Leck, near Kirby Lonsdale, Mr. James Moore, tailor.

At Great Strickland, Westmoreland, Mrs. Mary Priestman, wife of Mr. Thomas Priestman, farmer.

At Wigton, Mr. Robert Hodgson, senior, 79.—Mr. Henry Porter, carrier, 50.

At Corkicle, near Whitehaven, Mr. Christopher Steadman, 58. He had served in the capacity of farrier and land steward to the Lowther family upwards of sixteen years.

At Sykes, near Kelswick, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, curate of St. John's chapel, 45. He had retired to his bed-room about the usual time, but not rising at his accustomed hour, one of the family opened the door of his apartment, and found him dead! It appears that he had expired in the act of winding up his watch; having the case hanging upon the thumb of his left hand, and the key in his right.

At Lanehead, in Strickland Kettle, near Kendal, aged 88, Jane Thwaite, wife of James Thwaite. She had been married 59 years; and, during that time, only slept from her husband one night.

Near Red Tarn Crag, in Patterdale, Cumberland, Mr. Charles Gough, of Manchester. On the 18th of April last, Mr. Gough was at Patterdale, on his road to Wyburn, a place he frequently visited in summer, for the amusement of fishing. After receiving some refreshment at the inn, he requested the assistance of a guide, to conduct him over the mountains; but it being a general review day of the volunteers in that neighbourhood, he could not procure one. He therefore proceeded on his journey, without any other companion than a favourite spaniel bitch, and had never been heard of since, till Saturday the

the 20th of June, when a shepherd's boy, passing near the fatal spot, was attracted by the howling of the bitch, which had pupped at a little distance, and was still watching over her master. The boy immediately informed some of the inhabitants of Patterdale, of the circumstance; who hastened to the place, and found the entire skeleton, except the skull, which was about seven yards from it, lying at the bottom of a precipice of about two hundred yards! His fishing rod was at the top; and a small bundle about half way down. From the frequency of the carcasses of animals being devoured by birds of prey, (which assemble there in great numbers) there can be little doubt but that the flesh of the body which was nearly consumed, had fallen a sacrifice to those voracious birds. About an hour after Mr. Gough set out from Patterdale, a great quantity of hail fell, accompanied with a heavy fog, which continued over the mountain the whole day; so that it is most probable he had missed his way, when he met with the fatal accident. His remains were collected, and decently interred in the Friends burying-ground at Tirril. The deceased was born in the society of Quakers, of which he remained a member till about two years ago, when, in conformity with the professed principles of the society, he was excluded for joining a volunteer corps.

## YORKSHIRE.

At Headon, in Holderness, on the 6th of July, 1804, three fine fat toads and a large worm, covered up in an earthen pot, were buried two feet within the ground, and the earth rammed hard upon them. In June 1805, the toads were taken up, but the worm did not appear. The toads were in perfect health and strength, and in good spirits, though apparently somewhat reduced in size.

Five of the thirty New Hull Dock shares, created under the powers of an act passed in the last session of parliament, for altering and amending the former Hull Dock Acts, were lately sold by auction at the Exchange of that town. The first share produced the sum of 1400l. the second, 1370l. the third, 1360l. the fourth, 1400l. and the fifth 1420l. being, upon an average, 1390l. per share.

A correspondent of the Leeds Mercury suggests the propriety of adopting the following measures for the improvement of that populous and thriving town: 1. To rent the vicar's house and the field adjoining, and there to erect spacious shambles and a prison suited to the increased population of the place. By removing the shambles, a new carriage road would be opened of nearly the same width as that on the back of the shambles; and much facility would be given to trade and safety to foot passengers, by ordering that the meeting of carriages should be prevented by those going up the street taking one way, and those coming down the other. 2. To build the vicar a handsome house in the Croft belonging to St. John's Church, situated in

Land's-lane, allowing the incumbent an adequate yearly compensation for the ground. 3. To remove the pile of buildings from the prison inclusive to Kirkgate-end. 4. That the ruinous houses opposite the Angel Inn should be purchased and pulled down, whereby an useful recess would be made for the sale of vegetables or any other commodity. This plan has the advantage of being a step towards more extensive improvements, when they can be realized either from an increase of wealth or of public spirit. To carry the improvements here suggested into effect, it is presumed, that ample funds might be raised, either in the way of Tontine or on the plan of Turnpike security; and, perhaps, the exertions of some men of influence and consideration in the town, would be sufficient to set the machine in motion.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. Robert Easingwood, master mariner to Miss Maria Owen.—Mr. Joseph Clarkson, silk-dyer, to Miss Mary Gooderick.

At Sculcoates, Mr. Joseph White, surgeon, of London, to Miss Prickett, daughter of Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington.

At Thorpe Arch, John Crawshaw, esq. of Beeston, to Miss Hodgson.

At Doncaster, James Lucas, of Conisborough, esq. to Miss Hodges, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Hodges, of Ryton, Salop, rector of Wentner and Woolfston, in that county.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Wallis Mason, of Goodrest-lodge, near Warwick, to Miss Ward, daughter of Mr. J. W. merchant.—Mr. John Norris, merchant, to Miss T. Dixon, daughter of the Rev. James Dixon, vicar of Ecclesfield.

At Bradford, Mr. John Bateman, of Low Moor, manufacturer, to Miss Latrobe, of Fulnec.

At Guiseley, the Rev. William Shepley, of Horsforth, to Miss Frances Dixon, of New Laiths, daughter of the late Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow.

At York, Mr. Middleton, of North Shields, to Miss Price, late of Worcester.

At Spofforth, Richard Swine of Liverpool, esq. to Miss Witherherd, daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Witherherd.

At Beverley, Mr. Dodsworth, of Manchester, to Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Tuton, to Miss Collinson.

At Newton-upon-Ouse, Mr. James Foster, of Ainderby-teeple, to Miss Mattinson, of Beningsbrough.

At Wakefield, Mr. Daniel Mozeley, of Ferrybridge, to Miss Hannah Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Jackson, of Harewood-bridge.—Mr. John Lee, son of J. Lee, esq. attorney, of Wakefield, to Miss Elizabeth Foster, youngest daughter of the late William Foster, esq. of Bilston, in Craven.

At Drax, Mr. John Harrison, aged 79, to Mrs. Sarah Hembrough, 59, his fourth wife, after being a widower sixteen days.

At York, Mr. Bartholoman, publisher of the York Herald, to Miss Dixon.—Mr. Woodham, to Mrs. Barnard, both of the Theatre Royal.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Thwaites, to Mrs. Shaw of the Recruiting Serjeant-inn.

At Ripon, Mr. Darnborough, attorney at law, to Miss Ewbank, only daughter of Mr. Alderman Ewbank.

*Died.*] At Hull, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. J. Cooper, mariner, and daughter of the late Mr. John Waite, 25.—Mr. Thomas Varley, merchant's clerk, 23.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Swanland, and sister to Mr. William Baker, 41.—Mr. John Barnes, formerly a ship builder, but who had retired from business, 74.—Mrs. Scholesfield, wife of Philip Scholesfield, esq. 40.—Mr. Ralph Ellison, ship-builder, 35.—Mrs. Gatecliff, relict of Mr. Gatecliff, ship owner, 70.—Mr. Richard Pullen of Bradford, woollapler, 26. Mr. Charles Mountain, senior, many years an eminent architect of this place, but who had retired from business, 62.—Mrs. Richardson, wife of Mr. Richardson, sister, 40.—Mrs. Stork, wife of Captain Stork of Cottingham, ship owner.—Mr. William Pearson, 81.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Wood, attorney at law.

At Northill, near Boroughbridge. Mr. John Brown, well known and respected as one of the most complete farmers in the county, 60.

At Beverley, W. Harland, esq. banker, 47.

At Aiskew-hall, near Bedale, Mrs. Anastasia Witham.

At York, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Henry Bell.—Mrs. Ann Wray, a maiden lady, and sister of the Rev. Henry Wray, of Newton Kyme, 76.—Mr. Simeon Gray, junior, grocer.

At Ingleton, while attending his professional duty, Mr. Thomas Parkinson, of Bingley, one of the coroners for the West Riding.

At Whixley-hall, near Knaresborough, the Rev. Thomas King, 70.

At Skidby, Mrs. Barnes, wife of Mr. William Barnes, ship builder, 38.

At Halifax, Mr. John Ramsden, card-maker; and a few days afterwards his grandson Master Ramsden.—Mr. Robert Sutcliffe.—Mr. John Holroyde.

At Leeds, in the bloom of life, Miss A. Peacock, of Stonegrave.—Miss Sunderland, of Wakefield.—Miss Elizabeth Kirk, second daughter of Mr. William Kirk.—Mrs. Mather, wife of Mr. Mather, tailor.—Mrs. Dennison, widow of Mr. Richard Dennison.—Mrs. Teale, relict of Mr. Joseph Teale.—Mrs. Hey, wife of Mr. William Hey, junior, surgeon.—Mr. Lee, tailor, one of the oldest tradesmen in this town.—Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. B. Jackson, and daughter of Mr. Heaps, in consequence of an injury she received by a fall from a single horse chaise, 31. Mrs. Jackson and her infant, with two of her brothers, were going to Pannal, and in

descending the hill at the watering-place on Black Moor, the shafts broke, and they were all thrown out, but none of them received the least hurt, except the deceased; who it is supposed by anxiously endeavouring, to save the infant could use no exertion for her own preservation.

At Hawksworth hall, near Otley, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Joseph Wilkinson, esq.

At Hunstet, Mr. James Smith, 33 years clerk of the chapel at that place, 77.

At Otley, Mr. Robert Cawood.—Mr. Hardcastle, grocer.

At Clock-house, near Bradford, Mrs. Jowett, wife of Nathan Jowett, esq.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Earnshaw, wife of Mr. Earnshaw, attorney, 53.

At Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, Miss Harriot Whitaker, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, 21.

At Whitby, Francis Gibson, esq. F. A. S. collector of the customs of that port, 53.—Thomas Fishburn, esq. ship-builder, 87. To this gentleman's superior excellence and unremitting exertion in his profession, the town of Whitby is indebted for a large share of its prosperity, and of its general celebrity as a place of ship-building.—Suddenly Mr. T. Webster, printer.

At Wakefield, Mr. James Tunstall, bellman, and serjeant of the Wakefield volunteers, 79.

In a decline, on the 21st of July, at Sutton, near Hull, at the house of Thomas Frost, esq. his father-in-law, John Byron, M. D. aged 25 years, in whose premature death society in general, and the medical world in particular, have lost a member who promised to become a brilliant ornament to the former, and a most valuable acquisition to the latter. Entertaining from early youth, a predilection for his profession, his most anxious wish was to render it subservient to the interests of science and humanity. Eminently endowed with every requisite to render it respectable, and every virtue which the offices of a physician are peculiarly calculated to display, the propriety of his conduct and dignity of his manners added lustre to his talents, which were rewarded during the short time he was permitted to exert them with a degree of success almost unparalleled. A severe cold taken in the discharge of his professional duties laid the foundation of a lingering illness during eighteen months, and though aware of the fatal tendency of his disorder from its commencement, he bore it with the most exemplary patience, and finally met death with the fortitude of a philosopher, and the resignation of a christian.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A new road is likely to be made from Manchester to the village of Eccles, which will pass through a very pleasant part of the country lying between the present road and the river Irwell. This road will shorten the distance between Eccles and Manchester more than

than three quarters of a mile, and will be very easy without any material rise or fall. It is intended to be brought over the Irwell by a spacious new bridge, in a line with the new market-place, near St. John's church, and several branches are intended to be made from it to accommodate the inhabitants of Salford and Hulme.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society was held on the 7th of August, when the following premiums were adjudged: To John Withington, of Winwick, for covering 19 acres of land with good compost, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.—To Croxton Johnson, rector of Wilmslow, for employing the greatest number of oxen on his farm, a silver cup, value 10 guineas.—To Edward Litherland, of Hindley, for 36 years service in one place, 5 guineas.—To Elizabeth Forrest, of Stretton, for 35 years service in one place, 5 guineas.—To R. Hurst, of Hulton, for having brought up ten children without parochial assistance, 7 guineas.—To Thomas Rycroft, of Sharples, for draining 60 acres of land with stone, a silver cup, value 7 guineas.—To Peter Ormrod, of Turton, for draining 29 acres of land with stone, a silver cup, value 5 guineas.

The present school, for educating the children of poor Catholic parents, erected in Gerard-street, Liverpool, about twelve years ago, having been found too small for the reception and accommodation of the increased number of children, claiming admission, the committee, determined to remedy this serious inconvenience, convened a general meeting of the subscribers, who resolved that a subscription should be immediately opened, and personal application made to all charitable and well disposed persons, for their pecuniary assistance, to raise the necessary funds, for erecting a more extensive school, together with a commodious chapel, thereby affording the children as well as their unlettered parents, the convenience of attending divine worship on Sundays and holidays, and an opportunity of being instructed in the obligations of their moral and religious duties. The sums already subscribed amount to nearly 2000l.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr Joseph Hopkinson, corn-merchant, to Miss Eliza Lolley, daughter of the late Mr. Richard L. merchant.—James A. Maxwell, esq. to Miss Betty Teller, daughter of Captain T. of the Isle of Man.—Hugh Pilkington, esq. of Preston, to Miss Alice Jump, of Buscough, daughter of J. Jump, esq.—Mr. James Dobson, of Hesketh Bank, to Mrs. Wright, of Radcliffe.—Captain Leigh Lyon, to Miss Spencer, daughter of the late Captain John S.—Mr. David Shaw, merchant, to Miss Mary Houston.—Mr. Barton Massey, merchant, to Miss Petrey, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Tinker, of Collyhurst, to Miss Hannah Scott.—Mr.

Joseph Luckman, to Miss Maria Hodson, of Strangeways.—Mr. Wm. Harrison, to Miss Sarah Ann Bradshaw, of Prettwich.—Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, to Miss Ann Worrall.—Mr. Josiah Lyon, to Mrs. Dorothy Jackson.—Mr. A. Johnston, linen draper, to Miss Eliza Renfrew.—Mr. Edward Mason, of Chorlton, land-surveyor, to Miss Sarah Ryle.

At Warton, near Lancaster, the Rev. R. A. Singleton, curate of Blackley chapel, to Miss Ellen Farrerer.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Harwood, calico manufacturer of that place, to Miss Mary Eccles, of Lower Darwin.

At Lancaster, William Hinde, esq. of Ellet Hall, to Miss Ann Buckley, third daughter of Edward B. esq. of Beaumont Hall, near Lancaster.

At Preston, Mr. Richard Hamer, tanner, of Pemberton, to Miss Clough, daughter of the late John C. esq. of Ashton in the Willows.

At Bury, after a courtship of two days, Mr. James Whittle, farmer, to Mrs. Alice Horrocks, whose united ages make 147 years.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Helling.—Mrs. Byrne, wife of Mr. John B. porter-merchant.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, relict of Mr. Thomas L. 42.—Miss Tapley, eldest daughter of Mrs. T. 15.—Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. M. attorney, 63.—Mrs. Kerr, relict of the late Mr. John K. ship-chandler.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, ship-builder and surveyor for the underwriters.—In consequence of a fall from a gig, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, relict of Captain George D.—Mr. Edward Fletcher Hough, joiner. His death was occasioned by a fall from a building.—Mrs. Hinde, wife of Mr. H. timber merchant.—Mrs. Esther Dyer, relict of the late Mr. William D. 55.—Mrs. Ansell, wife of Mr. James A. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Barrow, sexton of St. Paul's church.—Mrs. Shuttleworth, mother of T. S. Shuttleworth, esq. of Preston.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. William M.—Prudence Booth, 109.—Mr. Munkhouse Graham, merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Layland, an eminent hat manufacturer, 62.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. Samuel W. tobaccoist.—Mr. William Whitehead, attorney, 53.—Mr. Samuel Grimshaw, an eminent check-manufacturer.—Mr. James Howard, grocer.—Mr. M. Noton.—Mr. John Allop, eldest son of Mr. R. A. of Ordsall.—Mrs. Thackeray, wife of Joseph T. esq.—Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. John Taylor, hour-dealer.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Wright, wife of Richard W. esq.—Mr. John Smith, attorney.

At Wigan, Mr. John Chaddock.—Mr. John Lord, sheriff's officer.—Mr. Matthew Holt, watchmaker.

At Ashton, near Warrington, Mrs. Susannah Peel, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, 50.

At Swinton, near Worsley, Mr. Thomas Speakman.

At Walton, Mr. John Ellis, 64.

At Stocks, near Manchester, Major Thomas Wilkinon of the Manchester Volunteer Infantry.

At Ulverston, Major John Perryn, nephew of the late Baron Perryn. He had been thrown from a gig two days before, near that town, by which his leg was shockingly fractured, and notwithstanding he had the best surgical assistance, a mortification took place, which caused his death.

At Caton, near Lancaster, Mr. Guy Townson, son of Mr. Wm. T. 21.

At Everton, Mrs. Mathews, wife of Mr. Charles M.

At Westwood, near Wigan, Mrs. Gerrard, a maiden lady, 80.

At Edge Hill, Miss Hough.

At Lancaster, in the bloom of youth, Miss Alice Holt, youngest daughter of Mr. James H. bookseller.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, John Douglas Cooper, esq. of Mayfield, Staffordshire, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Daniel Smith, wine-merchant.

At Eastham, Mr. James Berwick, of Strangeways, to Miss Walker, of Sutton.

At Frodsham, Joseph Lyon, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Urmson.

At Upton, Mr. W. Delamere, to Miss Maddocks.

*Died.*] At Chatton, Mrs. Ruffel, relict of the late Rev. Wm. R. late of Lydleys Hayes, in Shropshire, and sister of the late Sir Peter Leicester, bart. of Tabley.

At Lymm Parsonage, Bryan Wm. Molineux, esq. of Hawkey Hall, Lancashire.

At Great Broughton, Mr. Peter Moore, of the Ram Inn.

At Congleton, Owen Lloyd, esq. 33 — Mrs. Hawar, relict of Thomas H. esq.

At the Glass House, near Chester, Mrs. Golborne.

At Chester, Mr. Meredith, bricklayer, 72.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

At an adjourned meeting of the Derbyshire Agricultural and Breeding Society, held at Derby, July 25th, it was resolved that the following prizes be shewn for on Easter Fair Day, 1806. For the best bull, three years old or upwards, 4 guineas.—For the second best, 3 guineas.—For the best two years old bull, 3 guineas.—For the second best, 2 guineas.—For the best four years old ox, 3 guineas.—For the second best, 2 guineas.—It was ordered that the following prizes be shewn for on the first Wednesday after the 8th of July, 1806.—For the best three theaves, 4 guineas.—Second best ditto, 3 guineas.—For the best shear hog ram, 1 guineas.—Second best ditto, 2 guineas.—For the best two shear ram, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best shear hog wether, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best two shear wether, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.—For the best two years old heifer, 4 guineas.—Second best, 3 guineas.—For the best three years old ox, 3 guineas.—Second best, 2 guineas.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Whyman, baker, to Miss Cooper.

At Dronfield, Mr. Worrall, of Froggatt, to Miss Wolfstenholme, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Church Sterndale, the Rev. Richard Bentley, vicar of Leek, Staffordshire, to Miss Lomas, daughter of Mr. L. of Gatton, near Buxton.

*Died.*] At Matlock, on his way to Bristol, John Nesbitt White, the only son of J. White, esq. of Doncaster, 17. 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 ever 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 Providence that these promises, and these prospects should all vanish in an early death.

At Derby, Mr. Paul Webster, eldest son of Paul W. esq. 17.—Mr. Parsons, grocer, 60.

At Winster, Miss Griffiths, late of Ashborne, 21.

At Thurvaston, Mr. Thomas Armisthaw.

At Weiston upon Trent, Mr. John Robinson, 71.

At Todwick, Mr. John Ellis, 81.

At Hargate Wall, near Wormhill, Mr. James Newbold, an eminent farmer.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Churchill, of Nottingham, to Miss Cartwright, of Old House Green, near Congleton, Cheshire.

Mr. Redfearn, hosiery, of Nottingham, to Miss Marianne Taylor, of Stokesby, Yorkshire.

Mr. Robert Hickton, of Annesley, to Miss D. Lacy, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Tealby, late grocer, of New Radford.—Mr. George Morris, landlord of the Rein Deer public-house.—Miss Sarah Beardley, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.—Mrs. Risdale, wife of Mr. R. baker.—Miss Chambers.—Mr. Spencer, corn-chandler.—Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the Hare and Hounds public-house.—Mrs. Green, wife

wife of Mr. G. cooper.—Mr. Rose, butcher.  
—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. B. grocer.

At West Bridgford, near Nottingham, Mr. Robert Singlehurst, 62.

At Mansfield, Mr. Wm. Watson, mercer and draper.

At Newark, Mr. Matthew Sheppard, a member of the Newark Volunteers, 27.—Mrs. Rumley, relict of Mr. R. iron-mon-ger.

At Calverton, Mr. Christopher Oldknow.  
LINCOLNSHIRE.

Among the other improvements making at the port of Grimsby, it is in contemplation to erect a jetty from the lock down to low water mark, to prevent the higher fluxion of the tide.

*Married*] At Bennington, near Boston, Mr. C. B. Chapman, grocer and draper, to Miss Mary Mowbray.

Robert Salmon, esq. of Weekley, to Miss Keep, of Kettering.

At Burgh, Mr. Stokes, to Miss Allitt — Mr. Bowen, of the Sun public-house, to Miss Martha Cartwright.

At Barrowby, Mr. Charles Dorr, to Miss Jane Hemingway, of Grantham.

At Wigtoft, near Boston, Mr. Robert Deabell, farmer, of Quadring, to Miss Ann Morriss.

At Whapload Drove, Mr. Samuel Beagles, of Holbeach, to Miss Deborah Eason.

At Gainsboro', Lieutenant Waller, of the navy, to Miss Cuthbert, daughter of Mr. C. carpenter.

At Louth, the Rev. G. Tennyson, A. M. rector of Beneworth, to Miss Fytch, daughter of the late Rev. Stephen F.—The Rev. Marcus Aurelius Parker, curate of Louth, to Miss Earley.—Mr. Hudson, of Orgarth-hill, to Mrs. Newhound.

At Skidbrook, Mr. Paddison, grazier, 67, to Mrs. Elizabeth Barr, 76, after a courtship of five days.

At Lincoln, Mr. Watts, one of the lay-vicars of the cathedral, to Miss Franklyn.

*Died.*] At Gosberton, Mr. Allin, an eminent farmer and grazier, 71.—Mrs. Slater, wife of Mr. S. 71.

At Wansford, Mr. Norton, sen. 71. He was unfortunately overturned in the Nelson coach, and received so much injury as to occasion his death.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Camm, tea-dealer, 64.—Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. B. jun. 19.—Mr. Greatham, late a reputable farmer at Bootham, 71.

At Louth, in the prime of life, Mr. C. P. Wood, keeper of the Pack Horse Inn.—Mr. Martin Cannon, a respectable farmer and nurseryman.—Mr. Edward Holmes, 28.

At Gainborough, Mrs. Brumby, a maiden lady, 88.

At Glentworth, Mr. Robert Basset, 60.

At Morton, near Gainborough, Mr. John Picking, midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Hero*.

At Spalding, Mr. Burwell, 89. He had formerly been an eminent common-brewer, but had retired from business many years.

At Brampton, near Torksey, Mrs. Elizabeth Wells, widow, 44

At Castor, Mr. Thomas Johnson, farmer, 62.

At Maltby, near Alford, Mrs. Allatt, wife of Mr. A. a respectable farmer and gra-zier.

At Thiddlethorpe, Mr. Thomas Hollidge, 78.

At Counthorpe, near Corby, Mr. Muffon.

At Spillsby, Mrs. Davy, wife of Mr. Wil-liam D.

At Waddingworth, Mr. Richard Elm-hirst, an opulent grazier.

At Stamford, Miss Lowe, eldest daughter of the late Alderman L. 32.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mrs. Eliza-beth Griggs, wife of Mr. Thomas G. but-cher, 35.

At Swaton, near Billingborough, Mr. Lenton, sen. grazier.

At Doddington, near Lincoln, Mrs. Har-rison, wife of Mr. H.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very large stratum of coal, 15 feet deep has been discovered on the Earl of Moira's estate, at Donnington, by which the shares in the Leicestershire canal have been doubled in value. This mine proves so productive that the profits to its noble possessor are stated to amount to 150*l.* per week.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Burbage, of the Nags-head, to Mrs. Eames, relict of Mr. E.

At Rothley, Mr. Joseph Chatwin, to Miss Rebecca Freeman, of Foster.

At Rugby, Mr. Benjamin Sutton, hosier, to Mrs. Whitmell.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Newby, frame-smith.—After a few hours' illness, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Wm. W. merchant; a lady exemplary for her rational piety and active charity; unwearied in the various domestic relations; beloved to a degree of reverence by a numerous family; characterized by a peculiar firmness and sincerity in her friendships, and admired among a large acquaintance for native openness and the ingenious vivacity of her disposition. She has left a good name never to be erased from their memory, and their regret is only equalled by the irreparable loss they have sustained.—Mr. Thornton, shoe-maker.—Mr. Banner, framesmith.—Mr. Toone, collar and whip-maker.

At Great Wigton, Mr. Henry Branson, 81, formerly a respectable farmer and grazier of that place, but who had for some years retired from business.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

One of the windows in the cathedral church of Litchfield is now filled with the stained glass purchased by the dean and chapter from a ruined abbey in France. It contains three scriptural subjects, all entire, viz.—Christ appearing

appearing to the Apostles and Thomas; The Descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles; and The Day of Judgment. The date is 1534; and it is accounted one of the finest specimens of this art now in the kingdom.

*Married.*] At Barr, Mr. F. Richards, of Birmingham, to Miss Mayne.

At Newcastle, the Rev. J. Blunt, to Miss Ford.

At Handsworth, Mr. L. Thompson, of Birmingham, to Miss Leonard, of Hampstead.

At Cheadle, Mr. Randle, mercer, of Manchester, to Miss Bakewell, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas B.

At Madeley, Mr. Wilkinson, tea-dealer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hickson, of the iron-bridge.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. William Smith, clerk of the parish, 72, to Miss Eliza Salt, 22.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Mrs. Fairbank, wife of Mr. F. schoolmaster.

At Walfall, Mrs. Ann Clarkson, relict of Mr. William Clarkson.—Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Green, buckle-maker.

At Penkridge, Miss Hodson, daughter of Mr. H.

At Lichfield, George Adams, esq.

At Hay-house, near Penkridge, Mr. John Chapman, a respectable farmer, 67.

At Meole, Mrs. Haywood, relict of Thomas H. esq. of Penkhull.

At Longton hall, Miss Maria Heathcote, second daughter of Sir John Edenfor H. 19.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

The first stone of the Free Church, intended to be erected at Birmingham, was laid by the Earl of Dartmouth, in the name of his Majesty. His lordship as the representative of the king, was attended by all the nobility, gentry and clergy of the surrounding country. The stone measures about five feet wide, and three deep, and weighs about three tons, twelve hundred weight.

*Married.* At Birmingham, Mr. Edw. Jones, to Miss Ann Pearson.—Mr. Wm. Gough, engraver, to Miss Sarah Brettell.—Mr. Robert Fell, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Anne Broster.—Mr. Stephen Armfield, of Deritend, to Miss Marcia Dawes.—Mr. Thomas Davis, coal-merchant, to Miss Mary Row.

Mr. Thomas Read, of the New-inns, Wilkenhall, to Miss Ann Robertson, of West Bromwich.

Mr. Thomas Bailey, of West Bromwich, to Miss Jane Field, of Wood green

At West Bromwich, Mr. Samuel Hawkins, to Miss Myatt.—Mr. Wm. Whitehouse, nail-iron monger and merchant, to Miss Hateley, daughter of Mr. H. of Ettingshall.

At Shenstone, Mr. E. Waddell, of Birmingham, to Miss Waddams, of Stonall

At Warwick, Mr. Thomas Reeve, to Mrs. Pratt.—Mr. John Kempson, of Birmingham, to Miss Lucy Collins.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miss Dickenson, of Aston-road.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Obadiah Bellamy, 89. He had been 65 years a house-keeper in that town, and for many years carried on an extensive button-business, from which he had retired about 45 years.—Suddenly, Mr. Baker.—Mr. Charles Jennins, formerly an eminent jobbing smith, but who had long retired from business.—Mr. Conrad Bernecker, merchant.—Mr. Kent, japanner. Mr. Conquest, wine-merchant, 63.—Mr. Sam. Chandler, of the Star, Dale-end.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joseph H. 53.

At Henley in Arden, Mr. Edward Jackson, maltster.

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lapworth.

At Foleshill, Miss Ault, daughter of Mrs. A. schoolmaster of Coventry.

At Castle Bromwich, Mrs. Thornton, 63.

At Coventry, Mrs. Wilmer, wife of Benjamin W. esq.—Mrs. Haycock, wife of Mr. Haycock.

At Foleshill, Mrs. Gibbs, of the New-inn.

At Mount Pleasant, Warwick, Mr. Francis Dawes, 28.

At Finham, in the parish of Stonley, Mr. Jasper Palfrey, well known for his long attention to an excellent breed of sheep, 69.

At Stockton, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. H. late of Birmingham, merchant.

At Ipsley, Mrs. Newfam, relict of Clement N. esq. late of Kington.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ellesmere, the Rev. Thos. Oswell, of Dinthill, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of Francis L. esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Donaldson, carver and gilder, to Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. E. clock and watch-maker.

At Ludlow, Mr. Burlington, stationer, of Leominster, to Miss H. Anderson.

At Oswestry, the Rev. S. Stennett, of Dublin, to Miss Holbrook.—Mr. Wm. Jones, to Miss Mary Davies.

*Died.*] At Ludlow, Mrs. Whitney, wife of Mr. W. of the Angel inn.—Mr. Ingram, clothier and mercer.—Mr. Baugh.—Mr. Page, glover.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Hand, 70.—Mr. Thos. Hughes, maltster, 38.—Mr. Barlow, tailor.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Eliz. Windfor.—Mr. Peter Bowen, butcher.—Miss Mary Cole, second daughter of Mr. C. 14.—Mr. Walter Tomkies, hatter.—Mr. Gilbert, of the Prince of Wales public-house, 87.—Mr. Axon, glazier.

At Bidon-heath, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Pufson, nursery-man.

At Sutton Maddock, Mr. Price.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

In the last annual report of the Worcester House of Industry it is stated that the governors have liquidated nearly 2000l. of their debt during the three last years, and that the poor rates have been reduced from six shil-



lings to three shillings in the pound under the head of law expences, the savings have been very great, and the governors repeat their desire, that the parish officers will settle all differences with distant parishes, if possible, in a friendly liberal manner, without having recourse to litigation.

*Married.*] At Droitwich, Richard Budd Vincent, esq. late commander of the Arrow sloop, to Miss Philippa Norbury, youngest daughter of the late Richard N. esq.—Mr. Trehearn, carrier, to Miss Wagstaff.

*Died.*] At Bromesberrow, Miss Sarah Webb, youngest daughter of Thomas W. esq.

At Shelsley, James Moore, esq. 64.

At Worcester, Mr. George Lewis, bookseller.—Mrs. Morgan, widow of Mr. Thomas M. draper, of Bromsgrove, and who formerly kept a respectable seminary in that town.—Mr. Charles Tearne, of the Tything, 84.—Miss Mary Clifton, third daughter of Mr. John C. deputy registrar of the diocese, 18.—Mrs. Whitaker, widow of Mr. W. who formerly kept the Rein Deer inn.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The national Board of Agriculture has voted one hundred pounds, in silver plate or money, to the Rev. Mr. Duncumb, of Hereford, for writing a Survey of the present State of Agriculture in Herefordshire, with means proposed for its improvement. The work is expected to be published immediately, under the authority of the Board.

*Married.*] At Orleton, Mr. G. Yeld, of Milton, to Miss Hill, of Portway, near Orleton.

At Eardisland, Mr. Charles Hayward, an eminent farmer, to Miss Davis.

At Eardisley, Mr. W. Powell, of the Field, to Miss Weal.

*Died.*] At Leominster, Miss Mary Davies, niece to the late Mrs. Helme, who formerly kept a reputable boarding school for young ladies in that town, 56.

At Exmouth, in Devonshire, Richard Aubrey Wynne, esq. eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Clehonger, in this county. This amiable young man, by the soundness of his understanding and the suavity of his manners, had endeared himself to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, when a consumptive attack disappointed the flattering hopes they had formed, and terminated a life of the fairest promise before he had completed his twentieth year.

At Brinsop Court, Mrs. Tomkins, relict of the late Mr. T. of Wellington, 87.

At Rois, Mr. Cook, master of the Blue-coat school established there.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Jenkins, to Miss Bullock, of Walton Cardiff.

At Horsley, Mr. Harris, clothier, to Miss Susannah Lock, both of Nailsworth.—Mr. Edward Barnard, of Beech Cottage, to Miss Heskins, daughter of Mr. H. sen. clothier, of Nailsworth.

At Avening, Mr. T. Blackwell, of Forest Green, to Miss Priscilla Warner.

At Wotton under Edge, Mr. S. Hamblin, to Miss Woolwright, of the White Lion inn.

Mr. Dyer, builder, of Nailsworth, to Mrs. Miller, widow of George M. esq. of Woolzleworth.

At Dursley, Mr. E. Millard, to Miss R. Doddrell.

At Berkeley, Mr. Robert Pearce, merchant, to Miss Spillman, daughter of the late Mr. George S. cheefe-factor.

At Newnham, Mr. C. F. Davis, of Eastington, to Miss E. M. Chinn.

At Cirencester, Benjamin Davis, esq. of Sheepscumb, to Miss Worme.

At Gloucester, Mr. Penky, of Nymphsfield, to Miss Harrison, of Woodchester.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Price, attorney.—Mrs. Driver, wife of Mr. D. hab-dresser.—Miss Ann Gorges, fifth daughter of the late Richard G. esq. of Eyre Court, Herefordshire.

At Quedgley Cottage, near Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Stroud, Mrs. Rudge, wife of Mr. R. grocer.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Wm. Seal, master of Goodwin's coffee house, to Miss Mary Tuckey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. of Standlake.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Lowry, relict of the Rev. Mr. L. 88.—Miss Ann Honor, second daughter of the late Mr. John H. poulterer, 23.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 67.—Miss Hannah Saunders, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. butcher, 16.—Mr. William Bartlett, late of Newnham, Gloucestershire, 81.—Mr. William Cooper, livery-stable keeper, 44.—Mr. J. Walker, cooper, 53.—The Rev. William Fothergill, D. D. rector of Charlton upon Otmore, and vicar of Steventon, Berks.

At Enham, Mr. James Preston, an opulent farmer, 51.

At Henley, Mr. William Cook, upwards of twenty years proprietor of stage waggons from that place, 52.

At Baldon House, Mrs. Ann Barlow, 84.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

From a statement of the situation of the Bedford Infirmary, it appears that the number of patients admitted from the last general meeting, Sept. 8, 1804, to July 13, 1805, is 128; which, with 35 on the books at the former period, makes a total of 163. Of these 84 have been discharged cured, 22 relieved, 6 incurable, 3 irregular, 6 at their own request; 5 have died; 20 remain in-patients in the house, and 17 out patients on the books. The donations during the above period, amounting to 88ol. 4s. 1d. though ample, are not sufficient to meet all the demands. The balance on the last instalment due to Mr. Wing, upon his original contract, amounting, with interest, to 466l. remains unpaid. Provision for its discharge must be

made, and from an inspection of the accounts it appears, that no resource presents itself but the sale of all the funds belonging to the Infirmary which can be so disposed of

*Died.*] At Bedford, the Rev. James Palmer, rector of Lidgate, Norfolk, and of Borough Green, Cambridgeshire.

At Potton, Mr. Samuel Luke, formerly an eminent attorney, but who had declined practice many years; he was a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Ampthill, Mr. Allen, who had been in the service of the family of Lord Ossory upwards of 60 years. He was handling a horse in the stables there, when he received a kick on the breast which in a short time caused the termination of his long and meritorious life. He had retired from Lord Ossory's service as head-groom, but, from long habit and attachment, usually attended the stables when his health and strength permitted. He was above 80 years of age, and was a rare instance of fidelity, capacity, and a constant attention to his duty.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The annual meeting of the Northampton Horticultural Society was held on the 15th of August, when the prizes were adjudged as follows: the first carnation prize to Mr. Yeomanson, of Leicester; the second ditto to Mr. Hester, of Leicester; and the third ditto to Mr. Woolfe, of Leicester: the prize for the seedling carnation to Mr. Yeomanson; the prize for the best flavoured melon to Mr. E. Perkins, of Northampton; and that for the heaviest gooseberry, which weighed 16dwt. 16grs. to Mr. Hester, of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Yelvertoft, Mr. Robert Matthew, grazier, and manufacturer of tammies, 59.

At Nether Hyford, Mr. William Jones, 34 years master of the free-school at that place, 56.

At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, shoemaker, 75.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A sea-mew, or sea-gull, the *larus canus* of Linnæus, lately died in the garden belonging to Addenbrooke's Hospital, at Cambridge, after having lived there sixteen years. It was supposed, from the colour of his plumage, that he was not less than two or three years old when first put into that garden. Another remains alive, which has been there nine years.

*Married.*] At Little Granden, the Rev. Richard Riley, fellow of St. John's College, and rector of Marwood, Devonshire, to Miss Gower, only daughter of the late Benjamin G. of Cobham, Surry.

At Cambridge, Mr. Christopher Scott, to Miss Barber.

*Died.*] At Chesterton, Mr. Thomas Dales, many years a respectable linen-draper in Cambridge.

At Cambridge, Mr. W. F. Edwards, one

of the scholars of Trinity College, and eldest son of John E. Esq. of Black Heath, Kent, 20.—Mrs. Rebecca Goud, who formerly kept the Dog and Duck, near Great St. Mary's Church, 87.—The Rev. Daniel Bayley, B. D. fellow and dean of St. John's College, and vicar of Madingley.

At Wisbech, Mr. William Fellows, hatter.—Miss Juliana Curtis, youngest daughter of Mr. John C. cabinet maker, 16.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, wheelwright

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Hattersley, formerly one of the vergers of that cathedral, clerk of the works, and bailiff to the dean and chapter.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] W. H. C. Benejet, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Nelson, daughter of the late Rev. William N. of Framham.

At Norwich, Mr. Sampson, to Miss S. Lindoe.—Mr. John Bale, of Ramsgate, Kent, to Miss Wetherhead, daughter of the late Rev. William W. of West Newton.—Mr. Parker, haberdasher, to Miss Jameson, of Royton.—Mr. F. Metcalf, to Miss S. Sexton.—Mr. Joseph Redgrave, of South Creak, to Miss Mary Browne.

Mr. John Barham, of Wymondham, to Miss H. Kerrisin, only daughter of Mr. Noah K. of Hackford.

At Mundford next the Sea, Mr. Mackie, of Hartford-road, Lakenham, to Miss Geldart.

At Wymondham, Charles Gibbs, esq. to Miss Ransome.

Mr. James Crawforth, surgeon, of Lynn, to Miss MacLane, daughter of Mr. M. farmer, of Westwick.

Mr. William Forester, wine-merchant, of Wells, to Miss Moore, of Warham.

*Died.*] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.—Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Difs, Mr. Samuel Holmes, jun. brazier.

At Little Ellingham, Mrs. Leath, wife of Mr. Cook L. farmer.

At Foultham, Mrs. Gunton, wife of Mr. G. plumber and glazier.

At Creak Abbey, Mrs. Blyth, 67.

Mr. James Coldham, of Caius College, Cambridge, eldest son of James C. esq. of Anmer, 20. Bathing in the sea near Heacham, he was unfortunately drowned. He was a young man of unspotted purity of mind and manners.

At North Walsham, Mr. Robert Newstead, glazier.

At Park House, Boxley, Henry Goodwyn, esq. of Tring, 92.

At Coltishall, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Robert B.

At Wells, Miss Elizabeth Haycock, daughter of the late Mr. John H.

At North Repps, Richard Plumley, gent. ensign in the Cromer Battery Volunteers, 26.

At Melton, near Cromer, Mr. John Critopp, farmer.

At North Pickenham, Mr. Benjamin Barber, 78.

At Norwich, Mr. Mordecai Rivers Drake, governor of the Great Hospital.—Mrs. Ruthbrooke, 64.—Mr. Thomas Moore, formerly a coal-merchant, 63.—Mr. Allen, tailor—Mrs. Elizabeth Heales, 77.—Mr. Hagon, of the Ship public-house.—Suddenly, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. shoemaker.

At Kudham Grange, suddenly, Major Edward Droffer, of the royal artillery, son of Mr. D. of that place.

The Rev. T. H. D. Hofte, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and eldest son of the Rev. Daniel H. of Godwick-hall.

On the road from Norwich to Yarmouth, Mr. William Robson Baker, silk-weaver, of Wood-street, Cheap-side, London. He was riding at full speed, when a cow ran out of the lane by the Hermitage near Acle, and suddenly crossing the road, came in contact with the horse of Mr. B. who was thrown over the cow's back, and pitching on his head, was killed on the spot. It is a remarkable fact, that on the same morning he received a letter from his wife, to whom he had been married but a few months, containing a passage to this effect:—"For God's sake, Baker, take care of your horse, for I have had a frightful dream about you."

Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. Orby Nelson, of East Dereham, 42; and two days afterwards, whilst pursuing his daily avocation of superintending his farm, suddenly, Thomas Nelson, gent. of the same place, and brother-in-law of the above Mrs. N. 52. He lived deservedly respected by all ranks of society, and his sudden death has occasioned deep regret among his relatives, and a numerous respectable circle of acquaintance.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Great Saxham, J. W. Hicks, esq. of Bath, to Miss Mills, the eldest daughter of Thomas M. esq.

Mr. John Stutter, attorney, of Stowmarket, to Miss Long, daughter of Mr. L. attorney, of Ipswich.

Mr. George Gent, farmer, of Shadfield, to Miss Ann Norman, youngest daughter of Mr. John N. carpenter.

*Died.*] James Calder, esq. late paymaster of the 21st regiment of light dragoons. He was drowned in Woodbridge river, by a sailing boat being upset and sunk. His remains were interred at Woodbridge with military honours, attended by the whole of his regiment, and the officers of the artillery belonging to the garrison. The concourse of people which the much lamented catastrophe had drawn together, the respect in which Captain C. was held, and the impressive solemnity of an officer's funeral, was very great. He was a native of Scotland, and originally educated for the church; extremely beloved by all his acquaintance; and had

served in the West Indies, and attained the rank of captain before he joined the 21st light dragoons as paymaster. He married Miss Strickland, daughter of Sir George S. of Boynton-hall, in Yorkshire, whom he has left with three children.

At Badwell Ash, Mrs. Burroughes, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Wymondham.

At Stoke by Clare, suddenly, Mr. Kemp, of the George Inn.

At Walsham, Mrs. Warn, widow of Mr. John W. of Ruttlesden.

At Holbrook, Thomas Shave, esq. formerly of Ipswich, 69.

At Westley, near Bury, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. John B. senior, farmer, 80.

At Wottesfield, Mrs. Filby, mother of Mr. F. of the White Swan.

At Westerfield, near Ipswich, Mr. Crisp, a respectable farmer.

At Bury, Mr. John Risbrock, of the Dog and Partridge, 53.—Mrs. Frost, wife of Mr. F. whitesmith.—Mrs. Pack, wife of Mr. P. plumber and glazier, 36.—Mrs. S. Hawes, sister of J. Hawes, gent.

At Botefdale, Mr. Thomas Slapp, attorney at law, 62; a gentleman of the strictest integrity in his profession, universally known, and as universally respected. His social disposition, and the natural warmth of his feelings, rendered him a most agreeable companion and a most faithful friend. In the nearer relations of life, the excellence of his principles, and the many good qualities of his heart, renders this event most sincerely and deservedly lamented, and will stamp his memory with the most sacred and lasting regret.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Wanstead, Mr. T. Pycroft, to Miss M. Collinson.

At Castle Hedingham, Mr. George French, of the Bell Inn, to Miss A. Tomlinson, daughter of the late Mr. T.

*Died.*] At Copford-hall, Charles Eldred Harrison, fourth son of J. Haynes H. esq.

At Chelmsford, Miss Priscilla Wood, only daughter of Mr. W. ironmonger.—Mr. Joseph Taylor, many years master of the Saracen's Head Inn.

At Dedham, Miss Charlotte Catherine Firmin, second daughter of Peter F. esq. 10. At Lavenham, Mr. J. Branwhite, shop-keeper, 70.

At Pinner's Hill, Birchanger, Mr. C. Talbot, 63.

At Colchester, Mrs. Ann Bacon, late of Stutton, Suffolk.—Mrs. Blyth, wife of Mr. B. coal-merchant.

At Ditchley's, Miss Morgan, daughter of General Morgan, late of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

At Hallowal Down, John Antony, esq.

## KENT.

It is said to be the intention of Government to construct a new harbour at Dover on a very extensive scale; to go up to the very

end of a valley upwards of a mile in length at the east side of the town. The entrance or mouth of it will be exactly in the spot where the original harbour was two hundred years ago. It is proposed to have wet and dry docks for the accommodation and repair of such of our navy as may be wanted in this part of the Channel; and it cannot fail to prove a very safe asylum for merchant-ships in the winter months. The expence is estimated at 3,000,000*l.* and if the plan is carried in effect, Dover will become one of the most important towns in the kingdom.

*Married.*] At Leeds, Mr. John Hills, miller, to Miss Jane Bonney.

At Feverham, Mr. D. Fairbrafs, eldest son of the late Mr. F. hoyman, to Miss Packer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Charles Minter, jun. butcher, of Canterbury, to Mrs. Kettle.

Mr. Everest, of Sheerness, linen draper, to Miss Coleman, only surviving daughter of the late Mr. C. surgeon.

At Broad Stairs, Isle of Thanet, Samuel Lawford, esq. banker, Cornhill, to Miss Ackland.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Lieutenant Thomas Smith, of the Herefordshire militia, to Miss Sophia Dyson, youngest daughter of James D. esq. of Margate.

At St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. Charles Finley, aged 30, to Miss Susannah Jobson, 15, both of whom are blind.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Marsh, chemist, to Miss Hester Fane.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Pike, fell-monger, to Miss Jones.

*Died*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. B. silversmith, 43.—Mr. M. Kingsford.—Mr. Sharp, sen. 69.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Fawcett, a maiden lady.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Baldock, hoyman.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Stredwicke, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 42.

At Mr. Wood's, on the Kent road, near Deptford, Mr. John Alexander, of Strood, near Rochester, 73.

At Lewisham, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of Rushey Green.

At Chislehurst, at the Rev. Francis Wollaston's, Mrs. Henry Wollaston.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Christopher Pritchard, esq. 72.

At Faversham, John Hogben, esq.—Mrs. Laker, wife of Mr. L. wheelwright.—The Rev. Athelstan Stephens, many years vicar of Gravely, and rector of Goodnestone, 63.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Styles, wife of Mr. John S.

At Chipstead-place, Charles Polhill, esq. The character of this excellent man is sufficiently known to require but little of public eulogy: but in deploring the loss of departed worth, there are claims to imitation and praise. Suffice it then to say, that in a pro-

bationary course of more than eighty years, he filled the domestic stations with love, affection, and esteem. As a private gentleman, he was distinguished for his honourable independence, his love of virtue, his extensive benevolence, and his pleasing deportment, which gained from all classes that respect, esteem, and veneration, which will render his death extensively felt and deeply lamented. When he was on the brink of relinquishing his mortal course from the debility of age, such was his resignation and calmness under it, that he never complained, only saying, I must be patient; and when relieved from this transitory life, he only ceased to breathe, without a struggle, or even a sigh.

At Walmer, Brigade Major Sabine, of the guards. After taking his morning ride, he returned to his lodgings, and instantly went into his apartment, took a loaded pistol and blew out his brains. No cause is assigned for this rash act. He was a brave officer, and esteemed by all around him, from the general to the private. He married the daughter of the late Admiral Paisley, by whom he had one infant son.

At Gravesend, John Evans, esq. 68, attorney, and many years town-clerk of that place. He had breakfasted with his usual appetite and cheerfulness, and had dressed himself for church, when one of the family, with whom, about ten minutes before, he had been conversing in the garden, followed him into the house with fruit, and found him, in his usual position, lifeless in his chair. There is good reason to believe that he died without a pang, and that his end was as quiet and undisturbed as his life. He was a man of whom no one was ever heard to speak ill. In the course of nearly half a century spent in the profession of the law, he made not one personal enemy. It was scarcely possible to be more universally esteemed, or, by a well-spent life, to be better prepared for awful and sudden a change.

At Chatham, Mrs. Foster, coal-merchant.—Mr. Richard Levens, turner, 65.—Arthur Manclark, gent. 84.

At Northborne, near Deal, Mr. William Scarlet, 99. He has left two sons and five daughters, whose united ages amount to 470 years.

At Plaxtol, Richard Packham, esq.

SURRY.

The Duke of York has inclosed several thousand acres of Weybridge Common, and brought a farmer from Norfolk to superintend its culture.—Large tracts have been planted; some are under grain, and others are now preparing for turnips.

*Married.*] At Morden, the Rev. E. T. Batley, A. M. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Benyon, daughter and heiress of the late E. B. esq. of Carnalton.—J. Freaks, esq. of Milford-cottage, to Miss Peacock, daughter of Mr. P. of Godalming.

At

At Putney-park, J. Lindo, esq. to Miss Prager. The ceremony was performed, according to the custom of the Jews, by the high priest, Mr. Herschel.

## SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Cuckfield. Mrs. Mafcall, 82.

At Heathfield-park; Robert Newbery, esq. second son of Francis N. esq.

At River, near Petworth, Mrs. Bridger, wife of Wm. B. esq.

At North Bersted, Mrs. Halsted, wife of Mr. H.

At Chichester, as he was returning from divine worship, Gilbert Burnett, a poor man residing in that place. He was a descendant of the celebrated Gilbert B. bishop of Salisbury.—Miss C. Charge.—Mr. H. Tregus, butcher and a member of the Duke of Richmond's troop of horse.—Mrs. Tribe, widow of Mr. T. attorney.

Near Gibraltar, Captain Fuller, of the 20th Light Dragoons, second son of John Trayton F. esq. of Ashdown-house, in this county, and grandson of the late Lord Heathfield, for whose memory he cherished an enthusiastic regard, which led him to volunteer his services at Gibraltar, where he was unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of his boat off the rock.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Sargeant, to Mrs. Bailey, ship-chandler.

At Boldre, S. Neste, esq. of Chippenham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Jones, of Lymington.

At Upton-Grey, W. Welbit, esq. of Manby, Lincolnshire, to Miss Leech, daughter of Thos. L. esq. of Bidien-house.

At Andover, Mr. W. Tilbury, of Watling-street, to Miss Haines.

At Southampton, Lieutenant Hibbs, of the royal navy, to Miss Ann Smith, sister of Mr. S. attorney.

*Died.*] At his seat, at Appledurcombe, in the Isle of Wight, Sir Richard Worsley, bart. colonel of the South Hants militia, 53. Dying without male issue, a jointure of 70,000*l.* reverts to Lady Worsley. Her marriage portion was 80,000*l.* Sir Richard had lived in a state of seclusion at his favourite retreat in the Isle of Wight; and his death is said to be the effect of apoplexy. He was distinguished for his taste in the fine arts, and his knowledge of elegant antiquities. He is succeeded in his title by the Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Pidford-house, in the Isle of Wight, now Sir Henry Worsley Holmes, bart. and as he died intestate, his estates devolve to his niece, the daughter of the Hon. Bridgman Simpson.

At Upper Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Sarah Lys, 60.

At Aldermore-farm, near Ryde, Mr. J. Lake, 70.

At Winchester, Mr. Chubb, master of the poor-house.

At Southampton, Mr. John Hill, a member of the Southampton volunteers.—Mrs. Bursley, wife of Mr. B. coal measurer.

At Fareham. Mr. Strugnell, 80.—Mr. P. Threshier, tanner, a lieutenant in Captain Purvis's company of volunteers, 40.

At Portsmouth, Miss Cheefman, daughter of Mr. C. baker.—Mr. Napper, linen-draper.—Mr. Bonamy, of the Star and Garter tavern.—J. Bacon, esq. 66. He discharged the duties of chief clerk of the Survey-office in the dockyard with inflexible integrity, uncommon ability, and an urbanity of manners which procured him the respect of all who knew him.

At Droxford, Mrs. Myngs, 96. She was the widow of O. Myngs, esq. who died nearly 60 years ago, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nourfe, who was chaplain to Queen Anne.

At the Manor-house, Minteed, Miss E. Chute, daughter of the late Mr. Chute, of Vine.

At the house of Captain Walker, at Hill, near Portsmouth, Lady Irvine, widow of General Sir John I. K. B. 61.

At Bramshot, suddenly, Mr. R. Pim, jun. paper-maker.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Wm Deverell, of Sherston, to Miss Washbourn, of Easton Grey.

Mr. John Harding, of Hindon, to Miss Lucy Corp, of Norton Ferris.

At Netheravon, Mr. Thomas Reeks, of Wimborn, Dorset, to Miss Ann Clapcott Lampard.

At Knoyle, Mr. W. Hayden, jun. of Milston, to Miss Harding of Hinton.

Mr. James Barrow, of Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, to Miss Alexander, of Salisbury.

*Died.*] At Henry Bosanquet's esq. at Harnish-house, near Chippenham, Christopher Anstey, esq. of Bath and of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, 80. Mr. Anstey was formerly of King's College, and well known in the literary world for some excellent poetical productions, particularly the New Bath Guide, or Memoir of the Bath family. He was originally designed for the church, but inheriting rather unexpectedly a moderate fortune he resigned every pretension to ecclesiastical honors, and was content with economizing what he had, without the ambition of making it more. At the University, so far from distinguishing himself, he incurred the disgrace of having his degrees withheld from him, and is reported to have been remarkable in early life for levity and dissipation. To this circumstance he alludes, without seeming greatly to lament it, in the following lines of the Bath Guide:

Bear witness you moon, the chaste empress  
of night!  
You stars that diffuse the pure radiance of  
light!  
How oft have I mourned that such blame  
should accrue,  
From one wicked letter of pious Miss Prue!

May this lazy stream, who to Granta bestows  
Philosophical slumbers and learned repose ;  
To Granta, sweet Granta, where studious of  
cafe,  
Seven years did I sleep, and then lost my de-  
grees.

His first appearance as an author was in the monody on the death of the unfortunate Marquis of Tavistock, who was killed by a fall from his horse. This was immediately followed by the New Bath Guide, which is in a great measure built on Smollett's novel of Humphrey Clinker. Indeed the characters of Aunt Tabby and Miss Prue, and the whole description of Bath are copies from the Tabitha Bramble and Lydia of that celebrated romance. Mr. Antsey however was not the only one who derived materials from this source, for Sheridan has made equally free with the same characters in the comedy of the Rivals. The Bath Guide was received with deserved and general applause. Its satire, which is poignant, without grossness or personality pleased all ; and the profusion of wit and humour on the Bath amusements, the physicians, the extortions, the public breakfasts, and balls, was equally grateful, on account of its justness and novelty. But it is unnecessary to enlarge on a work which has passed through numerous editions, and is in the hands of every person of taste. After this production Mr. Antsey's muse continued silent, or was, at least, employed on mere trifles ; and a writer to whom the palm of humorous and light poetry was adjudged upon the first efforts of his talents immediately passed into obscurity. For the last thirty years nobody has been less known to the public than Mr. A. there is no *bon mot* or witticism of this distinguished author upon record : he could never be prevailed upon to sing again, however persuaded by his friends or his bookseller, but seemed resolved that, like the swan, his first note should be his last. His name however has not been forgotten ; his son has, in a great measure redeemed the pledge of his father, and proved that he inherits a full measure of his poetic talents, by a publication, in no respect inferior to the Bath Guide, entitled the Conduct of a Law Suit.

At Fisherton, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, sister of the late William Deverell, esq. of Guilfborough, Northamptonshire, 84

at Downton, Miss Eliz. Hodgson.

At Shafton, Mr. William Norris, 87. His heart and hand were always open to relieve the distressed : he detested oppression, and industry always found in him a fostering friend. His charities were unbounded and will long remain engraven on many a poor man's heart.

At Mere, Mr. J. Lander, 72.

At Damerham, the Rev. Philip Henvill, many years curate of that place.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Hunter, esq. of Reading, to Mrs. Pearce, of Idstone Ashbury.

At Speen, Mr. W. Gibling, of Rays, Essex, to Miss Basing, of Speenhamland.

At Windsor, George Augustus Fenwick, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards, blue, to Miss Pulten, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas P.

*Died*] At Reading, Mr. Curtis.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Dr. T.—At Mr. Lamb's, J. Richardson, 75. He had lived in that family above 45 years.

At Newbury, Mr. John Bright, 82.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The New Cut and improvements in the harbour of Bristol are carried on with the greatest dispatch ; the foundations of the cast iron bridges are already laid, and the canal in many places excavated to the intended level. Notwithstanding the sum of 500,000*l.* has lately been appropriated for the completion of the Docks and Harbour, 10,000*l.* has been raised by voluntary subscription for building and supporting an additional wing to the Infirmary. The spire of Radcliff Church is also to be completed, and a magnificent cenotaph constructed to the memory of the ill-fated Chatterton. The Corporation vying with the merchants and private citizens in their laudable exertions, have erected, at their own expence, to the great convenience of the inhabitants and ornament of the city, a noble and spacious arch for foot passengers under St. John's Gate.

The Town-hall of Wells is immediately to be considerably enlarged and improved, so as to remove former complaints of its confined situation, and render it in future more commodious for holding the assizes and sessions for this county.

*Married.*] At Bath Capt. John Macheson, to Miss M'Keand—Mr. Gaskell, to Miss Parry, daughter of the late Thomas P. esq.—Thomas Panton, esq. of Newmarket, Cambridgeshire, and Piccadilly, London, to Miss Gubbins, daughter of the late Joseph G. esq. of Ireland.—Mr. Morris, to Miss Duffield.—Robert Kirkpatrick Escott, esq. of Ongarhill, Surry, to Miss S. Crosse, youngest daughter of the Rev. T. S. Crosse.

At Bristol, Mr. John Hackett, to Miss Pope.—Mr. Thomas Lyne, jun. to Miss Louisa Grant, both of Bath.—Mr. Thomas Hopper, merchant, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Miss W. D. Hammett.—The Rev. Thomas Elbury Partridge, rector of Uley, to Miss Haythorne, only daughter of the late Joseph H. esq.

At the Friend's meeting house, Olveston, Mr. John Harding, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Taylor, eldest daughter of James T. esq. Trenchay.

At Great Cheverel, Mr. Stephen James, cornfactor, of Bristol, to Miss Bartlett, eldest daughter of Mr. William B. farmer.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Dix, wife of the late Rev. Charles Dix, rector of Bristley and Gately, Norfolk, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Lawson Huddleston, archdeacon of

this city: a lady of exemplary piety and charity.—Mr. Thomas Walmesley, 42; a painter of considerable eminence, whose works combined a superior degree of force, taste, and genius. As a scene-painter he may almost be said to have been unrivalled. His landscapes display an accurate delineation of nature in her romantic scenes; and will be highly appreciated now the hand that formed them has ceased to move. When disengaged from professional pursuits, his good-humour, store of entertaining anecdotes, and excellent observations, served to enliven the circle of his friends, who most sincerely regret the loss of an admirable artist and pleasant companion.—Mrs. Pierce, widow of William P. esq. collector of excise, 79.—Mr. William Potter, acting overseer and organist of the parish of Walcot.—Mrs. Steart, 72.—Mr. Philip Needes, youngest son of Mrs N. on the day he completed his 17th year.—Mr. Payne, late of the Pack-horse inn. He was seized with a fit while passing Pulteney Bridge, fell down and expired.

At Norton St. Philip's; Mrs. Rutty, daughter of the late Alderman Hale, of Bath.

At Elmestree, near Tetbury, Mrs. Brookes, 63.

At Stow Easton, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. M. late of Camely.

At Buckland Dinham, Mr. Wm. Weaver, baker, and on the following day, his father-in-law, Mr. Walter Singer, 77.

At Wells, Mrs. Reynell, widow of the Rev. Mr. R. rector of St. James's, Bristol, and daughter of Sir Henry Mackworth, bart.—Mr. James Cannings, 70.

At Holloway house, near Bath, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. coal-merchant.

At Ashhill, the Rev. Mr. Alford.

At Brislington, in the prime of life, Mr. Robert Noyes, merchant of Bristol.

At Shipham, John Jacob, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Peter Mellor, ironmonger.—Miss Butler, daughter of Denis B. esq. of London.—Mr. Dutton Grimes.—Mr. Matthews, butcher.—Mrs. Sandys.—Charles George, son of Mr. James G. merchant.—Mr. John Stokes.—Mr. William Welch, son of Mr. W. Hooper.—Mr. Hawkins Bird, tea-dealer.—Miss S. Dyer, niece of Mrs. D.—Mr. Joseph Moxham, formerly a Captain in the 17th light dragoons, 72.—Mrs. Hull, relict of Edward H. esq. of Donaghadee, Ireland, and daughter of the late John Dawson, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.—Mr. William Wright, at the Apple-tree, Broad-mead.—Mrs. Lee, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. of Hope Chapel.—Mrs. Bourke, 71.—Mrs. Catherine White, a maiden lady.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

The new-invented life-boat with which experiments have been making at Weymouth for some time past, is built by Mr. Towell, of Teignmouth, in Devonshire. She is buoyed up by eight cases, four on each side, water

tight, and independent of each other. When men are saved from a wreck and landed, the boat may return, and some tons of goods may be put in the cases, if the sea will admit of its being taken out of the wrecked vessel. In a storm the boat is dismantled, and rowed by 14 men, who are all fastened to their seats as the sea breaks into the boat, it immediately runs out at her stern ports. It is impossible to sink her. She has fourteen life lines, the ends of which float with cork, by which men that are washed off the wreck may hold, before they can be taken into the boat again. She brings before the wind, or nearly so, upwards of 100 men at a time from the wreck. She is as manageable with her sails as any boat of her size. The rudder is on a new principle: she has fourteen grapplings for a wreck, a room, ten feet wide, water-tight, with copper ventilators. The whole of her construction is entirely new.

*Married*] At Poole, Mr. James Tucker, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to Miss Susanna Dean.

At Yeovil, Mr. Hilborn, of Sydling, to Miss Elizabeth Watts, daughter of Mr. Watts, attorney.

At Chittern, Mr. Springford, of Wilsford, to Miss Mary Ingram

*Died*] At Eastbury, Thomas Wedgwood, esq. third son of the late Josiah W. esq. of Etruria, Staffordshire, 34.

At Winterborne, Whitchurch, Mr John Wm. Clapcott, 17.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Ann Stuart, a native of America, and wife of the Rev. James S. formerly rector of George Town, and All Saints, South Carolina.

At Mapperton, Mrs. Heavill, wife of Mr. H. 60.

At Toller Fratrum, Mr. John Whittle, an eminent farmer. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse

At Shaftesbury, on his way home, Thomas Walbeoff, esq. of Glasbury, Radnorshire, a Captain in the royal navy.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The Prince of Wales is about to erect, at his own expence, a chapel at Prince-Town, on the forest of Dartmoor, under the direction of Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. Lord-warden of the Stannaries.—Mr. Tyrwhitt has suggested to Government the propriety of erecting a building near the above, for depositing such prisoners of war as shall be brought into Plymouth; who can, without difficulty, be conveyed up the river Tamer, and landed a few miles from the spot. It is said that this plan will be acted upon forthwith, and barracks built for the reception of a proportionate number of troops.

*Married.*] At Tiverton, James Cole, esq. Captain in the first regiment of the Somersetshire Militia, to Miss M. E. Carew, third daughter of the late Sir Thomas C. of Hacombe.

At Exeter, Capt. Fitzgerald, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miss E. C. Veale, youngest daughter of the late Wm. V. esq. of Tieveala house, Cornwall. — Macbride, esq. son of the late Admiral M. to Miss Starkey. — Mr Wm. Upcott, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Lethbridge, daughter of Mr. L. painter.

At Teignmouth, Mr. George Dunstford, jun. merchant of Tiverton, to Miss Parry.

At Tavistock, Mr. Harley, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Lang, daughter of Mr. L.

*Died.*] At South Melton, Mr. Emanuel May, surgeon, 27.

At Stogumber, near Dunster, Mrs. E. Chilcott, relict of Mr. Wm. C. 93.

At Gr-y's Place, near Plymouth, Captain Cudlippe, of the royal navy

At Exmouth, Mr. Aubrey Wynn, eldest son of Gabriel W. esq. of Life Place, Hants, 19.

#### CORNWALL.

A very numerous and respectable meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society took place on the 7th of August at Helston, for the purpose of determining the premiums offered by the Society. Nine bulls, eleven rams, four boars, and two fattened sheep, were produced; and, after a minute investigation of their different merits, by the inspectors, they adjudged the premiums as follows:—to Francis Enys, esq. for the best bull, five guineas; to Mr. Alexander Paul, of Camborne, for the next best ditto, two guineas; to Francis Enys, esq. for the best ram, free for all England, five guineas; to Mr. Sickler, of Gwinear, for the best ram, yeaned in Cornwall, three guineas; to Mr. Nathaniel Roberts, of Manaccan, for the best hog ram, yeaned in Cornwall, two guineas; to Mr. John Roberts, of Newlyn, for the best and second best fat sheep, three guineas; to Mr. Edward Lawrence, of St. Martin, for the best boar, two guineas. This being the first exhibition of the kind in this part of the country, the stock produced were much superior to the general expectation, and shew that the spirit of improvement, which of late years has been diffusing itself throughout this county, in a more rapid degree than any other in the kingdom, has met with peculiar attention from the gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood of Helston; and, in order to encourage so laudable an example, the Society came to a determination, which was made public by the president after dinner, of having such an exhibition annually at Helston; not interfering, however, with the general exhibition at Bodmin in June.

*Married.*] At Fowey, Mr. Coomb, to Miss Rickard.

At Lanteglos, Capt. Charles Thomas, to Miss Ann Couch.

At Bodmin, Mr. John Short, to Miss Mallett.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mr. Philip Brush,

fail-maker.—Mrs. Byrn, relict of Mr. James B. grocer.

At St. Kew, Richard Wayet, 92. He had laboured 75 years as a husbandman, and till a few days of his death could go through a hard day's work as well as most men in his parish.

At Camborne, Mr. James Keigwin, who for forty years or upwards practised surgery, with great success, in the mines there, 68. He was much respected and beloved by men of probity and honour, his character being marked with a benevolence that won friends and overcame enemies; he descended into the grave with universal regret, having the prayers of the good and the tears of the poor to plead for him in his last conflict.

At Launceston, Mr. William Hill, formerly an apprentice to Mr. Ridford, at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, and lately a candidate to succeed him; a young man of very superior talents, which, with the diligence and industry displayed in the acquisition of every branch of his profession, would probably have rendered him one of its greatest ornaments.

At St. German's, Mr. Oliver, farmer, and one of the volunteer cavalry of that place.

#### NORTH BRITAIN.

A plan has been adopted for building public schools at Perth. From the encouragement it has experienced the committee of management appointed by the subscribers at Perth are led to hope, that they will soon have it in their power to announce to the public, that subscriptions are received fully sufficient to enable them to complete a building, already considerably advanced, which will not only be highly beneficial to the county and city of Perth, but besides of great public importance and utility. The buildings will be large and elegant, and will contain complete accommodation for the different schools, viz. the grammar school, academy, and the writing, drawing, English, and French classics, besides accommodation for other branches of education, which it is in contemplation to add. Its situation on Rose Terrace, with the North Inch, which has lately been much enlarged, as a lawn in front, is not only beautiful, but must be highly conducive to the health of the students, while its retirement, freed as it is from the bustle of the town, renders it in every respect a proper place for public schools.

*Married.*] At Boroctownness, Mr. Daniel Macchlan, merchant in Glasgow, to Miss Ann Hardie, daughter of Arch. H. esq.

*Died.*] In the prime of life, at her father's house, at Brosmrig, near Dumfries, Mrs. Key, wife of Alexander Key, esq. of Leicester-square, London: a lady whose engaging manners and amiable qualities endeared her to a numerous and truly respectable circle of acquaintance, by whom her early death is most sincerely regretted.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE vigour with which measures have been, of late, taken to interrupt the importation of Dutch goods from India, in Anglo-American vessels, has been successful. That carrying trade has been checked. Considerable benefit has resulted to our East India Company. Should the fleet, of which we lately had accounts, from St. Helena arrive safe in England, the market will be found sufficiently open, and the imports will be dispersed with good advantage over Europe.

The Anglo American traders now wholly engross the profitable fur-trade with the North-west coast of America. They come and go between that coast and the China market, in numbers of ships, and with a regularity which enables them to exclude all rivalry. One trader tells another what goods were the most in request among the natives of the Fur-Coast, when he himself made up his cargo. That trader acts upon his friend's information, and takes only what he is sure to find a demand for. On the contrary, traders from Britain are liable to take out cargoes, which, from the change of humour or necessity among the natives, there are no longer purchasers to be found for. So many adventurers from England have been, by this means, unfortunate, that the merchants of this country are forced to abandon the traffic.

The propagation of the race of Spanish sheep in this country begins to make us independent, in our manufactures, of Spain, for the greater part of that supply of wool which was formerly so indispensably requisite.

The trade between Sweden and this country begins to increase, in consequence of the Swedish monarch's new attention to the commercial interests of his subjects.

The efforts of France to interrupt the trade between Britain and Holland have proved but too successful.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE recent continuance of fine weather has brought forward the corn harvest much sooner than was expected, which is now become general in all the southern and midland counties, where much of the wheat and early sown barley, and oat crops are already cut, and prove every where to be heavy and good. Field peas and beans are well podded, nearly fit for the hook, and promise great abundance. The crops of canary, and various other garden seeds, are equally good. The white Dutch clover and trefoil grown for seed promise great abundance.—The average price of grain in England is—Wheat, 100s.; Rye, 58s. 6d.; Barley, 49s. 2d.; Oats, 31s. 7d.; Beans, 50s. 11d.; Pease, 49s. 3d.; Oatmeal, 46s. 2d.

Hay has in general proved all over the kingdom an heavy crop, well made, and properly secured. The after-math, and second crop of clover, grow fast; and the red clover sowed for seed promises to head well.—In Whitechapel market, Hay fetches from 4l. 2s. to 5l.; Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 3s.; Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.

The pastures at this season of the year never were better, and the feeding and dairy cattle have done well.

The early sown turnips, in some well managed districts, have been hoed and look well. The later sown have suffered much by the ravages of the fly; and in some situations the lands have been sown over again.

Our accounts of the present crop of Hops continue very unfavourable. The Midsummer shoots that gave a fresh appearance, induced a hope of an improvement; and the ideal duty (old duty) rose from 20 to 30,000l, but the effort was too weak, and the plant being afterwards attacked with the mould, all hopes are banished that this crop can exceed that of 1802, i. e. about 15 or 16,000l. The Worcester and Hereford district it is said, will not pay this year 300l., although in 1801 it exceeded 65,000l. Prices have fluctuated a little since our last; they fell on the *supposed* improvement, but when it is understood how very small the crop will be, a considerable rise must be the consequence. The quantity on hand militates, however, against a rapid rise; but when this year's consumption is taken away from the quantity on hand, the advance may be expected to be so considerable, that few prudent consumers will, at these prices, risk what 1806 may produce. Bags of 1803 fell at present from 5l. to 5l. 12s. and of 1804, from 6l. 6s. to 6l. 16s.

Lean cattle, both beasts and sheep, notwithstanding the immense stock on hand (owing to the plenty of keep, and the promising appearance of much winter food), have, at all the late fairs, been much in request, and produced high prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 4s. to 4s. 4d. Lamb, 4s. to 4s. 10d.

Store hogs, to turn into stables, are in demand, and at advanced prices.

Fresh horses, fit for the collar, and the army, are much wanted, and are both scarce and dear.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, to the 24th of August, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.			
Highest 30.26.	August 27.	Wind N.E.	Highest 77°.	{	August 9th and 12th.	Wind W. and S.W.
Lowest 29.55.	August 2.	Wind S.W.			August 6th, 7th, 15th and 21st.	Wind W.S.N.E.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	} 39 100ths of an inch	} The mercury suddenly rose between the 20th and 21st instant, from 29.60 to .9.99.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 8°	} This variation, which, is not great, has happened three or four times in the course of this month.	

The quantity of rain fallen in the month now finished, is equal to 3.6 inches in depth.

There has seldom been a month of August with less clear and brilliant weather than the present; on twenty days there has been rain, and frequently heavy rain: nevertheless, the average height of the barometer for the month is 29.91 nearly, which, considering the quantity of rain fallen, must be deemed very high. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis we have witnessed during the summer, hitherto, very little thunder and lightning. The average height of the thermometer is nearly 62°, which is something more than it was last August, but 4° less than the average height of the mercury in August, 1803, and full 5° less than it was in the same month, 1802. The wind has been variable, but most frequent in the West and South West.

The following is an account of a meteor observed on Sunday evening, the 21st of July, by a gentleman as he passed along the Strand: "I stopped (says he) at the door of the Crown and Anchor, the vacant space before it offering a considerable view of the heavens, at that time splendid with stars; I was looking with attention towards the N.W. when suddenly a meteor from about 35° of height, shot from the W. by N. It was apparently about the size of a tennis ball, perhaps hardly so large, it was followed by a stream of light which seemed in specks, the length of the train was about a degree, that is about twice the apparent diameter of the moon. Its course was from North of West towards the North, passing about 35° above the horizon. Its motion was majestic, but by no means rapid, I am sure it was full ten seconds in motion, the light not so piercing as that of a star of the first magnitude, but it exceeded that of the second, with which I had full opportunity of comparing it. It ran through 30° of the heavens, describing an arch of great diameter, its path was convex above, and declining downwards. The extinction of it was at an altitude of about 25° having fallen certainly not more than 10°, I do not think so much. It very visibly stopped before it was extinguished. It burst at last with very few sparks, and its train and itself together disappeared in a moment. I had perfect leisure and space to observe its whole course, it expired below the second pointer of the Great Bear, I instantly drew out my watch, and comparing it this morning with the clock of St. Paul's Cathedral, it was exactly at thirty-one minutes after eleven that I observed the end of the phenomenon.

A TABLE of the right Ascension and Declination of Ceres and Pallas, for September.

	CERES.				PALLAS.			
	AR.			Decl. N.	AR.			Decl. S.
	h	m	s		h	m	s	
1805								
Sept. 2	6	39	52	22 17	4	39	12	8 27
5	6	24	8	22 21	4	42	48	9 9
8	6	28	20	22 24	4	46	16	9 53
11	6	32	24	22 28	4	49	36	10 39
14	6	36	24	22 31	4	52	48	11 26
17	6	40	20	22 34	4	55	52	12 15
20	6	44	8	22 38	4	58	44	13 5
23	6	47	48	22 41	5	1	24	13 57
26	6	51	28	22 44	5	3	56	14 50
29	6	54	56	22 47	5	6	16	15 45

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

A COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT of the PORT of TONNINGEN, by MR. NEMNICH, of HAMBURGH.

NIEMANN, in his Manual of the Geography of Sleswick Helstein, recites what has been commemorated by his predecessors, relative to Tonningen, which he continues down to the year 1799. Some later accounts are to be found in the same author's Provincial Notices.

A few years ago, a narration of travels through various parts of that dutchy was published in the Danish language; I believe the author's name was Wedel, but I do not remember that it contains any material addition to what had been said by Niemann, nor has any account of Tonningen, since the blockade of the Elbe, fallen in my way, or in that of any of my friends there, except a Picture of Tonningen in the *Journal of the Elegant World*, for the 12th of January, 1805. But a mere picture does not answer the purpose I have in view. The following particulars were collected during a residence there in April last, 1805.

A list of charts and plans of Tonningen and the Eider, I shall give, if thought desirable.

The proper name of this place in German, is now Tonning. In more remote periods, it was called Tonningen; and so it is still named by foreign nations; but in Germany and Denmark this denomination is considered improper.

The name of Tonningen is generally supposed to be derived from *Tonne*; but for this etymon no one can assign a sufficient reason; probably, however, this word alludes to the *tonne*, or buoys, with which the place is amply provided.

Tonningen, the capital of the province of Eiderstedt, is situated on the right bank of the river Eider, six German miles from its mouth. It cannot be said to stand on a hill, as Niemann asserts: some of the houses indeed are built upon the dyke, but the rest occupy a flat marshy plain. It is two German miles from Hufum, one

and a half from Fridrichsstadt, and one from Garding.

It possesses neither any beautiful spots nor even a promenade. The small castle-square is rarely visited by the principal inhabitants, the naked banks of the river offer no interesting prospects, nor can the eye find any object of amusement to pause on, except the various and ever-changing scenery of the shipping.

The atmosphere is humid, cold, and very inconstant; fresh sea breezes, however, prevent many disorders, but the nights are raw, and a pleasant summer evening a rarity.

Colds, and other disorders arising from them, are very prevalent; but, except these, there are few instances of strangers who continue to reside here any length of time, being ill. It is otherwise in the surrounding country, which is subject to the fatal marsh-sickness, as it is called, or the intermittent fever. To such complaints persons are liable who come from the high lands to work at harvest in the marshes. These hungry strangers generally feast voraciously on the substantial and heavy food of the low lands, and to this cause the above-mentioned disorders are attributed. They are however very rare.

Since the blockade of the Elbe these solid kinds of food are varied with many lighter species of provisions. To supply the present increased luxury of the place, they are brought thither from all parts. The beef is incomparably better than before the blockade; till then it used to be sent to Hambourgh, and the country was deprived of it.

The water for drinking is very bad, nor are there any springs in these marshy tracts. Rain-water, however, is collected in cisterns by almost all the inhabitants from the roofs of their houses.

On the 13th of February, 1803, when the last census was taken, the population amounted to 1924; but since the blockade of the Elbe the number has increased to at least 4000.

What Tonningen was previous to the blockade

blockade of the Elbe, or up to the summer of 1803, may be seen in the writers above mentioned. Almost the whole of, what follows is to be understood as subsequent to that period.

Niemann says the river is one hundred and fifty feet broad at Tonningen; but this must be an error of the press; the true breadth appears to be about as many fathoms.

The Eider is well furnished with buoys and beacons, and, except when the ice or heavy storms prevent, several pilot boats are constantly cruising near its mouth to bring in such ships as have no Helgoland pilots on board. The Danish government have it in agitation to keep a galiot of pilots (which is also to be fitted as a beacon-ship) lying before the mouth of the river, Mr. Lexow, the ship-builder, has already, at their request, sent in a plan and section for the purpose. If this project be completed, of which no one entertains a doubt, it will be of the highest utility to commerce.

In former years, ships drawing nineteen feet water, have come here without impediment; but there are banks in the Eider, which render it imprudent for ships so deeply laden to sail up that river. Neither is the bottom permanent; for, as it consists partly of quicksands, it frequently shifts in consequence of storms or the breaking up of the ice.

The harbour might have been called spacious till the year 1803; but subsequent to that period, it can no longer be so characterized. Since the blockade of the Elbe, no ship that draws more than ten feet water is suffered to enter the harbour, to avoid impeding the passage. Larger ships are obliged to lie at anchor off shore in winter, and in the river in summer.

The road is perfectly secure. Formerly small vessels, during a continuance of storms from the westward, went half a mile up; but now large ships lie in perfect security in the river, and are not obliged to run up so high.

All ships are, if possible, unloaded immediately after their arrival; but as it sometimes happens that too many arrive together, for the custom-house officers to dispatch at once, the unloading of some of them is necessarily postponed for a few days. In these cases, ships loaded with fruit, or bringing manufactured goods for the fairs, have the preference.

In the harbour order is preserved by an officer called the harbour-master, and in the river by the commandant of the guard-

ship, which has been stationed here since last year.

Even were the *wattensahrt* (the passage of goods coastwise, to Hamburg over the Shallows, in small vessels) not permitted, there could never come any quantity of merchandize but what might be presently forwarded; for there are many good landing places on the Eider above Tonningen, to which they might be conveyed, in small craft in order to be sent onward.

The Hamburg Insurance Company have an agent at Tonningen, who, in case of accident, gives every possible assistance, and takes care of the interests of his employers. Their present agent is the above-mentioned Mr. Lexow, a most active and intelligent man. By his means last spring, when the Eider was frozen up, the buoys were brought over land and carried out to sea in small craft off Vollerwyk; in consequence of which, above twenty ships came to that place, before the ice broke up in the Eider; and afterwards, finding the river tardy in opening, he caused the ice to be removed from a considerable portion of it.

At Vollerwyk, ships can come to land almost throughout the winter; at that time they are laid along shore, and, if they do not draw too much water, are pretty safe during the breaking of the ice; below Vollerwyk, the Eider does not entirely freeze up.

The placing of the buoys is regulated by the board of overseers of the channel at Rendsburg, as also the appointment and regulation of the pilots from that place to Tonningen and the neighbouring parts.

The town of Tonningen used formerly to levy a contribution, called buoy and beacon money, according to a certain regulation; but, after the channel was opened, the king of Denmark purchased this right from the city for 10,000 rix-dollars. Hence this tax is now levied by the officers of the crown in lieu of those formerly appointed by the city.

In the year 1804, its produce amounted to 14,000 rix dollars.

In the same year the whole produce of the customs was 202,000 rix-dollars, whereas, previous to the blockade of the Elbe, they only amounted annually to 20, or 30,000.

The number of ships, which arrived during that year from foreign ports, those of Holland excepted, was between six and seven hundred.

In 1803, the shipping belonging to Tonningen amounted to 297½ lasts, or 595 tons.

595 tons. With regard to last year, 1804, the inspector of the customs could give me no information; but Mr. Lexow told me that the number of vessels now belonging to this port is full thirty, though not, indeed, all of them large ships. Mr. Lexow owns nine, of which, six are ships, and two are small coasting-vessels.

This gentleman in 1801 began to construct a considerable ship-yard, near a pair of slips, which is called a ship-yard, by Niemann. Mr. Lexow has already built a ship according to his own ideas, called the *Speculator*, and carrying fifty lasts of wheat. When I was at Tonningen, he believed her to be at Mogador.

Two years before, a ship-owner, named Henning Duhr, launched a small vessel of eighty tons burden, called the *Jungfer Friderika*, of Tonningen.

The ship-yard and slips are now used for repairing large ships. But henceforward no more will be built, because the price of labour is too high.

Mr. Lexow, the factorum of Tonningen, has also built a considerable mill for extracting rape oil.

The battery of Vollerwyk, serves as a protection from descents, enforces the quarantine regulations, and above all defends the mouth of the Eider. It was erected in 1801, and is the outmost battery.

Besides this there are two other batteries in the neighbourhood of Tonningen, the one erected in 1801, the other in 1803. Their object is to prevent enemies' ships from entering.

The royal warehouse, which is a very large and massive building on a point of land near the harbour, affords many important advantages to trade, as all goods, even contraband, are lodged there, as long as may be desired, for a very small rent.

In general, however, since the blockade of the Elbe, the merchants are obliged to make use of cellars, stables, and other out-houses, to store their goods.

I have already spoken of the quarantine regulations of Slewick-Holstein. This code contains, besides the usual ordinances, some, which are peculiar to Tonningen, and these only require to be noticed here.

The arrangement of the Lazaretto is entirely adapted to the place, and it is placed under the superintendance of the most respectable inhabitants. A paper in the *Flamburg Adress-comtoir-nachrichten* of 1804, No. 79, in which this institution was represented in an erroneous point of view, and which contained many wholly

unfounded assertions, was contradicted in the next number of the same journal. Mr. Lesser, its principal officer, has had the goodness to communicate to me the following particulars. The officers who were appointed in 1803, are eight in number:

- Chancellor and burgomaster Lesser;
  - Counsellor Noa;
  - Lieutenant at the barrier and merchant, Lexow;
  - Pilot-inspector Brarens; both as persons conversant in maritime affairs;
  - Physician, Dr. Bersmann;
  - Controller of the customs, Hanson;
- To whom were afterwards added,
- Chamberlain Nommels;
  - Sea-lieutenant Von Krieger.

There are two guard-ships, or vessels of observation, stationed at Vollerwyk, one of which goes every ebb tide as far as the Koller, and to the sixth buoy, to meet the ships that arrive. The other cruises in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk. The master of the former interrogates the ships described in pages 7 and 10 of the Quarantine Ordinances, in the words therein set forth. To those which are entirely free from suspicion, he gives a ticket with his seal.

Every ship which is thus permitted to proceed forward to Tonningen, must furl a sail agreed upon with the second guard-ship, in order to shew, that she has been visited and obtained permission to proceed. But as the outer guard-ship, when a great number of ships arrive together, may suffer some of them to pass without visiting, the second guard-ship off Vollerwyk is instructed to bring those to, which do not shew the appointed signal, and to observe whatever may not have been noticed by the former guard-ship.

Ships, which arrive before Tonningen with a billet properly signed, must shew it to the guard-ship, and are then permitted to pass by to the harbour, when they are to deposit the billet in the custom-house. Without this formality no ship is suffered to pass, or to be entered at the custom-house.

Such ships as come from suspected countries or places, or whose cargo is suspected, must lie at anchor, at Koller, and in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk, under a quarantine flag, where they are subjected to the visitation and further orders of the board of quarantine, according to the regulations of the quarantine laws.

The ships that arrive, are daily announced by messengers from the quarantine-overseers, together with other incidents,

which ought not to pass without their examination. The inspection of the quarantine ships is performed by two of the board, and, when requisite, by the physician also.

At all the landing places, whether at Vollerwyk, St. Peter, Ording, or Westerhever, guards are posted to prevent persons from landing, and a pilot-boat cruises before the harbour in order to watch all vessels that attempt to enter. Upon the river also is a small royal cutter, by which the coasting sloops bound for Hamburg, are made to bring to, and shew their papers and the passports of all passengers.

This was the practice when I left Tonningen; but it was expected, that, for the further security and protection of the Eider, some additional regulations then in agitation would be made.

Excellent are the quarantine laws of Tonningen, the execution of them is attended with infinite trouble to the acting members of the board. The suspected vessels are examined at a distance of near three miles below the town, and thither the inspectors are obliged to go and return in all weathers.

Add to this, they make a point of dispatching the necessary formalities required by the quarantine laws as speedily as possible, to avoid clogging the wheels of commerce.

When the blockade of the Elbe commenced, and the commerce of Hamburg was thereby transferred to Tonningen, every one imagined, that this state of things would not be of long duration. At that time the place was wholly unprovided with accommodations for the reception, storing, and expediting an enormous quantity of goods. It was destitute of every thing, nor were men willing to embark in very heavy expences for perhaps a momentary advantage. The consignees, to whom these goods were forwarded at Hamburg, loudly complained of the disorder, neglect, and waste sustained by their goods, and the pilfering and deterioration of them during their transportation. Meanwhile the blockade of the Elbe became daily more and more fixed, till at length the shipping-houses in Tonningen made entirely new arrangements; nor did they spare either labour or money to facilitate the transportation of goods, by judicious improvements of the harbour, erecting warehouses, increasing the number of small craft, procuring clever labourers, of which there had been a great scarcity, coopers, &c. &c.

All this has been effected, by the private individuals whom it concerned, out of their own capitals, without the least assistance from any other quarter. On the contrary, the shippers were almost disheartened by the heavy duties they were obliged to pay, and the increase both of rents and of the price of provisions. Meanwhile, the new settlers as shipping-houses, loudly complained of the envy of the older inhabitants, and the innumerable obstacles they raised in the way of strangers.

It is easy, however, to guess how ill the shipping-business would have been conducted, had it been left exclusively to the inexperienced natives of Tonningen.

After what has here been said on the increased price of rents, a few instances may prove not unacceptable. Messrs. Claussen and Co. pay for a small house, two thousand six dollars per annum; Mr. William Grabau pays fifteen hundred six dollars for a few bad apartments, and so forth. Secondly, as to the *nabrungs-steuer*, or provision-tax, which every inhabitant that carries on any trade, pays to the treasury of the city, Messrs. Claussen and Co. pay two thousand six dollars per annum; Mr. Lexow, twelve hundred; Mr. Tetens, six hundred, and so on, for this tax, as shippers, after the rate of three per cent on their gross profits. Yet, notwithstanding this ample income, the city, owing to causes which are foreign to our present purpose, has not become richer than before. I cannot, however, omit to notice, that the expence of quartering the troops necessary for the public security, amounts annually to about ten thousand six dollars.

The number of shipping-houses at Tonningen, is at present computed to exceed thirty, among whom, I have been informed, the following hold the first rank:

- Bohnenberg, from Altona;
- Claussen and Co. from Hamburg;
- Donner and Co. from Altona;
- Elluman and Co. from Hamburg;
- Fritsch and Co. from Lunenburg;
- Gottig and Nissen, from Heide;
- Wm. Grabau, from Hamburg;
- M. E. Haak and Co. of Tonningen;
- H. Hanken, of ditto.
- Jebens and Co. from Fridrichsstadt;
- Joch. Lexow, of Tonningen;
- G. K. Luring and Co. from Hamburg;
- Wm. Martens, of Tonningen;
- Moller and Co. from Hamburg;
- D. H. Noa, of Tonningen;
- Otte and Co. from Hamburg;
- J. H. Schmidt and Co. of Tonningen;

Wm. Schmitt, from Mecklenburg ;  
 Schwartz and Co. of Tonningen, for  
 Hamburg ;  
 R. M. Slemann, from Hamburg ;  
 A. Suhr and Co. from ditto.  
 T. H. Terens, of Tonningen ;  
 Wake and Co. from Hamburg.

*Transportation of Goods between Tonningen and Hamburg.*

Before the establishment of coasting sloops, there were at least eight routes ; that is to say, the goods were sent up the Eider to various small landing places on that river, from which they were forwarded by land to Itzehoe, Heiligenfelden, and Wilster, and from thence by the Elbe to Hamburg. This route was very inconvenient, dangerous and expensive. It might, however, be used whenever the land carriage direct was thought too dear, or the coasting navigation unsafe.

Before the coasting route was established, and indeed to this day, the road over-land to Hamburg, is by Itzehoe. In general the goods are sent from Tonningen in small barges directly across the Eider, and on the other side put into carts and waggons ; by these means four miles of land-carriage are saved, and there remain only fourteen ; whereas the road on this side of the Eider, by Friedrichstadt and Rendsburg, is eighteen miles.

The direct land-carriage road is still very much used. Articles, for instance, of high value in proportion to their bulk, are sent in this manner, in order to save insurance by sea. All English manufactures likewise go by land-carriage, and all such goods as require forwarding with great dispatch.

The summer carriage is from four to five marks per quintal ; the winter carriage, from five to seven marks, and even more. The price varies according to the greater or less abundance of goods, or of conveniences, and the good or bad condition of the roads.

At first, when the carriers were little known, and merchants obliged blindly to place an implicit confidence in them, the land-carriage of goods was subject to the greatest inconveniences ; but now the latter have acquired a knowledge of the former by experience.

The coasting navigation was sometimes used at the beginning of the blockade of the Elbe, yet with some fear whether the British fleet would permit these vessels to pass. But, as the blockaders took a few of the smaller coasting vessels, it fell into disuse. Afterwards Mr. Matthiessen procured them free passage, to the great alle-

viation of the trade between Tonningen and Hamburg. The goods are generally put on board small craft at Tonningen, and pass over the Shallows along the coast of Dithmar, directly for Hamburg. The freight is regulated by the nature of the goods, from eight to ten or twelve florins to two marks per quintal. In winter, when the ice breaks up, this route is dangerous ; but in good weather it is so much the more easy and commodious. The premium of insurance is, in summer, from three quarters to one per cent ; but in winter it rises as high as four per cent.

For the security of this navigation, Mr. Lexow has of his own accord provided the Shallows with buoys.

The charges of the shipping houses at Tonningen are very numerous, as the following examples may serve to shew.

1. *An Account of imported Goods forwarded by Land-carriage, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight, from . . . . to Tonningen ;—  
 Primage ;—Extra pilotage ;—Getting up from on board ;—Bringing on shore ;—  
 Unloading ;—Repairs and cooperage ;—  
 Warehouse rent ;—Weighing ;—Reloading ;—  
 Transit duty on m s at per cent.—  
 Stamped paper, duty and certificate ;—  
 To the controller for sealing ;—Postage of letter ;—Commission for shipping.

2. *An Account of exported Goods, by Land-carriage, from Hamburg to Tonningen, to be thence forwarded and shipped.*

Carriage to Tonningen ;—Unloading from the waggon ;—Warehouse rent ;—  
 Repairs and cooperage ;—Loading on the waggon ;—Carrying on board ;—  
 Transit duty, as above ;—Stamped paper and so forth, as above.

3. *An Account of imported Goods, sent over the Shallows, Coastwise, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight from . . . . to Tonningen ;—  
 Primage ;—Extra pilotage ;—Repairs and cooperage on board ;—Bringing from on board and loading ;—Weighing ;—  
 Transit duty as above ;—Stamped paper, &c. as above.

The correspondents of the Hamburg exchange, (exchange merchants, or bankers) are :

Claussen and Co.  
 Wm. Grabau ;  
 A. Suhr and Co.

The business of a shipper, and that of a ship-broker are, at Tonningen, so nearly allied, that it is difficult to say, to which class many of the commercial houses there belong. Meanwhile the following Hamburg

burg ship-brokers have establishments at this port :

Bohnenburg, with Schirmer, for Sprinckhorn ;

Colthof, for Glasshoff, under Ellerman, junior ;

R. M. Sloman, for himself ;

Brown and Co. for Vincent Janffen ;

Willham and Co. for Th. Goulton Hefleden and Fontenay ;

Brodermann (as I have heard) has a clerk here ;

Frank, for Albert Eden Dirks ;

Claffen and Co. employ Mr. Delaval as their broker ;

Wake and Co. chiefly in pit-coal ;

Wage, from Altona, has to do with small vessels belonging to Denmark and Holstein.

The magistrate of the city has a civil and criminal jurisdiction over all the ships in the harbour in the first instance ; from which an appeal lies to the superior tribunal at Gottorff.

But the ships in the Eider are subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of Mr. B. Nommels, as staller, or chief magistrate of the province of Eiderstedt.

The same gentleman occasionally, and of his own accord, dispatches charter-parties, certificates of health, and other certificates ; pilots' accounts, muster-rolls, and other commercial and maritime documents.

In maritime causes, recourse is had to the Wisby'sch, Prussian, Danish, Hamburg and other codes ; nor indeed are absolute laws to be obeyed and conformed to, but merely as examples of wisdom to be consulted.

The Navy lieutenant, Mr. Von Krieger, is the inspector of ships' muster-rolls. It is his particular duty to take care, that no Danish or other native sailors engage themselves in any foreign service.

Mr. Von Halling is commander of the guard-ship, and, in a certain degree, subordinate to the inspector.

The governor of the warehouse, Mr. Buthmann, is likewise harbour-master, and lieutenant of the barriers. As harbour-master, he is under the particular direction of the above-mentioned inspector, who in cases of difficulty prescribes what is to be done.

The post from Hamburg arrives at Tonningen, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, and returns thither on Thursdays and Mondays. The latter used to go only on Sundays ; but as this short interval was very inconvenient to the merchants, it was, on representation from

them, fixed for Mondays. It is hoped that the Thursday post will likewise be changed to Friday.

An open spot near the harbour is called the Borse, or Exchange, and jocosely in English, the Royal Exchange. Here, in the afternoon, between four and six o'clock, the merchants, brokers, captains, and others, daily assemble.

In almost every house at Tonningen, lodgings are let ; the usual price for a furnished room, after the manner of Tonningen, if for a few days, is a rix-dollar per day, in specie. I have heard one instance of five rix-dollars per day being paid. In general the price is five rix-dollars per week ; there are no taverns for the genteeler classes worth naming ; lately, however, a clever innkeeper, one Lillburn, from Hamburg, has established an hotel at Tonningen, which has met with great approbation. At this house is a subscription club, in which strangers, when introduced, may participate.

There is also a play-house, resembling a barn, and the players are probably of the same cast.

I shall conclude this account with a few remarks on the produce, -trade, and manufactures of Tonningen.

Agriculture is gradually advancing from year to year.

Tonningen has for a considerable time enjoyed a brisk export-trade in corn and rape-seed, but almost exclusively for her own account. At the present conjuncture, however, many of the purchasers in foreign parts, are turning their attention to this market, nor can it be doubted, that, even when the blockade of the Elbe shall cease, this branch of trade will continue to flourish.

Of rape-seed, large quantities are exported ; the rape-oil is chiefly consumed at home, only an inconsiderable quantity being exported ; the oil-cakes are sent to Holland, England, and other parts.

Rags form an important article of exportation. Horned cattle are in the spring purchased lean in Jutland, -fatted in the province of Eiderstedt during the summer, and then sent to Hamburg, to the number of about three thousand.

A tannery, which was established here three years ago, has much diminished the exportation of hides, which before that period was considerable.

Butter is sent from Tonningen to Hamburg in large quantities.

The wool of the province of Eiderstedt is very excellent ; it is purchased here with eagerness by the Hamburg merchants.



The breed of cattle however is considerable.

Timber is an article of importance; many cargoes arrive both from the Baltic and from Norway, part of which remains here, and part is sent in smaller vessels to the neighbouring country.

Swedish iron, and English pit-coal are articles of great trade; and British earthenware, though formerly contraband, has been imported in large quantities since the prohibition was removed.

Wine is brought here incomparably more than formerly; since the blockade of the Elbe, the inhabitants of Tonningen have learnt the ways of the Hamburgers in this and various other articles.

Linens of all kinds and linen-yarn have, since the blockade of the Elbe, been considerable articles of exportation with Mr. T. H. Tetens.

If proper measures were taken, many other articles might remain here. Of the shipping concerns of Tonningen, which have been increasing these five years, and of Mr. Lexow's oil-mill, &c. &c. I have had occasion to speak.

The fishery, since the blockade of the Elbe, should by no means be forgotten; the Helgolanders bring salt-water-fish to Tonningen in great quantities, and the Blankenbergers visit the Eider to catch river-fish, for the same purpose.

Turkeys are purchased at Tonningen, at the present season, for from eight to thirteen marks; a fowl from twenty-four to thirty groschen; and other provisions in the like proportion.

I cannot conclude without mentioning a small publication, in 1801, called *An Answer to the Question "By what Means the Disorder of Mendicancy is prevented in the City of Tonningen?"* Of this work, which is highly worth reading, the patriotic chancery-counsellor and burgomaster Lesser of Tonningen, who is the chief mover of that philanthropic undertaking, has avowed himself the author. The king has also, under date of the 27th of July, 1804, expressed his approbation, subject to certain restrictions, of Mr. Lesser's proposed scheme for a Work and Instruction-House, for the poor of the city of Tonningen. Mr. Lesser has, however, been obliged to postpone the execution of his excellent plan—because at present there are no poor in Tonningen. Those, who were formerly beggars, are now proud, insolent, haughty spend-thrifts. But how will they fare, when the blockade of the Elbe shall cease? Scarcely will a Lesser then offer to provide Tonningen with an institution for their relief.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY censurer, "*Clericus*," need not have affixed that signature by way of a distinctive appellation, since the manner in which he has considered the topic sufficiently indicates one who has a professional interest in it. When stripped of its misrepresentations, and garbled and interpolated quotations, his letter has so little left for a reply, that my remarks upon it will be in no danger of trespassing upon your indulgence.

The intrinsic excellence of our ecclesiastical constitution was no part whatever of my consideration; and if *Clericus* chooses to assume its superiority, in doctrine and discipline, to all other Christian churches, and the divine authority of its whole hierarchy, from Bishops down to Minor Canons, I certainly shall not enter the lists against him. The sole point of my discussion was a supposition started by certain periodical critics, that the spread of Methodism would finally endanger the existence of the Church of England, by detaching from it the mass of its present supporters. Admitting by hypothesis the fact of such a future defection, I attempted to shew that there would remain a sufficiency of support, from worldly and political causes, to prevent its fall; and not one of the arguments I have adduced on this head is controverted by my opponent.

To any one acquainted with the rules of reasoning I may confidently appeal, against his charge of vilifying the English church by a supposition which I have merely adopted from another; nor has he any right to represent me as regarding the church in the light of a mere political machine, when I argue, that, were it even to become such in common estimation, it would still be able to maintain itself by means of its connexion with the state. In truth, there are few subjects more curious and important than the nature and operation of religious establishments, which may be considered perfectly apart from the influence of religion itself, or the authority on which they claim to be founded. But investigations of this kind demand a portion of the philosophical spirit which is not likely to fall to the share of an interested zealot. Were the topic thought fit for further discussion in your Miscellany, I should not decline a reconsideration of the arguments I have produced; but I should think it a waste of time to pay any more attention to angry declamation and illogical reasoning.

With respect to the imperious call which "*Clericus*" has made upon me to produce proofs

proofs "that any proposals have been made in the Church, or any plan devised by her, for persecuting the Methodists, or any other Dissenters." I might content myself with saying, that no assertion of the kind is to be found in my letter, which only hints that "some zealots seem delirious of urging the Church to such a measure." But I do not scruple to affirm, that one who does not discern a marked tendency to intolerance in the writings and actions of several of the present clergy (and some of no mean rank) must be possessed either of little information or of strong prejudices. Your's, &c. POLITES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few speculations more amusing, and at the same time, in some degree, mortifying, than the different notions of the celebrity of individuals entertained in different ages and countries. Biographical records are full of examples of local and temporary fame, which are lost in utter obscurity as soon the place or period is changed; and an *illustrissimus* on one side of a mountain or river is often reduced to *nobody* on the other side. A paragraph in the "Diary of Linnæus," published by Dr. Maton, lately struck me as affording a remarkable instance of this partial estimate. It is a quotation from a certain *SUHM*, in *Hist. Lit. Actis Nidrosiensibus inserta*. "Of those who have gained the praise of the learned world, six only are mentioned as *immortal*, the highest appellation that can be bestowed on philosophers: *Galileo, Newton, Leibnitz, Boerhaave, Linné, and Gram*." With the first five names no man of reading can be unacquainted; but who is *Gram*? This question I have asked to a number of persons, without being able to gain the least information of the *sixth immortal*. I take it for granted that he is a German, but in what department he has acquired this extraordinary celebrity I cannot guess. If any of your readers should happen to be better informed, it would gratify me if they would communicate their knowledge through the medium of your Magazine; which might also be the means of rescuing the said *Gram* from that death which, notwithstanding his immortality, seems in danger of overwhelming him, at least in this country.

If, at the same time, some intelligence were given concerning Mr. *Suhm* and the *Acta Nidrosiensia*, it would make an accession to my knowledge. Your's, &c.

IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, to express a doubt, which some of your learned correspondents may perhaps explain.

Virg. Georg. II. l. 499.—Instead of the common reading,

Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti,

I propose the following:

Aut doluit miserans se inopem, aut invidit habenti.

The subject of this reflection is a man residing in the country, among whose merits surely cannot be reckoned, never feeling for the poverty or misery of a fellow-creature. The interpolation of these two letters greatly improves the sentiment; as, by accepting them, the "*ruris incolæ*" is endowed with fortitude and equanimity in adversity, in addition to the virtue included in the latter part of the sentence, viz. "never envying a man richer or happier than himself."

If you could spare, in your next publication, a space sufficient for the insertion of this *bagatelle*, you would oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,  
CONATUS.

Tower-Hill,

August 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine, under the head "Gleanings in Natural History," article *Cock-roach*, the question is put, "Whence can this apparently ridiculous name be derived?"

It is well known that the same, or a similar insect is as abundant, and as troublesome in Asia, as in America. It is also well known, that a dialect of Portuguese is the prevailing language in most of the maritime places of the Peninsula of India. The name of the insect in that dialect is *carocha*, from which our first adventurers to the East, particularly sailors, might, without much difficulty, have made cockroach. The name is applied vulgarly in Portugal to the common black beetle; but this, I believe, is more properly called *escaravelho*, probably from *escarbot*, French, and all, perhaps, originally from the Latin *scarabæus*.

Strand,

August, 1805.

T.  
For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Gray.

**A**MONG the various phenomena of the human mind, there are not any that more excite our interest than the development of uncommon powers of intellect by its own native energy; and if it happen that the moral has kept pace with the mental progress, our esteem is engaged at the same time that our admiration is excited. An extraordinary instance of this kind having lately fallen under my observation, I beg leave, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to communicate a few of the particulars to your readers, being persuaded that there are many whom the relation will interest—some, whose ideas of the vast superiority of rank and station it may help to correct—and a few, perhaps, to whom it may open new sources of consolation in the day of sorrow and distress.

A few months ago a copy of verses was put into my hands by a young woman, a friend of the writer's, who said she had called upon poor Charlotte Richardson, and, finding her weeping, and writing about the death of her husband, had taken the verses away, for she thought that studying and writing made her worse; adding, "But I have brought them to show you, they are such pretty lines." Upon reading them, I was entirely of this young woman's opinion, that they were indeed "pretty lines," that they evinced great sensibility of heart, a mind softened and refined by the benign influence of genuine piety, and enlarged and elevated by the hopes and promises of the gospel. I was the more astonished, as I had long known Charlotte Richardson, and was perfectly ascertained, that neither the education she had received, nor the station in which she had since been placed, could possibly have supplied her with any of the ordinary means of mental cultivation. I inquired if she had written any thing more, and a small manuscript book of poems was put into my hands; several of which had so much merit, not indeed as faultless pieces of poetry, but as the simple effusions of a very feeling and pious mind, that I determined to make a selection from them to publish by subscription for the author's benefit. At first it was merely my intention to obtain subscriptions from a few friends; but it being

suggested, that by means of your highly useful Magazine a wider range might perhaps be taken, I shall first trouble you with the author's history, and afterwards subjoin a specimen of her poetry.

Charlotte Richardson was born in the city of York in March 1775, and was early distinguished for her quickness and docility by the conductors of a Sunday-school, and three years afterwards, a vacancy happening in what is denominated the Grey-coat school (from the uniform worn by the children), she was admitted into it. In this school the girls being intended for working-servants, are kept very close to the worsted-wheel, the line-wheel, and to every branch of domestic occupation, and are merely taught to read the Bible, and to write, so as to keep an ordinary account. She left the school in July 1790, was placed in service, and soon afterwards lost her mother, the only parent she had ever known.

In her three first services she was not well treated, and encountered many difficulties; but at length the writer of this article was instrumental in recommending her to a cook-maid's place, where she received the yearly wages of four pounds in the small family of a widow-lady, and where her good qualities were more duly appreciated. She continued in this place some years, during which time she lost her only brother. This unfortunate youth had become a cripple in consequence of a blow received in childhood: he was bound apprentice to a shoemaker, was very cruelly treated by his master, and at length found an asylum in the poor-house, where he died. Here, in the poor-house, he was visited, as often as she could obtain leave of her mistress, by his affectionate sister and only friend, who unceasingly endeavoured to pour the balm of consolation on his afflicted spirit, and to cheer him and support herself by the assured hope of a happy immortality. She procured for him whilst he lived every little comfort she could possibly afford, and, when he died, borrowed two guineas of her mistress (which were afterwards faithfully repaid), in order that he might be buried decently. During this period several of the little pieces were written which form a part of the intended selection. Her library consisted of a Bible, a Common-prayer-book, the Whole Duty of Man, the Pilgrim's Progress, and one or two other books of a like description; but having money sometimes given her to go to the theatre, she saved it from time to

time, and bought herself Gray's Poems, Goldsmith's Poems, and the Death of Abel.

In October 1802 she married a young man of the name of Richardson, to whom she had been long attached. He was a shoemaker, and having some little property of his own, which enabled him to open a shop, and it being on both sides an union of affection, a gleam of prosperity shone for a while upon their humble dwelling: but at length the husband was attacked by a consumption, and after lingering many months, she was left a widow early in the year 1804, with an infant at the breast of two months old.— Their little property had been consumed in his long illness, and she found herself once more without a relative in the world, save the helpless babe who in vain was cast upon its afflicted mother (herself worn down by fatigue and sorrow) for its future support. For some time the infant appeared healthy, and was in every respect a most lovely babe, lively and intelligent beyond his age; but during the last six months he has been in a most deplorable state of suffering, owing to a complaint in his head; and at this time he is nearly quite blind. She has begun a little school; and if the proposed subscription should prove successful, so as to defray the expence of printing, and to leave such a residue as shall enable her to procure assistance in nursing the sick child, there is little doubt of her being able to procure a decent maintenance.\*

I am, Sir, your constant reader,  
CATHARINE CAPPE.

York, August 12, 1805.

**SPECIMENS of the POEMS of CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.**

**THE INQUIRY.**

WRITTEN IN 1800; ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR'S.

WHEN late you ask'd, "Where do your parents dwell?"

Unconscious of the pain your question gave—

For still this heart with agony will swell

When Memory whispers, they are in the grave!—

\* We understand that this interesting selection will make its appearance as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are received at a crown each to defray the expence of printing, and that they will be received by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

"I have no parents," sadly I reply'd  
(Whilst down my cheek th' unbidden tear  
would flow),

"Nor am I by the ties of blood ally'd  
"To one kind being in this world below!"

A tender father's care I never knew:  
One only parent blest my early years:  
Beneath a mother's fostering care I grew  
From infancy to youth, devoid of fears!

Unknown to me was every cause of grief,  
No anxious thoughts my happy mind distress'd,  
Health and content still bloom'd upon my cheek,  
And cheerfulness dwelt ever in my breast.

To youthful minds each object gives delight;  
'The world presents unnumber'd charms to view;

And fancy'd pleasures eagerly invite,—  
Yet oft in vain the phantom we pursue!

Scarce had I enter'd on the world's wide stage,

Elate with youth's gay hopes of promis'd bliss,

When soon a different scene my thoughts engage,

And into fortune turn'd my happiness.

For ah! disease had fix'd its fatal dart  
Within that breast far dearer than my own;

And vain, alas! were all th' attempts of art  
To save the destin'd victim from the tomb!

Though many a year has run its circling round

Since my lov'd parent was to dust consign'd,  
Yet in my heart her image still is found,—

Still lives the Mother in her Daughter's mind!

One tender tie remain'd,—a brother dear!—  
But he, alas! Misfortune's victim prov'd;

And oft have I conceal'd the falling tear,  
Lest it should wound the bosom which I lov'd!

Chill penury and sickness were his lot,  
Yet was he to his Maker's will resign'd,  
And all his wants and sufferings were forgot  
Whene'er he thought upon his Saviour kind.

He view'd th' approach of death with joyful eyes,

And often strove my heavy heart to cheer:  
"Soon," said th' expiring Saint, "I reach the skies,

"And, O my Sister! let me meet thee there."

—Forgive these tears!—My Mary, you have known

Those agonizing pangs that pierce the heart;

You, too, have wept o'er a lov'd Parent's tomb,

And felt what 'tis from those we love to part!

Now

Now on the world's bleak waste I stand  
alone,—

An unprotected orphan I am left ;  
To me the names of kindred are unknown,—  
Of each endearing comfort I'm bereft.

Yet though a tender sorrow fills my breast,  
I sorrow not as those who have no hope ;  
For to that God who gives the weary rest,  
With humble confidence I dare look up.

I know my Heav'nly Father, good and kind,  
Will not without a cause his children  
grieve ;

His promises support and cheer my mind,  
And countless mercies I from him receive.

TO MY INFANT ASLEEP.

1804.

SLEEP on, sweet Babe ! for thou canst sleep ;  
No sorrows rend thy peaceful breast :  
Thy pensive Mother wakes to weep,  
Depriv'd by grief of balmy rest !

May Angels watch around thy bed,  
Thee safe from ev'ry ill defend ;  
May Heav'n unnumber'd blessings shed,  
And be thy never-failing friend !

Sleep on, sleep on, my Baby dear !  
Thy little heart, from sorrow free,  
Knows not the anxious pangs that tear  
Thy Mother's breast, sweet Babe ! for  
thee.

Soft be thy slumbers, Sorrow's child !  
Serene and tranquil be thy rest ;  
Oft have thy smiles my pains beguild,  
And sooth'd my agitated breast !

Thine infant tongue has never known  
A Father's name, nor can thine eyes  
Recal to mind the graceful form  
That low in Death's embraces lies !

But I in thee delight to trace  
That form so tenderly belov'd !  
To picture in thy smiling face  
His image, far from earth remov'd !

His pious cares thou canst not share,  
Nor can he guide thy tender youth,  
Or guard thee from each hurtful snare,  
Or lead thee in the paths of truth !

The sad yet pleasing task be mine,  
To virtue's ways thy mind to form,  
To point thee to those truths divine,  
Which in the Gospel are made known !

With Reason's dawn thou shalt be taught  
Thy Father's God betimes to know ;  
The wonders he for us hath wrought  
Shall be thy Mother's task to shew.

Each rising and each setting Sun  
Thy little hands in pray'r shall raise,  
And early shall thine infant tongue  
Be taught to lip thy Maker's praise !

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGI-  
TIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.—  
(Continued from page 126 of our last  
Number.)

A FEW fragments of the writings of  
Stesichorus\* are preserved to us by  
the old Greek collectors, but none of suf-  
ficient consequence to enable us to judge  
how far he deserved the praise of affinity  
to Homer which is bestowed on him by  
the author of the poem last quoted. Of  
Alcæus I shall probably find occasion to  
speak hereafter. Anacreon and Pindar  
are too well known to the English reader  
to need in this place any account of them-  
selves or any illustrations from their  
works.

But the first, after Alcman, whose de-  
votion to love particularly claims our no-  
tice in this place, is Sappho, the poetess  
of Mytilene.† Her character has been the  
subject of so much controversy, that it  
may seem impossible to allege any new ar-  
gument to rescue it from the abhorrence  
with which her supposed irregularities  
have loaded her name. Yet we may be  
better inclined to listen to what has been  
said in her vindication, when it is con-  
sidered that some of the fables recorded of  
her are full of the most palpable absurdities  
and anachronisms. At least, when  
we are told by grave authors that  
Anacreon, Archilochus, and Hipponax,  
were among her gallants, we may be  
disposed to hesitate in admitting every  
other story that has been circulated  
to her prejudice. The existence of an-  
other Sappho, a native of Erethus, of in-  
famous character, may explain away some  
of these inconsistencies ; and we may, I  
should imagine, without being called dis-  
cursive, transfer to a prostitute who has  
been dead for 2500 years the calumnies  
which have been injuriously levelled against  
the fame of an exalted spirit that will live  
for ever.

With regard to her love for Phaon, it  
is not surprising that a woman of so ar-  
dent an imagination as our poetess should  
be hurried away by the violence of pas-  
sion to a conduct generally reputed ir-  
regular and disgraceful ; and as she soared  
above her sex in the wonderful endow-

\* Stesichorus was born at Himera, in Si-  
cily, and flourished about 556 years B. C.—  
He is celebrated as the inventor of the Epi-  
thalamium. He died at the advanced age of  
85 at Catana.

† Flor Olymp. 42.

ments of her mind, so perhaps it is hardly fair to judge her by the common standard of female propriety.\* On these grounds we may admit the probability and palliate the extravagance of this unfortunate attachment; but I think it impossible to allow, without unquestionable proofs, the utter depravity of a soul so noble.

The remonstrances which Sappho made to her brother Charaxus on a disgraceful and ruinous connection he had formed with an Egyptian courtesan, are strongly demonstrative of the strength of her affection for him, and of the purity of her own heart and understanding. It is customary with those who take an unnatural delight in blackening the human character, to dwell on acts of hypocrisy and duplicity, and to represent it as a common thing in men to conceal in themselves, by severely reprehending in others, the very vices to which they are conscious of being most addicted. But whatever we may read or hear of such men, they are (to the honour of our nature) very seldom to be met with in real life, especially among those whose minds have been enlarged by liberal pursuits, or whose hearts are expanded by the powers of their fancy and the warmth of their imagination. Sappho is all fire and enthusiasm: her whole soul is breathed out in every strain she sings. She calls on Venus herself to administer wine to her associates, and thus addresses the heavenly cup-bearer:

Ἐλθε, Κυπρι, χρυσεασιν, &c.  
Come, smiling Venus! hand around  
The golden cup with nectar crown'd;  
Present thy goblet from above  
To all who have the soul to love;—  
Come—and the draught thy hands supply  
Inspire with thy divinity.

Is it possible that such a woman was a hypocrite, or that, while she was reproving the vice and folly of a beloved brother, she was conscious to herself of being the most dissolute and abandoned of her sex? I am not aware of any author earlier than the Augustan age who alludes to those infamous stories which the writings of Ovid have circulated to her prejudice. Must the character of this divine poetess be loaded with every species of obloquy and reproach on so slight a foundation as the weak fancy of a profligate Roman?

\* It is thus, in a little fragment, she describes her own mind, and the influence that passion had acquired over it;—

My soul was formed for love's delight;  
Yet, such is my unhappy fate,  
The flame which burns so glorious bright  
Is spent upon a proud ingrate.

On the same authority (and on that, I believe, alone) has the person of Sappho been injuriously stigmatized. Let us see what a Grecian poet says of her picture, which may at least be sufficient to counterbalance the other:

Ἄυτη σοὶ πλασθεῖσα φύσις. DEMOCHARIS.  
Whoe'er he was whose art this picture  
plann'd,  
'Twas plastic Nature led his skilful hand.  
The glittering moisture of the eye is seen—  
As if the power of Fancy dwelt within;  
The warm carnation of the features glows  
With Nature's roses—shines with Nature's  
snows,  
While the bright smiles and lips<sup>b</sup> nectareous  
dews  
Tremble with Love and glisten with the  
Muse.

Of the sublime ode preserved by Longinus, Ambrose Philips's beautiful translation will never be equalled by any future attempts. Yet it has been very justly observed, that that exquisite little poem fails in giving an adequate idea of the fire of the original. There is as much difference between them as between the soul of Sappho and that of a tender European lover. I will therefore venture to present a translation which appears to me more literal, retaining the four first lines of Philips, which it seems impossible to render more exactly.\*

Φαίνεται μοι κινος ἴσος θεοῖσιν.

“Blest as th' immortal Gods is he,  
The youth who fondly sits by thee,  
And hears and sees thee all the while  
Softly speak and sweetly smile.”  
'Tis this has set my heart on fire,  
And thrill'd my bosom with desire;  
For when I see thy form arise,  
All voice and found that instant dies;  
My trembling tongue has lost its pow'r;  
Slow subtle fires my skin devour;  
My sight is fled; around me swim  
Low oizy murmurs; every limb  
Cold creeping dews o'er-spread; I feel  
A shivering tremor o'er-me steal;  
Paler than grass I grow; my breath  
Pants in short gasps; I seem like death.

I will conclude these observations on the Mytilenian poetess with the following epigram:

Ἐλθετε πρὸς τέρμενος.  
Come, Lesbian Maids, to Juno's royal dome,  
With steps that hardly press the pavement,  
come;

\* I do not mean that even these are faithful representations of the Greek; but the particular force of the expressions εἰς ἐναντίον σοὶ and the γελᾶς ἰμαρτέον absolutely baffles all attempts at imitation.

Let your own Sappho lead the lovely choir,  
And to the altar bear her golden lyre.  
Then first in graceful order slow advance,  
And weave the mazes of the holy dance,  
While, plac'd on high, the heav'n-wrapt  
Maid shall pour

Such strains that men shall wonder and adore.

Such were the bards to whom the foundation of amorous poetry among the Greeks may be ascribed. It would lead us into digressions much too far removed from the design of the present treatise to continue our observations through the other poets of antiquity who dedicated their talents to the same fascinating pursuit; but it may not amiss to introduce, after the specimen I have given of lyrical poems, one of a different species of composition, by way of variety. It is among the Pastorals of Bion.

Ἐσπερὲ, τὰς ἑράτας χερσέων φάος Ἄφροδυσείας.

Mild Star of Eve, whose tranquil beams  
Are grateful to the Queen of Love;—  
Sweet Planet, whose effulgence gleams  
More bright than all the Pow'rs above,  
And only to the Moon's clear light  
Yields the first honours of the night;

All hail, thou soft, thou holy Star,  
Fair glory of the midnight sky!  
And when my steps are wandering far,  
Leading the shepherd minstrelsy,  
Then if the Moon deny her ray,  
Oh light me, Helper, on my way!

No savage robber of the dark,  
No foul assassin, claims thy aid  
To point his dagger to its mark,  
Or guide him in his plund'ring trade.—  
My gentler errand is to prove  
The transports of requited love.

I will now add to these observations a short account of the other female bards who distinguished the earlier ages of Greece.

Erinne, the fair contemporary of Sappho, has been usually called a Lesbian; but there are some who make the island of Teos, and others that of Pelos, the place of her birth. Though her life was short, it was sufficiently extended to procure her an immortal fame. "The rose (says Achilles Tatius, in the Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe) is therefore called the most beautiful of flowers, because it is most short-lived." He says also, "There are two kinds of beauty, the one pure and celestial, the other gross and earthly." The latter adheres to the body in which it resides, is fixed in the form of a face or of a bosom, in the regular arch of an eye-brow, the just symmetry of a nose, or the unfading coral of a lip. Its very essence consists in the features in

which it dwells. There is no attempt at escaping, no struggling to aspire. Hence the body which it inhabits, undisturbed, and almost unanimated, generally lasts on earth during the longest term that is allotted to man, and when at last it dies, the beauty which once dwelt there perishes also, and is buried with it in the earth.— This is gross earthly beauty. The other owes its origin to Heaven, always aspires to the place of its birth, and is only shown to us in the world before it is called back again to its home. It can hardly bear to be united to a mortal form. It seems always anxious to break its prison and mount into the skies. Hence the fire that enlightens the eyes, that seems trying to escape, and that darts its lustre upwards into Heaven. Hence the "eloquent blood" that mounts into the face, that animates the countenance with colours perpetually varying and always lovely.— Hence the quick irregular pantings of the breast; and hence the glistening moisture of the lips and eyes, which look as if the soul were always on the wing to escape, and fluttering between the speech and the sight.

It is certain that some degree of melancholy always accompanies our admiration of premature genius or of extraordinary sensibility in early youth. The thread of life seems too finely drawn to last; and we generally anticipate the speedy loss of so much loveliness and sweetness. Such was the fate of the beautiful Erinne. A poetess from her cradle, in the short space of eighteen years she established a reputation which her admirers have not hesitated to place on a level with that of the great father of epic poetry. Yet during all this time she was apparently occupied only in those domestic concerns which in that age were the universal employments of the high-born as well as of the cottage maiden. She courted neither fame nor honour; but the Muses themselves descended to her; they inspired her soul with raptures unknown to her laborious companions.

Scarce nineteen summer-suns had shed  
Youth's roses o'er the Virgin's head,  
While by a guardian-mother's side  
Her customary tasks she plied;  
Bade her rich silks the loom prepare,  
Or watch'd the distaff's humble care:  
Her modest worth the Muses knew,  
Brought her rich talents forth to view;  
With their own fires they fill'd her soul,  
Bade her young eye in transport roll,  
And (ah! too soon from human eyes!)  
Bore her, their handmaid, to the skies.





This was probably that king of the Molossians who received the exiled Themistocles as his guest. The epithet of *θηλυγλωσσος* annexed to the name of Nossis may lead us to imagine her poetry to have been of the soft and pathetic cast, while a few fragments that remain give us the idea that she was a tender mother and an affectionate daughter. Corinna was celebrated for her beauty, and her rivalry to Pindar, over whom she once obtained the crown of victory at a poetical contest. Both the competitors were pupils of another poetess, a native of Anhedon, of the name of Myrtis. Telephila, the Argive, renowned for her courage and patriotism, as well as her talents, completes the catalogue.

But I have been led to too great a length, possibly, in this introductory matter. The principal object of my present design is to illustrate those poems in the *Anthologia* which turn on the subject of love, by the ideas of the Greeks concerning it, and to compare that species of amorous poetry with those popular productions of later days and other nations which bear the nearest analogy to it. And to that I shall now turn my attention.

NARVA.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1804—

By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[Continued from p. 133, of our last Number.]

THE "Ephemerides of Milan," for 1805, contain the oppositions of Jupiter and Herschel by M. Cæsaris; the inferior conjunction of Venus by M. Carlini; analytical formulæ by M. Oriani, to calculate the equation of the centre and its variation. He has endeavoured to render this operation more convenient than by the scientific formulæ of M. de Lagrange. He has employed the twelfth power of eccentricity, the sinus of twelve times the mean anomaly; the term of eleven times gives, for Mercury, only one-fiftieth of a second.

The "Ephemerides" calculated at Coimbra for the navy, contain the distance of the Moon from the planets, tables for reducing the distances, and new tables of all Mars. The author, José Monteiro da Rocha, was born July 25, 1734, at Canavezes, in the province of Minho. He went to Brasil, where he learned mathematics. On his return, in 1766, he observed the distances of the Moon; and in 1772 he was commissioned by the Government

to draw up statutes for the University of Coimbra, in which some years afterwards he was appointed professor of astronomy. He at length procured the erection of the observatory of which he has the superintendance, though he is at the same time preceptor at court to the Prince of Beira and the infants his brothers.

The President of the Academy of Lisbon sent to the Institute, on the 16th of March 1803, a collection of the works hitherto published by him.

In the Second Part of the Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1802, M. Herschel gives a Catalogue of 500 new nebulous stars and groups of stars, of which M. Piçet has given an extract in the *Bibliothèque Britannique* for January 1804. The author treats of the nature of these inexplicable groups; he imagines that two stars, connected by virtue of their gravitation, may describe round one common centre a circle or an ellipsis, though there may be no body placed in that centre.

The movements of stars being perceptible in many, the time is arrived when astronomers ought no longer to be contented with preceding calculations. Accordingly I have calculated for the *Connoissance des Temps* the motions of about five hundred stars taken from the Catalogues of Lacaille, Mayer, and Bradley, which are forty or fifty years old. Those that are not in those catalogues cannot be properly calculated in less than several years.

M. Vidal at Mirepoix observed, from the 5th to the 8th of September, all the planets every day, and compared them with the twenty principal stars, observed all in full sunshine. This is an extraordinary total, of which he only has afforded an example with a courage and precision which are equally rare: he is worthy of enjoying such a beautiful sky, since he knows how to make such an excellent use of it.

We have received some useful tables.—M. Flaugergues has calculated the equation of Mercury at intervals of ten minutes. M. Clerc has calculated a table of all the dimensions of the terrestrial spheroid, and the longitude of the principal stars of the fundamental catalogue:—M. Mougín a table of the changes of longitude corresponding to the changes of right-ascension and declination:—M. Guerin tables of interpolation:—M. Chompré tables of altitudes.

M. de Narcy has made prisms of rock-crystal to be applied to telescopes, and to measure with accuracy the diameters of the

the planets. It were to be wished that all observers were possessed of them.

M. Ciccolini has contrived to apply to circles of reflections one-fourth of a divided circle, with a cross-staff which serves for a perpendicular, and gives very nearly the altitude of a star. This prevents the necessity of feeling, by which the observation of altitudes is frequently rendered inaccurate. It has the advantage of enabling the observer to give a greater field to the telescope, by making it magnify more. He purposes to publish a description of this contrivance.

M. Ciccolini bestows great praise on the chronometer of Louis Berthoud, No. 43. M. Humboldt bears the same testimony to its excellence as I do to that of No. 36, which I have used for two years.

On the 18th of May M. Jean René Lévêque, notary at Tillieres, long known in the science of astronomy, transmitted to the Bureau of Longitude a new method of reducing the distances of the Moon from the stars observed at sea. It possesses particular advantages over the ordinary methods, as it spares the preparatory operations; and he has added a column of logarithmic differences which had never been thought of before. The Tables which he intends to publish for the use of his method will not be voluminous.

Messrs. Calandrelli and Conti have published at Rome a volume intitled *Opusculi Astronomici e fisici*. They there give calculations of the transit of Mercury in 1802; the altitude of the pole at the observatory of the Roman College  $41^{\circ} 53' 54''$ ; and the declinations of several stars which they employed; the elevation of the observatory above the sea, which is 177 feet, and that of several other parts of Rome; and lately, meteorological observations made during the last ten years.

M. Schubert has published at Petersburg the first volume of an Astronomy for the People, an important work for the propagation of science.

M. Reus has published at Göttingen a Repertory of the Memoirs of all learned and scientific academies. Among the rest are those on astronomy. I had formed a similar collection for my own use, which I could print only in part in my Bibliography in 1803.

The Index to my Bibliography being a necessary appendage to that voluminous work, M. Cotte undertook the preparation of it for the press; it appeared in the month of August, and fills 45 pages. It was printed by the direction of the Minister Chaptal, at the Office of the Republic.

M. Vanfwinden has transmitted to me a great number of Supplements for my Astronomical Bibliography.

An Almanack of the Ramazan has been printed for the first time at Constantinople, under the direction of Aldorahman. Printing was introduced into that city in 1726 by Said, who had been at Paris with his father the ambassador, and by Ibrahim, an Hungarian. They were protected by Achmet III. and printed several books; but the Almanac never made its appearance before.

I solicited the restoration of the Gregorian calendar in France; but the Emperor has contented himself for the present with ordering that the 1st of January, which is reckoned in the number of family-festivals by a great majority of the French, should be celebrated.

M. Vidal having made with his meridian-telescope at Mirepoix some very nice observations, imagines that he has discovered a slight alteration in the direction of the meridian.

M. Benzenberg, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Düsseldorf, has published twenty-eight experiments with balls carefully turned and polished, which were dropped from an elevation of 262 Paris feet. They gave on an average a deviation of five lines towards the east, though theory assigns only four lines and six-tenths. These experiments were made in the coal-mines of Schebusch. They would afford additional proof, were it necessary, of the movement of the earth, concerning which it is impossible to entertain any doubt. The latest experiments made at Bologna by M. Guglielmini afforded nearly the same result.

M. Pontus has observed the tides at Dieppe, Messrs. Quaron and Porquet at Ostend, and M. Lauvtier at Audierne, as I have announced in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 15.

The aërostatic experiments made at Bologna in Italy on the 7th of October 1803 and the 22d of August 1804, by M. Zambeccari, have been published by the Society of Bologna; and we there observe oars and other contrivances which cause us to hope for great improvements in this important discovery of Montgolfier.

M. Dupuis of the Institute has read a curious Memoir on the phoenix. He demonstrates that this celebrated bird never existed. It was stated to return at periods of 1481 years; but writers vary considerably relative to this duration. Herodotus relates many wonderful things concerning

cerning the phoenix; Pliny speaks of its reproduction; Tacitus informs us, that it repairs to Heliopolis to die. It was consecrated to the Sun. One of the times of its appearance occurred during the reign of Sesostris, 1328 years before our era.—Horus Apollo and Nonnus, assert that it was an emblem of the Sun, and one of the names of that luminary.

In a Medical Thesis M. Boulet had raised doubts concerning the age of Hippocrates, in consequence of a passage of that author on the rising of Arcturus; but M. Dupuis has remarked, that a single observation is sufficient to destroy the whole theory of M. Boulet, who asserts, that the rising of Arcturus is an heliacal rising, against the express text of Hesiod, who says, that it is a rising of the twilight which takes place at the close of day, at the beginning of the night.—If it were true, as he maintains, that the colours of the equinoxes ought to be placed so as they must have been three thousand years ago, so far from finding that their positions correspond with those stated by Hesiod, we should see that Sirius was not visible under the parallel of 39 degrees, and the other appearances would not have happened at the period indicated by Hesiod. So great a change in the declination would thence result, that the risings and settings would no longer correspond to the periods of the year to which the author has referred them.

Geography has likewise made some progress: A Map of Holland is preparing in that country with infinite pains: the same precautions are observed as if the point in question was the mensuration of a degree. M. de Zach has given in his Journal the Chart of the triangles which are already finished; they adjoin to those measured by M. Delambre for the great meridian; and the distance between Dunkirk and Montcassel is taken for the first side. When the Triangles are completed, a base will be measured towards the north for the purpose of verifying them. The Batavian Republic has charged Colonel Krayenhoff with the superintendance of this new map.

M. Rochon, who in the third volume of his Voyages gave an easy method for reducing the distances observed at sea, has this year procured a curious instrument to be made for still farther facilitating those calculations. He has likewise published an important work intitled "Voyage to Madagascar, to Morocco, and the Indian Seas," accompanied with maps of Mada-

gascar and the East Indies, a vocabulary of Madagascar, astronomical tables to find the longitudes at sea; in three volumes octavo. We have also to announce two other works on Africa: "Historical Account of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in the North and West of Africa, till the commencement of the 19th century;" to which are annexed, Hornemann's Travels into Fezzan, and all the accounts obtained by the African Society relative to the empires of Bornou, Cassina, and Mounou, published by the African Society, and translated by Cuny; in two volumes octavo. "Travels of Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas," translated by M. Lallemant; two volumes. "Dictionary of English Marine Terms, with their Translations," by Ch. Romme; in two volumes octavo.

A very beautiful Hydrographical Chart of the White Sea appeared in the month of November at Petersburg. The author is Lieutenant-General Kutusoff. Several naval officers have been employed four years under his direction in collecting the materials necessary to the composition of this chart. The coasts of the White Sea, of its gulfs, and of part of the Frozen Ocean, are drawn from trigonometrical surveys; its depth has been measured with care, and sixteen of the principal points of the coast have been determined by astronomical observations.

In America, Captain Lewis has undertaken to ascend the Missouri in quest of a passage to the Western Ocean.

M. Lartique, who has for thirty years been attached to the depot of the navy, has completed a large and beautiful Map of America in relief, exhibiting the mountains and islands, and the colours of the sea, in such a manner as cannot fail to interest all those who study geography: even the blind may learn that science from it.

M. Coulomb has read an interesting Memoir on the effect of heat on magnetism. At 200 degrees of heat it loses  $\frac{2}{3}$ , and the whole at 700 degrees, at which the tempering of steel only commences.

To ascertain those elevated degrees which the thermometer cannot indicate, M. Coulomb puts a pound of ignited iron into a pound of water, the heat divides itself between the steel and the water, and you perceive the relation of the caloric to the two substances; the water changes nine times less than the iron; it requires nine times the heat to raise water to a certain temperature than iron.

(To be continued.)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

TRANSLATION of MSS. relative to ENGLISH HISTORY contained in the NATIONAL LIBRARY at PARIS, formerly BIBLIOTHEQUE du ROI.

Further PROCEEDINGS against JOAN of ARC.—PART III.

[Continued from No. 133, p. 120.]

*Article II.*

THIS woman further says, that the sign by which the Prince, to whom she was sent, was determined to believe in her revelations and to permit her to join in the war, consisted in this; that St. Michael, accompanied by a multitude of angels, of whom some had wings and others crowns, and with whom were the Saints Catherine and Margaret, came to find the Prince. The Angel and the Saints walked for a long space upon the ground, on the roads, and in the chamber, with the other angels. One of the angels gave the Prince a very precious crown of pure gold, and inclined towards him, making a bow. This woman said once, that she believed the Prince was alone when he received this sign, although there were many persons pretty near to him; and at another time she said, that the Archbishop received the sign, which was a crown, and presented it to the Prince in the presence and sight of many temporal lords.

*Opinion of the University.*

This second article appears to be untrue; and further, it is a presumptuous, seductive, pernicious, and feigned falsehood, derogatory to angelical dignity.

*Observations.*

Joan believed herself obliged never to reveal the secret sign by which Charles VII. was induced to grant her his confidence. She besides said, that she had taken an oath to the two saints never to reveal it.

She was right in refusing, if what an historian mentions be true. He quotes a work, intitled "*Exemples, ou Hardiesse de plusieurs Rois & Empereurs,*" written by N. Sala, master of the pantry to the Dauphin Orland or Roland, son of Charles VIII. It is one of the MSS. in the Royal Library. Sala there says, that William Gouffier, Lord de Boisy, governor of the Prince, had been beloved by Charles VII. in his youth, so much, that that Monarch would never suffer any gentleman to lie in his bed but him, and that he had learnt from him the following circumstance:

"The good King Charles VIII. found

himself so low, that he knew not what to do, and only thought of the safety of his life; for he was among his enemies, inclosed on all sides. The King in this extremity of thought went one morning into his oratory alone, and there prayed from his heart without repeating the words, in which he most devoutly requested, that if he was the true heir descended from the noble house of France, and that the kingdom justly belonged to him, that he might keep and defend it, or at all events to give him grace to escape without death or imprisonment, and that he might save himself in Spain or Scotland, which were of old brothers in arms, friends and allies of the kings of France, and which he had chosen for his last refuge."

The revelation of the secret, therefore, if it be true, resolved Charles to determine in favour of Joan. The obedience which Joan owed to him as her sovereign certainly did not permit her to tell him in so turbulent a time, and when he had not yet reconquered his kingdom, that the doubt about legitimacy which this prayer indicated, could only injure him much, and give great advantages to his enemies.

The judges were tortured with anxiety to know this secret: the accused had constantly refused to explain it. At length, to put an end to the persecution which exhausted and troubled her, after having said, "Would you that I should perjure myself," she related her own story with those ornaments which must be admitted to be fictitious, since, had the fact been true, and nothing can be more improbable, it would have become the subject of discourse throughout all Europe. Overwhelmed afterwards with the questions which this story produced, she seems to have thought it necessary to answer throughout in the same style, in order to draw the judges from investigating the real secret further.

*Article III.*

This same woman knows and is certain that he who visited her was St. Michael, from the good counsel, the assistance, and the good doctrine, which he gave and taught her, and because he repeated his own name, saying that he was St. Michael. She distinguished also the two female saints: one from the other, because they named themselves to her and saluted her; reasons for which she believes that it was St. Michael; and she believes that their discourses and actions are right and good as confidently as she believes that Jesus-Christ suffered and died for our redemption.

*Opinion.*

*Opinion of the University.*

The signs announced are not sufficient. This woman believes too hastily and asserts too rashly. From the comparison that she makes, it appears that she does not believe rightly, and that she errs in faith.

*Observations.*

They suppress in this article, that Joan placed confidence in these revelations, because all that St. Michael had announced to her was realized, both with respect to Captain Baudricourt, who had sent her to the King; as on the part of the King, who had received and employed her; who had seen her deliver Orleans, and open the passage, contrary to all appearances, in order to conduct him to Rheims to be consecrated. These important facts are expressed by the words *counsels, assistance, and good advice*, which Joan in fact used, but nothing more is said, which ought to have been done.

*Article IV.*

She says further, that she is certain that many things which are contingent upon the future will happen; and she boasts of having known, by virtue of the revelations which the two saints made to her, certain concealed events: for example, that she shall be delivered from prison, and that the French shall do in her company one of the finest acts that has ever been heard of in Christendom; and again, that she has recognized, by revelation, persons whom she had never seen; and that she has discovered, and caused to be found, a certain sword which was concealed in the ground.

*Opinion of the University.*

This is a prophesying superfluous and a presumptuous story, accompanied with a vain boast.

*Observations.*

The accomplishment already completed of the promises she had made to the King, that the English should lose every thing in France, the last event she had announced for the completion of what she had foretold, is suppressed: and they make her say that she should be delivered from prison, although she went no further than to say what she had understood; and also one part of the interrogatories, where she says she had asked the two saints if she should be burnt, that they answered her only to be of good courage.

*Article V.*

She adds, that the two saints commanded her, by orders from God, to take and bear the dress of a man: that she has taken it in obedience to that order, and will continue it with so much perseverance, that she plainly says she will sooner die

than quit that dress; and sometimes she says she has not taken it by command of God. She has even preferred not to assist at mass, and to be deprived of the sacrament of the Eucharist, at the times prescribed to the faithful, rather than assume the habit of a woman, and quit that of a man. This same woman also says and affirms, that, by the order and good pleasure of God, she has taken and born continually a dress after the custom of men. She says, moreover, that since she received the order so to dress herself, that she has worn a short tunic, a hat, a coat, sleeves with cuffs, breeches with many tagged points, and had her hair cut round above her ears; and that she has retained nothing which could indicate or lead her to be taken for a woman, except what nature has provided for the difference of the sexes. She admits that she has many times received the Eucharist in this dress, and that she never would, although often warned and advised in the spirit of charity, re-assume the female dress; adding plainly, that she would sooner die than relinquish it: at other times she says, that it was not by order of God that she assumed this attire, and that if she was in the dress of a man, along with those in whose favour she was armed, that it was one of the greatest benefits which could fall out to the whole kingdom of France; adding, that nothing in the world should induce her to take an oath to wear no longer the dress of a man, and to bear arms no more: and in all this she says that she has done well, and acted in obedience to God and his orders.

*Opinion of the University.*

This woman is a blasphemer and despiser of God and his sacraments; a prevaricator of the divine law, of the sacred doctrines and ecclesiastical ordinances; an evil thinker, and wandering in faith, filled with vain boastings, and ought to be held suspected of idolatry and to have given up herself and her attire to demons, imitating the customs of Pagans.

*Observations.*

They attempt that it should be believed that she had adopted a fixed resolution rather to die than re-assume the habits of her sex: but she always said, "until God should command her to do so," and then she did not say it expressly. They also omit that she consented to take the female dress to go and hear mass, and receive the communion, declaring, at the same time, that she would afterwards re-assume male attire. They also omit that she said, on admitting that she had received the communion

munion in male attire, that she never did it armed.

*Article VI.*

She owns and admits that she has caused many letters to be written in which are put the words *Jesus Maria* with a cross. That sometimes another cross was put, which then signified not to execute what was directed by the letter. In other letters she caused to be written, that she would have those killed who did not obey her letters and orders, and that they should be struck with blows, because she had the best right from God in Heaven; and that she often said she had done nothing but by virtue of revelations and the orders of God.

*Opinion of the University.*

This woman is pernicious, deceitful, cruel, greedy of the effusion of human blood, seditious, provoking tyranny, and a blasphemer of God, in the orders and revelations which she recounts.

*Observations.*

Who would not believe, on reading this Article, that Joan had ordered all those to be killed who did not obey her? that God had given her such a power, and that she did so by virtue of his orders and his revelations? This impression, which is naturally produced by reading the Article, and which occasioned the strong opinion of the University, was certainly sufficient to prejudice the whole world against her, and to influence the party in the remainder of the business. It is, however, entirely calumny.

In all Joan's answers, there is not one single word like those attributed to her. She admits, indeed, the words *Jesus Maria* and the cross at the top of the letters, because the two saints had told her to do so, and the ecclesiastics had approved of it. She admits also the other crosses which she used, but it is nothing but a simple menace to induce some one to do what she desired; but it was not even asked her if she had ordered those to be killed who did not obey her, and they only produced two letters; that which she wrote to the Count d'Armagnac, which related only to the claimants for the Papacy, and that which contained a species of declaration of war against the English, and in which she asserted three passages were altered.—It is in the latter that the foundation of the false accusation contained in this Article is found.

Before causing the siege of Orleans to be raised, Joan wrote, and circulated every where, a letter, or rather a declaration of an extraordinary kind, addressed to the King of England, and those who

besieged Orleans, which was, in fact, a summons to quit France.

This curious letter is as follows:—

“*JESUS MARIA!*”

“King of England, and you Duke of Bedford, who call yourself Regent of the kingdom of France; you William de la Pouille, Earl of Suffort; John Lord de Talbot, and you Thomas Lord D'Escales, who call yourself Lieutenant of the Duke of Bedford, do justice to the King of Heaven. Render up to the Pucelle,\* who is sent by God the King of Heaven, the things in all the fair towns which you have taken and violated in France. She is come hither, by God's orders, to restore the royal blood: she is quite ready to make peace, if you will do the same, provided that you make France safe, and pay what you have detained.—And amongst you, archers, companions of war, gentlemen, and others, who are before the town of Orleans, go your ways into your own country, in God's name; and if you do not do so, wait for tidings of the Pucelle, who will come and beat you shortly to your great damage: and if this you do not do, I am chief of the war,† and in some place will wait for your men in France, and will make them go, willing or not willing, and if they will not obey, I will cause them to be all killed. I am sent here by the King of Heaven, body to body,‡ to drive you out of France, and if you will obey, I will shew mercy, but do not keep to your opinion, for you shall not hold the kingdom of France. God, the King of Heaven, Son of the holy Mary, will hold the King, Charles, to be the true heir; for the King of Heaven commands, and it is revealed by the Pucelle, that he shall enter into Paris in good company. If you will not believe that the tidings of the Pucelle come from God, in some places that we shall find you we will beat you, and there make so great a trouble, that for a thousand years there has been nothing like it in France. If you do not do justice, believe firmly that the King of Heaven will send more force to the Pucelle, so that you cannot sustain the assaults of her and her good men of arms and their strokes, and it will be seen who has a better right than the King of

\* Joan maintained that the words were “Render up to the King,” and it may be presumed they were, “to the King and the Pucelle.”

† She maintained that the words “chief of the war” were not in the letter.

‡ She denies that the words “body to body” were in the letter.

Heaven. You Duke of Betfort, the Pucelle prays and desires that you will not cause a crumb to be destroyed. If you do justice in this respect, you may yet do it in your company: otherwise the French will do the greatest deed that was ever done for Christianity, and answer if you will make peace in the city of Orleans, and if you do not it will turn out to your great damage. Briefly written this Saturday—holy week.”

There is no other foundation for the sixth Article than this letter; for with regard to cruelty and inhumanity, there are only two articles in the process. One in which she is asked whether she would not have cut the Governor of Soissons in four pieces, which she denies without saying any more: and the other, the reproach which was made to her of having committed a mortal sin, in causing a man to be put to death who had surrendered to her; but she answered, that this person having admitted that he was a homicide, a robber, and a traitor, the Mayor of Senlis and the officers of justice tried him: that he wished to surrender himself a prisoner to her, but that the magistrates represented to her that he had deserved the punishment to which he was condemned, and that it would be wrong on her part to require that he should be given up. They have also suppressed in this Article the declaration of Joan, that she carried herself her standard in battle, to avoid the shedding of human blood, and that she never killed any one.—The proof of the falsehood of this charge is then complete.

*Article VII.*

She also says and admits, that at the age of seventeen years or thereabouts, she went by her own accord, and by virtue of a revelation, to find a certain equerry, whom she had never seen, quitting her father's house, against the will of her parents, who almost lost their senses when they knew of her departure. That she entreated him to carry her, or cause her to be brought to the king. That this captain then gave her the dress of a man, and a sword, at her request, and that he ordered a knight, a squire, and four valets to conduct her. That being arrived in the presence of the King, she told him that she would conduct the war against his adversaries, promising to procure him a great domain, and to overcome his enemies, and that she was sent for that purpose by the God of Heaven; adding, that in all this she acted right, and from the orders of God and by virtue of revelation.

*Opinion of the University.*

This woman is impious towards her father and mother, prevaricating in the precept to honour them, scandalous and blasphemous towards God, erring in faith, and has made a promise rash and presumptuous.

*Observations.*

It is not said that this captain twice refused to comply with her request, and that one of her uncles accompanied her thither. Nothing is said about the dreams which her father had relative to her departure, and that this was the only time that she disobeyed her parents, who had since forgiven her. That the only set out upon the belief of the truth of the revelations, and, above all, the raising the siege of Orleans: that her promise was to deliver that city, and to crown the King at Rheims, promises which she fulfilled long before her imprisonment.

*Article VIII.*

She further says and owns, that of her own accord, and without being forced or induced by any person, that she precipitated herself from a certain very elevated tower, preferring rather to die than fall into the hands of her enemies, or to survive the destruction of the city of Compeigne. She also says, she could not refrain from thus precipitating herself, although the two saints had forbid her to do so, and although she was convinced that it was a great sin to offend them; but that she knows this sin has been remitted after she had been confessed, and this she says has been revealed to her.

*Opinion of the University.*

What this Article contains is a pusillanimity which touches on despair, and ought to be interpreted as a presumptuous suicide. The assertion that this fault has been remitted, is rash, and, moreover, indicates, that this woman thinks erroneously upon the free-will of man.

*Observations.*

It is not said in this charge, First, That she trusted in not being killed by this leap, but to escape from the hands of the English, as to which the trial itself proves that she had such fear as to be near losing her senses. Secondly, That before leaping she recommended her soul to God, and made the sign of the cross. Thirdly, That the two saints told her that Compeigne should be succoured, which happened in fact, and the siege raised after continuing six months. Fourthly, That they ordered her to confess; and, Fifthly, That in confessing she had committed a grievous sin on this head, it was

to give a distinct meaning to what she had answered to the singular question which they put to know whether she thought herself capable of sinning mortally. With suppressions of this kind, a courageous temerity might easily pass for a species of suicide, which, however, had no existence in Joan's mind, or in fact.

#### Article IX.

The two saints revealed to her that she should be saved in the glory of the blessed, and that she might be assured of the safety of her soul, if she retained her virginity, of which she made a vow the first time that she saw and heard them, and on the strength of this revelation, she was as certain of salvation as if she were really and in fact in the kingdom of Heaven.

She also says, that the two saints promised to lead her into Paradise, if she preserved the virginity of her body and soul as she had vowed, of which she said she was as certain as if she were already in the glory of the saints, and she did not believe that she had committed a mortal sin, because if she were in that state, the two saints, at least as it appeared to her, would not come on all days to visit her.

#### Opinion of the University.

This is a rash and presumptuous assertion: a pertinacious lie, a contradiction with the preceding Article, and proves that she thinks erroneously in faith.

#### Observations.

It is suppressed, First, That she went from time to time to confession. Secondly, That she said she could not too much purify her conscience. Thirdly, That she was not sure she was in a state of grace, but that if she were not, she prayed God to put her in it, and that if she were that he would keep her so. Fourthly, That she did not positively assert, but only gave as a reason for her belief of being in a state of grace, the visits of the two saints. Fifthly, That when interrogated if she did not believe she could sin mortally, she answered, I know nothing about it; and that when they observed to her that this reply was of great consequence, she answered it was a treasure for her.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the natural and medical HISTORY of  
SPIDERS and their WEBS.

SPIDERS have often excited the curiosity of naturalists and the attention of

physicians. The former have successfully studied the habits and conduct of these insects; and notwithstanding the repugnance they naturally inspire, these accounts have become interesting, from the industry with which they extend their webs for seizing their prey, and from observations on the multiplicity and arrangement of their eyes, which are geometrically disposed on a motionless head, in a manner conformable to their necessities. Their combats, the singularity of their amours, their sensibility for music, and their patience, all constitute subjects of wonder in the history of spiders. Physicians have examined whether their bite be really venomous, as is generally thought; and they have only found two species productive of danger, namely, the tarantula and the avicularia of Cayenne. Swammerdam, Rossi, and Baglivi, have left us little to wish for in this matter, as the effects of their bite and the remedies are both known.

The webs of spiders are considered by the common people as a remedy for wounds; country people often apply them on cuts or slight wounds, and apparently with success. This property was not of sufficient importance to induce chemists to analyse the material; but as there has also been attributed to them a febrifuge virtue, superior in some circumstances to the bark, I have thought them entitled to a more particular examination. The following extract is taken from the *Journal d'Economie Rurale*, for Germinal, in the year XII.

“We have seen, upwards of thirty years ago, a good prior, the curate of Batheren in Franche Comté, cure all the fevers of his parish, and of the neighbouring villages, by pills of a strange composition. He went into his barn and formed small pills with spiders' webs, by rolling them between his hands in the state he found them. He administered this remedy to his patients in white wine, and very seldom failed to cure. M. Marie de St Ursin being chief physician of the Hotel de Dieu, of Chartres, treated a very obstinate fever in that hospital. He had employed bitters, the bark, and all the remedies of medical art without success, when one of the female attendants offered to undertake the case with a certainty of cure. When she was interrogated concerning her remedy she refused to mention it. M. de St. Ursin, therefore, continued to attend his patient for some days; after which, having a good opinion of the attendant,

he



he determined to put his patient under her care. There was no return of the fever after the first dose of the remedy. The physician supposed that the imagination of the patient, his confidence in a new remedy, and particularly the secrecy, might have suspended the attack, and he waited, but to no purpose, for its return. The attendant, encouraged by her success, consented to mention the remedy, which proved to be the same as that of the curate of Batheren."

The editor of the Journal here quoted, being struck with the new experiments of Seguin upon gelatine applied to the treatment of intermitting fevers, suspects that spiders' webs may contain a principle resembling animal jelly. The experiments of Cadet, while they overthrow this supposition, appear to him entitled to the attention of medical men.

*Experiment 1.* Spiders' webs triturated in the cold with quick-lime, emit a slight ammoniacal smell. 2. Cold water by digestion on the webs becomes of a red-brown colour; is slightly precipitated by infusion of nut-galls; is precipitated by acids; and this precipitate is again dissolved when the acids are saturated with ammonia. 3. Spiders' webs cleaned as much as possible from dust and foreign matters, were boiled in distilled water. The decoction smelled like champignons, and lathered by agitation. The undissolved matter was boiled in additional waters, until it gave out nothing more. All these waters being put together and evaporated, let fall their contents in successive pellicles; and at length, by gentle evaporation, a solid extract was had, nearly equal to half the weight of the spiders' webs. 4. The residue not dissolved in boiling water, was digested in alcohol. It gave a very deep orange-coloured tincture, which did not lather. Water being added, threw down a grey flaky precipitate, of a brown colour when dry, and little more than one hundred and seventieth part of the original webs. On hot coals it swelled up, smoked, and took fire; and from its habitudes in these respects, and with the alkalies, it resembled a resin. The diluted alcoholic solution being then evaporated, afforded a residue slightly deliquescent, of a taste at first sweetish, and afterwards bitter, and in quantity nearly three times that of the resinous precipitate. 5. The insoluble residue after this treatment with water, and alcohol, burned without swelling up, and emitted a small quantity of white fumes having the smell

of burned wood. Neither the oxygenated muriatic, nor the sulphureous acids, discoloured it. It was soluble with effervescence in muriatic acid, which took up two-thirds and left a black paste. Ammonia separated a brown matter in small quantity from the clear solution; and this matter, when calcined, did not lose its colour. It was almost totally soluble in muriatic acid, and this solution gave a black precipitate with nut galls, and a blue with alkaline prussiate. The fluid to which the ammonia had been added, gave a grey precipitate by pot ash. This retained its colour when ignited, and was again soluble in muriatic acid with effervescence. 6. Caustic pot-ash poured on the residue of spiders' webs previously treated with water and alcohol, disengages a little ammonia, and partly dissolves the matter. An acid throws down from this solution a black pulverulent tasteless precipitate, which slightly puffs up by heat, and leaves by desiccation a brittle and apparently-resinous matter. Its quantity is about one-twelfth of the exhausted matter made use of. It is partly soluble in volatile oils.

7. The aqueous extract of No. 3 being digested with alcohol, gave out one-seventh part. This alcoholic extract was brown, considerably deliquescent, and of a sharp taste. It swelled considerably on the coals, and at a certain period it burned rapidly, as if a nitrate were present. It effervesced briskly with sulphuric acid, giving out a white vapour of a muriatic smell. Pot-ash and lime disengaged from this extract a strong ammoniacal smell, and the vapours were very sensible on the approach of muriatic acid. The extract having been incinerated, appeared by several experiments to contain muriate of lime and a sulphate. What remained of the aqueous extract after treatment with alcohol, was less deep in colour than before, had a pulverulent appearance, and slightly pungent taste. On hot coals it did not swell up, but left a very abundant precipitate. Strong sulphuric acid poured on this extract produced no sensible smell, and there was no production of ammonia when it was triturated with quick-lime.

8. Spiders' webs subjected to destructive distillation, gave first water slightly coloured, but becoming deeper as the process went on; and afterwards a black thick oil with carbonated hydrogen and carbonic acid. A very sensible smell of ammonia was developed, and a residual coal was left, amounting to half the mat-

ter employed. The coal after incineration left two-thirds of its weight, half of which was taken up by muriatic acid, and the remainder seemed to be siliceous and coally matter. The muriatic solution, during evaporation, deposited sulphate of lime. When spiders' webs were incinerated, in an open vessel, the ashes were found to contain sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and carbonate of soda. Muriatic acid applied to the residue took up more sulphate of lime; and when this solution was treated with ammonia and afterwards with potash, it gave oxide of iron, a little alumine, and some lime. The undissolved part was siliceous.

9. Spiders' webs were almost totally dissolved in nitric acid amounting to six times their weight; carbonic acid and nitrous gas being disengaged. The solution when evaporated let fall crystals of sulphate of lime, and by continuing the evaporation, the yellow, bitter, deliquescent matter, which Welter calls *amer*, was afforded.

Hence the author concludes that spiders' webs are composed of, 1. A brown extract soluble in water, and not changeable in the air; 2. A resinous extract soluble in alcohol, and very deliquescent; 3. A small quantity of alumine; 4. Sulphate of lime; 5. Carbonate of soda; 6. Muriate of soda; 7. Carbonate of lime; 8. Iron; 9. Siliceous. The author thinks that the earths and earthy salts may be derived from the local situation of these insects, and that it is probable that the webs of garden spiders may not afford them. The two constant products to which he demands particular attention, are those obtained from the aqueous and alcoholic solutions. He thinks it desirable to try their medical powers separately. He supposes the resinous matter to be the same substance as under other circumstances forms the spiders' silk, and the wax which Mr. Accum has elsewhere mentioned as one of their products.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your valuable miscellany, I observed the use of seawater recommended, to persons on the coast, with whom a saving in the article of salt is an object, as a good substitute in the boiling of vegetables. On reading this to the mistress of the house where I at present reside, she wished me to inform your readers of a much better method,

which may more generally be adopted, and that is, to use no salt at all in the dressing of vegetables of any kind. She tells me, that the common, and almost universal, practice, arises from an unaccountable but erroneous notion, that salt is necessary to preserve their colour; whereas she has found, by long experience, that it is of no use whatever, and only spoils their taste. If they be boiled in a large vessel, with water enough, and be not\* boiled too much (which is a common fault), they will have, at least, as fine a colour without salt as with it. Of this I have had ocular proof. And certainly the flavour is far superior. At most genteel houses where I have dined, I have found greens, peas, French beans, &c. spoiled to my taste, by being dressed in the common method, and the colour far from being improved. I am persuaded that if your female readers will lay aside their prejudice in favour of an old and common notion, so as to make the experiment, they will never suffer any salt to be boiled with their vegetables again. But they must be very resolute with their cooks, who are a set of beings not easily put out of their way.

I cannot close this paper without adding a caution of peculiar importance, against a practice among cooks, which I am told is very common, but certainly very pernicious; and that is, for the sake of preserving the colour of some vegetables and fruits, or giving them an artificial one, they will boil or bake with them halfpence, pieces of pewter, and, in some cases, even copperas, as in the pickling of cucumbers. This vile practice originates in a like mistake with the former, and is so dangerous, that it ought not, under any pretence, to be tolerated. For my own part, I have such a dread of being poisoned, that I never eat of any thing which has a preternatural colour. By inserting these cautions, you will do an essential service to the public, as well as oblige one respectfully  
Your's,

SIMPLEX.

August 13, 1805.

\* It is a general opinion, that greens are unwholesome unless boiled very soft. This the famous Doctor Hartley reprobated. I have long found him to be right in the advice he gave an old friend of mine, to let his greens be crisp; as the common manner of boiling them down, takes out the most pleasant and salutary juices, as well as spoils their colour.

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

We are particularly requested to give an early insertion to the following additional circumstances, relative to a child who was last year sold to a chimney-sweeper, at Burlington (otherwise Bridlington), in Yorkshire, of which we gave an account in our Magazine of October 1, 1804.

EDITOR.

FROM various circumstances, it is impossible he can be the child of the woman who sold him; his manners are very civilized, quite those of a gentleman well brought up, his dialect good, and that of the south of England. He talks of his papa and mama, but cannot tell where they live; he has dark eyes and eye-lashes, and an high nose; he is too young to think that his father can have any other name than that of papa, and it is possible he may be abroad: he says his mamma is dead, which appears likely, as, from many things he says, he seems to have lived chiefly with an uncle and aunt, who he invariably says are called Mr. and Mrs. *Flembrough*.

The child was living in the family of Sir George Strickland on the 24th of July last (as appears by a letter lately received in London), where he had been nearly a twelvemonth, and his parents not then discovered.

Whether this little boy was stolen from his parents (or parent), or whether he was sent away by some cruel relation, for some dishonest purpose, like that recorded in the popular ballad of the "*Children in the Wood*," seems doubtful; which ever be the case, it is to be hoped the truth will come to light.

If any person should, from reading the above or the former account, be able to give any information on the subject, tending to the discovery of the child's relations, they are desired to communicate it to Mr. William Jones, No. 6, Church-street, Pentonville, near Islington, the Secretary to the Society (in London) for superseding the necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. and for improving the Condition of Children and others employed by Chimney-Sweepers.

London, August 22, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your account of patents in your last Number, notice is taken of a new patent, granted to Mr. Batley, for refining sugar with milk, instead of blood, which is the present practice. In the description

tion, it is stated that blood is often used by refiners in a putrid state, and that sugar thus refined is rendered unwholesome. This representation, if it be not true, is not innocent; as it tends to excite prejudices against the use of an article which Dr. Darwin and other eminent physicians have classed amongst the most wholesome and nutritious foods. It is well known, that blood is not the only medicine by which the dirt or scum of sugar can be collected into one mass, so as to be cleared away; eggs will answer the same purpose, but are not generally used, on account of the expence which their use would occasion. Milk will certainly, in a degree, but in a less perfect degree, answer the same purpose; and any one at all conversant with the art of sugar refining, either in its history or its practice, knows that this medium of clearing the mass was in use thirty years since, and was abandoned not only on account of the expence attending the operation, but on account of its not so perfectly answering its intended purpose.

If it were common to use blood in a putrid state, the fill-house of a sugar refiner must be one of the most unwholesome situations which can be imagined. This, however, is not the fact. I have employed men in this business a whole year together, without any accidental indisposition, or the necessity of ever calling to their aid professional skill. It is true, too, that the fill-house is one of the most wholesome of the apartments of a sugar-house, as being much more cool than many other apartments; and experience proves, that the general labour of a sugar-house is not usually attended with diseases or ill-health, if the men can be induced to refrain from drinking cold liquids whilst in a state of perspiration.

As to the blood rendering sugar unwholesome, every one knows, who has attended to the operation of refining that article, that the blood introduced for the purpose of clearing the mass comes out along with the scum, often in a coagulated state, in lumps as large as a man's hand, and as hard as Indian rubber. I know of no blood which passes into, and continues in the sugar after refining; and if this article of hourly consumption be not considered as stained with the blood of the Negroes, torn from their country to perish in the West Indies, it may be safely used, without the suspicion of any other impurity.

ANTHONY ROBINSON.

London, Aug. 13, 1805.

Ff

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY,

NO. VI.

On the HISTORY and STUDY of the  
ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

IT is singular that toward the close of the fifth century so few traces of the policy, manners, or literature, of the Romans should remain in any of their conquered provinces. In Britain they had enjoyed peaceful dominion near four hundred years: yet so calamitous was the destruction of the arts of peace, that the Saxons were not only dark and illiterate at their arrival, but science was scarcely preserved for two centuries from total extinction. Their conversion in the seventh century afforded it a slender degree of culture; but previous to this conversion the language which they spoke was savage and untractable as themselves. Their ancient religion had rendered them incapable either of science or civility: and it is even yet a question, whether, in their Pagan state, they were acquainted with the art of writing.

That the parent of the Saxon\* was the Gothic† language, is now, I believe,

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\* Verstigan, still valuable on many accounts, has, with writers of smaller notoriety, advanced many extravagant things concerning the great antiquity and superior excellence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. See his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. vii. p. 147. edit. 653.

† In the Gothic language the syllables are clogged with consonants, which is the imperfection, more or less, of all the Northern tongues, and may arise partly from the native roughness of the climate and temper of the people, and partly from the want of that freer commerce with the rest of mankind, which is requisite, in every age, to file a tongue, to wear off its rough corners by mutual conversation, and to make it smooth and easy. Its words are often moulded like the Greek, allowing for the difference in harmony; they are great and full in the sound, and mighty and forcible in meaning.

One of its principal uses is, that it is a key to all the Northern tongues, which can never be duly known without it. Socrates and Sozomenus say that Ulphilas, who will presently be more fully noticed, invented the Gothic letters; and Philostorgius, that he turned the whole Bible into Gothic, except the Book of Kings, which he omitted in fear that the Goths, a martial people, should be more inflamed to war by the perusal of them.

universally agreed on; as well as that the Greek was the sister and the Persian the mother language of the Gothic. That the Gothic tongue had its origin in Asia is beyond contradiction: it abounds, we are told, with *Pablawi*, or old Persian words; but whether it was derived from this dialect in its primitive state, or after it had been corrupted by the Arabic, Phenician, and Tartarian tongues, has never yet been ascertained. Certain it is that the Goths had anciently the name of *Getae*: from Persia they seem to have first moved to Little Tartary, and from Tartary to the North: and in Iceland we are told *Gata* still means a wanderer. Of the Gothic tongue but one specimen has been produced in the *Codex Argenteus*,\* a mutilated version of the four Gospels, written about the year 367, by the hand of Ulphilas, bishop of the Mærian Goths. At that time, we are credibly assured, such was the illiterateness of these people, that the Bishop framed the very alphabet for his version, partly of Greek and partly of Roman letters.† If, however, the Goths had no written language, it adds plausibility to the notion that they are direct descendants from the Tartars. Had they come immediately from Persia, they would have had at least a written language; but the Tartars, we are told, have no historical monuments of high antiquity; all their writings, even those in the Mogul dialect, being long subsequent to the time of Mahomet. Travellers indeed have asserted, that they have seen inscriptions in the Runic character among

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\* These Gospels were published (with the Saxon ones) at Amsterdam and Dort, 1665-4to. Again, in fac-simile, at the instigation of Benzelius Archbishop of Upsal, by Mr. Lye, in 1763. In the common letter, by Professor Ihre, about the same time. And again, with additions, at Berlin, 1773.

At the end of the last edition, published under the direction of Ant. Frid. Busching, are several Dissertations on the Version.

A fragment of the Ulphilan version of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, discovered and published in Germany in 1761, may be likewise found in the Appendix to Mr. Lye's Saxon Dictionary.

† Doubts have been very plausibly entertained as to the truth of this position. Ovid, who lived long previous to Ulphilas, professes to have written a poem in the Getic language (Ovid de Ponto. l. iv. ep. xiii. v. 19); though ecclesiastical historians expressly ascribe the invention of the alphabet in the *Codex Argenteus* to Ulphilas.

the deserts of Tartary.\* The Runic has by some been represented as the immediate offspring of the Gothic: but this appears by no means likely. It was, in fact, the necromantic dialect of the unconverted Saxons. Its letters have nothing in common with either Roman, Greek, or Gothic characters, whether we consider their form, their number, names, or order. Yet if they had their rise in Asia, why do they not resemble the general character of Eastern letters? Mr. Thwaites, however, had remarked a semblance of their form in one or two contractions of the Saxon.†

To return from this digression, writers have not been wanting to compare the Saxon, and through it the English language, with the Persian; they pronounce a strong resemblance in the facility and simplicity of their form and construction; in their having no difference of terminations to mark the gender either in substantives or adjectives; in referring all inanimate things to a neuter gender; and, generally speaking, in their application of different names to animals of different sexes: and that the Anglo-Saxon has many words in common with the Persian, is undoubted.‡

Others, with a success greater in proportion to their labour, have considered

the remarkable affinity between the Saxon and the Greek.\* Among these ranks Meric Casaubon, whose curious work, already quoted, contains an accurate and free investigation of the subject.

The great features of this affinity he traces not merely in the similar sound and sense of radical words, but in the general structure and formation of the languages; in the declination of their nouns; in the termination of the infinitives of their verbs; in the comparison of their adjectives; in the compounding of their words; and in the peculiar use of their articles and negatives. The connection between the Greek and English tongues is distinctly shewn to exceed the bounds of common analogy. Casaubon had pursued his inquiries still deeper; but Charles I. having regarded him with favour, the papers in which he had considered the idioms of the two languages were lost and destroyed in the plunder and oppression of the times that followed. Dr. Clarke, when writing on the connection of the Roman, Saxon, and English coins, advanced the discussion; not only improving on what Casaubon had already done, but taking considerable pains to prove that the pound of the Saxons was taken from the Greek; that their measures of length and capacity had the same agreement; and that the way of reckoning fractions or parts of quantities has that remarkable peculiarity which has been frequently observed as one of the Greek idioms. They who for the entertainment of themselves or the conveyance of knowledge to others, are desirous of following up this affinity still closer, must use no common care; for as the origin of words is seldom inquired into till climates or descents have altered their original flexion, the primitives themselves, it may be feared, are sometimes

\* See Bishop Percy's Translation of Malte's Northern Antiquities, vol. 1, p. 371.

† Grammat. Anglos. p. 1. Wanley, in a Note on Nicolson's Historical Library, says, "The Saxons, our ancestors, continued the use of the Runic letters all along; and so did the English after the Conquest, as low as the time of Henry VI.;" but for this last assertion we seem to want authority. In another note he adds, "When Sir Andrew Fountayne was in Ireland, he met with and brought to London a wooden hand or sceptre of an Irish or Danish king, with many Runic letters on it. The Irish have also long had, and still keep up, the knowledge of a secret writing which they call *Ocum*, specimens of which I remember to have seen in several places, particularly in the Book of Cloyne, where the bottoms of the letters look like Runic."

‡ See Casaubon. de Lingua Anglica vetere five Saxonica, p. 157. Dr. Hickee has slightly mentioned in the Thesaurus the striking affinity which Dr. Hyde had pointed out to him between the Northern and the Medo-Persian tongues. The marks of their agreement are mentioned as very similar to those which will presently be spoken of as existing between the Saxon and the Greek, with the addition of their conformity in double negations.

\* Dr. Clarke has mentioned the principal authors who have either observed or exercised their ingenuity in tracing this identity of phrase and diction. The first who spoke of it was the celebrated Henry Stephens, to whom the lovers of Greek are under lasting obligations. But objects of nobler industry and importance, it is probable, detained him from the prosecution of any further inquiry. Other critics in the Greek and Northern tongues discussed it incidentally; but Casaubon was the only writer to whom any extraordinary advances can be attributed. In the Proœmium to Professor Ihre's Sui-Gothic-Glossary (2 vol. folio, 1769), the harmony between the Greek and Gothic tongues is traced successfully; but the Professor does not seem to have used Casaubon.

left. The intermediate ancestry of our language demands peculiar wariness, and requires not only the most dextrous but the most difficult exertions of critical activity, since remoteness of situation in the people, their connection with other nations either in the way of war or commerce, may have so changed or amplified their language, that however related to another by first principles, the superstructure which has been raising for ages may sometimes put regularity and analogy to defiance.

To return, however, to the Saxon.—Dr. Hickes, when treating of the different epochs of the language, unfortunately termed them dialects; forgetting that by dialects are meant the various methods of pronunciation peculiar to different sorts or tribes of people, all using the same language at the same time. This objection may to some perhaps seem frivolous; and it would not have been mentioned here, had not the very name of Hickes, on this account alone, been treated disrespectfully by one or two modern Saxonists.

The first epoch, from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the invasion of the Danes, comprehended a period of 337 years, and was aptly termed by Bishop Nicolson the dialect of the Angli. Of this dialect the only remain is a fragment of the true *Cædmon*, a monk of Whitby (inserted in King Alfred's Translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History), whose grandeur and sublimity are much admired.

The second epoch, from the invasion of the Danes to the arrival of the Normans, comprized a period of 274 years; and they who are desirous of knowing how the Danes robbed the purer Saxon of its native elegance, will find ample satisfaction in the *Treasury* of Dr. Hickes. For though, as a language seldom written, it might have many variations, yet was it never so various or so arbitrary as in periods when the prosperity of learning might have been expected to have given it a more settled form.

The period of the Dano-Saxon tongue was that in which the interchange of vowels was most conspicuous\*: a circumstance which the Saxon student must be ever mindful of. It was a period, too,

when metathesis was frequent.\* Monosyllables were frequently changed for dissyllables and dissyllables for monosyllables. Letters were sometimes added to the end of words, as *b* in *pomb*, *ð* in *hælenð*, and the final *a* in the Cimbric infinitive was changed to *æ*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*; and so repugnant to the ideas of the Dano-Saxons was the final *u*, that for the sake of removing it they sometimes dropped the last syllable of a word; as in *επτορο* for *επτορονα*. But among all the exotic forms of writing, none was more conspicuous than the termination of the infinitive in *a* instead of *an*; nor was this the only part of the verb that change of termination was confined to: and even the cases of nouns were confounded against syntax. Such are some of the leading features in the great corruption of the Dano-Saxon dialect. Dr. Hickes has adduced innumerable instances of these from one of the finest and most valuable manuscripts in the language. He has pointed out this confusion not only in the cases, but in the numbers of nouns; in the joining adjectives and substantives of different genders, in the passive use of active verbs; and in many other particulars which seem to place all rules of grammar at defiance. The manuscript alluded to is the celebrated *Rushworth Codex*, now deposited in the Bodleian Library. Some additional and valuable information concerning the Dano-Saxon dialect, from the *Durham Book* in the Museum (MS. Cotton Nero. D. iv.), of equal age and beauty with the *Rushworth Manuscript*, may be derived from the following letter written by the same great master of northern learning to Mr., afterwards Bishop, Nicolson, and left undated.

“HONOURED SIR,

“I now come after a long silence, for which I ask your pardon, to answer your obliging letter of Oct. 31. I have since that time had the misfortune of two removals, and other avocations, or else I had replied sooner. The church of Durham, with great unanimity and civility, have contributed twenty pounds, for which I am in a great measure obliged to you and the example of your church, which I now begin to hope most of the rest will follow. In your translation of the Saxon verses of Durham I will let *scij* stand, and only make those two alterations you allow of. I intend to send you the Dano-Saxonico Menologium, and my version of it, which I desire you to revise, and tell me your free opinion of every thing.

\* The great interchange of vowels, so remarkable in the earlier periods of nearly all the European languages, must perhaps be generally referred to the East. In many instances it resembles the general properties of what grammarians term the Attic dialect of the Greeks.

\* As *τιντεριγε* for *τιντερεγε*.

I think I told you formerly it was in the Cædmonian verse ; and it and the notes I have written upon it are to conclude the chapter *De Poëtria Anglo-Saxonum*. In answer to your objection about St. Cuthbert's and Bede's book, I answer, that the Latin texts in both are very ancient, especially the Cottonian, which may be above 900 years old, and so before the Danes invaded Britain. But though the original Latin texts in both are so old, yet the versions and the hands they are written in are much younger, and the manner of interlineation in many places shews that the Latin exemplars were first written : not to mention such ignorant passages in such versions as could not agree to the learned times between Theodore, who advanced learning to a great height in the Saxon churches, and the invasion of the Danes DCCXIII. who brought barbarity among them. You know how Ælfric complains : and accordingly it is evident from those versions, that neither of the glossators, especially of the Cottonian Book, understood Latin, as where he renders *cecidere in spinas*, *gefeollon in þornum, & hnyrgum*.—*Viz: imus, þe rohton, i. e. visimus*.—*In farina tribus satis*, in mealo *zenoh ðrim*.—*Cædebant ramos, geðerþcon tuizgo*.—*Nuptiæ quidem, feþm þum*.—*Sue ejiciam festucam, buta ic popðe rre*.—*Vox in Rama, rreþn in rpiþga*. He could not render *tetrariba* nor *locustæ*, and many words more : and can you think such a translator could live before the invasion of the Danes ? Are not these specimens of the ignorance Ælfric complains of, that no priest before Dunstan's time could write, or understand Latin, I mightily like your notion of the language of the Angli. It was in that dialect I believe the true Cædmon wrote, of which perhaps I have discovered a MS. ; but of that more at leisure. With all hearty thanks and service, I subscribe your obliged humble servant,

“ G. H.”

The former part of this letter evidently alludes to the Thesaurus, which was not long after published. So particular mention of these curious manuscripts may perhaps excite a wish in the reader to become better acquainted with their history, which he will find exceeding curious.—The Rushworth Codex is asserted to have been once in the possession of the venerable Bede : and the Cotton Manuscript was the same which was given by Athelstan to the monks of Durham. Testimonies concerning both manuscripts may be found in Marechall's Observations attached to the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, p. 491, 492 ; Camden's Remains, chap. 3 ; Smith's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, Art. Nero, D. iv. ; in the Preface to Selden's

Historia Anglicanæ Scriptores, X. edit. Lond. 1653, p. 25 ; the younger Junius's Catalogue of Books prefixed to his Gothic Glossary ; in Archbishop Usher's posthumous Historia dogmatica Controversiæ inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis, Lond. 1690, p. 105 ; and in Wharton's Appendix to it, p. 465 ; in the sixth chapter of Dr. Hickes's Institutions of the Saxon Language in the Thesaurus. Bishop Nicolson's Historical Library, ed. 1696, p. 102 ; in the Catalogue of Books at the end of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, Oxon. 1688, p. 139 ; and in the second Dissertation prefixed to Mr. Warton's History of English Poetry.

We now come to the third, or Normanno-Saxon epoch of the language ; for whose introduction due preparation had been made, not only by the constant resort of the Norman nobles to the Court of the Confessor, but by the very system of education for children, who learnt French at school. The Frankish idiom was now visibly intermixing in our language, whose subjugation was completed by the Norman conquest. The changes it produced (too numerous for us to consider with minuteness) have been accurately traced by Dr. Hickes ; and a due consideration of them by the careful reader will afford lights upon our present orthography which might otherwise elude his observation.

It was sometimes melted into *i* or *y* ; as in *iunge* for *geonge*, young ; *cæte* for *cæge*, a key ; and *ælmiht* for *ælmihtig*. *C* was in many cases rejected, and *k* received as its substitute, as in *kynz* for *cynz* ; in others *ch* was adopted, as in *child* for *cild*. *F*, under the new invaders, was limited in its power ; *hve* was the substitute for *life*, *feoven* for *feofen*, and *heovene* for *heofene* ; all of which are yet retained. *A* final was sometimes changed for *e*, and sometimes totally omitted. *E* gave place to the diphthong *æ* ; and *ð* and *þ* were indiscriminately applied. *F*, when preceding *m*, was rejected, as in *piman* for *pepman*. *Um* was occasionally altered to *em* ; and such substantives as before had their nominative and accusative cases plural ending in *as* had now their terminations in *es*, as, for *reanas*, *reanes* ; such also were *bicepses*, *cinges*, &c. Alterations of a minuter nature in the spelling of words must be sought for in Dr. Hickes, who has displayed extraordinary acuteness in marking the new words and barbarities of phrase

phrase which the Normans introduced.—The words he has divided into three classes, the Gallo-Francic, the Gallo-Latin, and the Danish. Among the first of these ranks *græf*, a *grave* (or repository for the dead). Such too were, generally speaking, the names for animal food which had been prepared for the table, as *Beef, Mutton, Veal*; while to the living animal its Saxon name was still preserved: a proof perhaps that the Normans were better skilled in the art of the cook than of the herdsman. Of the second, or Gallo-Latin class, a slight perusal of a few pages of the Saxon Chronicle will supply a hundred instances.\* And of the Danish it must be observed, that when these conquerors issued from the North under the banner of their chieftain Rollo, they carried with them a dialect pretty near the early Saxon, parts of which they mingled with the Frankish tongue; so that for many words imported by the Normans we have to seek a Cimbric origin. Among these were our present *fellow, to call, to crave*, and *rahtlan, to settle*. Beside these, there are a few words which the Normans introduced, whose parentage remains in uncertainty; *scæ, she*; and *scattan, to scatter*, are two of them.

Having thus briefly hinted at the rise and changes of the language, it may be proper to say something of the grammars. Our Saxon Grammarians, with the hope of rendering their works as appropriate in foreign countries as in their own, have generally clothed their instructions in the Latin language; yet was this the sole complaint, it might be borne with; but the grammatical study which they recommend is planned and conducted on the principles of Latin grammar. Nor is this confined to Saxon grammars only: the same degeneracy has crept into the principles of modern English grammar, and perhaps with greater facility, as our language has at various times received many augmentations from the Latin.—But in English, though there is much La-

tin, the Saxon predominates. The Romans, by conquest and migration, continually changed and amplified the genius of their language: it was their pride to improve it both in energy and comprehension. But the English have been ever proud to boast the perspicuity of their native tongue; its verbs have never been objected to as complex; nor do they want inflections to signify the varieties of time; and that multiplication of tenses which loads the Latin tongue is perfectly unnecessary in the English; in short, as the language of a civilized nation, its form and construction is the simplest in the world; and for all these beauties it is indebted to the Saxon.

Of the Saxon Grammars, however, of which the world is already in possession, the best, the most elegant, and most concise, is Mr. Thwaites's;† it is a compendium of all that is indispensably requisite for a scholar in the larger Grammar of Dr. Hickes. Both Mrs. Elstob's Rudiments,‡ the Grammar Mr. Lye prefixed to the Etymology of Junius (Oxford, 1743, fol.), and Mr. Manning's to Lye's Dictionary stand much indebted to it. Mrs. Elstob was however unwilling to acknowledge Mr. Thwaites's seventh declension of nouns substantive; perhaps because Dr. Hickes had omitted it. And Mr. Lye reduced the number of declensions to four; and *andgiz* and *postb*, which formed the third and fourth of Mr. Thwaites's, being viewed as exceptions from the first. Another Grammar, but now unusually scarce, was published in 1726, by the celebrated Orator Henley, as the tenth number of his Complete Linguist. Such students as have time and opportunity will find it no waste of labour to peruse them all. Whatever essential, from the copiousness of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, may have fled from memory, Mr. Thwaites's will recal and fix. Mrs. Elstob gives most, if not all, the grammatical terms in true old Saxon, from Ælfric's Translation of Priscian. And Mr. Manning, it will be readily owned, has placed several parts of the grammar in a new light.

\* From the arrival of St. Austin it is probable Latin words were gradually mixed with the genuine Saxon. And many innovations must be attributed to King Alfred, who in the execution of his great design of rendering learning not only more perfect but more general, brought into use many words of Latin etymology.

† Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica. ex Hickesiano Ling. Septentr. Thesaurο excerpta.—Oxon. 1711. 8vo.

‡ The Rudiments of Grammar for the English-Saxon Tongue, first given in English by Eliz. Elstob, Lond. 1715. 4to.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE found much inconvenience from the state, or rather the execution, of part of our bankrupt laws; especially the declaration and payment of dividends. Many a dividend is lost to the right owner for want of information as to time of payment, and place where, and party paying, &c. How the inconvenience may be remedied I do not know. If you drop the hint, Mr. Editor, we shall probably soon find some of your intelligent correspondents with a plan at hand, much better than any I could suggest. But, would it be practicable to publish, annually or occasionally, a list of unclaimed dividends under bankrupt and insolvent estates, as the Bank published unclaimed dividends of stock? A work of this description would experience no want of subscribers.

Would it be inconsistent with the constitution and object of that respectable body, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to offer a premium for the most complete list, within a given time? Or would it not be a profitable adventure for a Company?

Suppose every house furnishing a certain number of dividends for insertion, were presented with a copy gratis, as an inducement to assist. Most would recover something, otherwise irrecoverable.

I am aware of difficulties, apparently insurmountable; but *Labor omnia vincit*. There are persons whose business it is to regulate the affairs of bankrupts, &c. These, I presume, would be proper and capable for the work.

I have often thought, a society, whose object should be to collect information for the man of business, in order to remove difficulties he is exposed to, in the prosecution of his traffic, both at home and abroad, &c. would be of great advantage and utility in this mercantile country. Is there any such Society in existence?—Which Society among us comes nearest to the object? Yours,

A FREQUENT CREDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROOFS of the PERMANENCY of the STATE of UNSUSCEPTIBILITY of the SMALL POX, by MEANS of the COW-POCK.

MR. B. JESTY, and his son, Mr. Robert Jesty, of Downshay, Isle of Purbeck, proved, at the Vaccine Institution, Broad-street, First, that the former

had the cow-pock casually, about fifty years ago, and though often in contact with people ill of the small-pox, he escaped it.

Secondly, That he himself inoculated his wife and two sons, Robert and Benjamin, from his cows, when the small-pox was in the village, and in his house, in 1774.

Thirdly, That all the three vaccinated persons have often been in the way of the small-pox, without taking it.

Fourthly, That the two sons were inoculated for the small-pox fifteen years ago, without effect.

Fifthly, While they were in town the last fortnight.

Mr. Robert Jesty was inoculated by four punctures, for the small-pox, immediately from a child in the sixth day of the eruption, at Dr. Pearson's Lecture room, in the presence of his pupils.

Sixthly, Mr. Jesty, disliking the small-pox, he was also again inoculated, in four places, with the vaccine matter, from a subject in the ninth day of vaccination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. TOULMIN, in the advertisement to his edition of Neal's History of the Puritans, published in 1793, solicited "communications as materials for the continuation of the History of the Protestant Dissenters from the Revolution to the present Times."

You will oblige several distant readers by informing them, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether there is any prospect of such a work being soon published. I am, &c.

New York, JAMES EASTBURN,  
July 13, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY.

NO. II.

THE CAT.

IN the year 1798, a cat with a single kitten was brought to one of the pupils of the Westminster hospital, by a person belonging to that hospital, who had taken them from the hollow part of a decayed tree in the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park. At the time they were found the kitten appeared to be ten or twelve days old. They were taken care of; and the curiosity of the pupils was greatly excited to know, if possible, what inducement the mother could have had to adopt so unusual an asylum for her offspring.

spring. After various enquiries in the neighbourhood to ascertain the owner of the cat, he was at length discovered to be a milkman who lived in Tothill-fields. This man had also a dog, with which the cat had generally lived on the most friendly terms. During her pregnancy, however, she had become somewhat ill-tempered, and the two animals quarrelled. The consequence of the quarrel was, that the cat on a sudden entirely forsook the house, and was lost to the family. What inducement she could have had to wander at least a mile and a half from her home, to take her residence, at last, in a hollow tree, can scarcely be conjectured; unless we may suppose that this was the first place that presented itself, likely to afford shelter for herself and her young ones. Although she had only a single kitten when she was found, yet as she was at that time in an extremely lean and emaciated state, it is not improbable that she might have had more, but had been compelled by hunger to devour them, as many other animals are known occasionally to do in such circumstances.

## HORSE.

Fleury, in his Ecclesiastical History, remarks, that about the year 799, a council was held in England, one of the decrees of which forbade the cutting off of hories' tails, and the eating of their flesh.

## ELEPHANT.

The Sieur Brûe, in his Travels along the Western Coast of Africa, informs us that some Frenchmen in sailing up the river Kurbali, in a boat, found an elephant fast in the mud, which they hoped, in consequence, to make an easy prize. When they got near they fired at him with their muskets, but the balls only served to enrage the animal. The elephant, fixed as he was in the mud, had no other means of avenging himself than by filling his trunk with muddy water, and pouring it in a torrent upon his assailants. This was so often repeated, that the men were at length obliged to row off, in order to empty their boat of the mud. In the mean time, continues the writer, with the aid of a strong flood setting down the river, the animal was enabled to swim in safety to the shore, and escape.

He says that the elephants lie in the mud of the river sometimes in herds of forty, fifty, or upwards. This, as he conjectures, is for the purpose of cooling and refreshing themselves. He asserts that they scarcely take any notice of travellers as they pass by them, unless the latter are rash enough to fire at and wound any of

them, in which case they are sometimes known to become dangerous enemies.

According to the account of Captain Hawkins, written about the year 1608, and published in Purchas's Pilgrims, the Great Mogul kept at that time no fewer than three hundred elephants in the royal stables. These were, at certain times, all brought before him, richly clad in trappings of cloth of gold or velvet. They were so well trained and managed, that Hawkins says he saw the king command one of his sons, a boy only seven years old, to go to one of the elephants for the purpose of being lifted up in his trunk. The animal performed this part by taking the child from the ground, and placing him in the hands of one of his keepers. He afterwards, on being ordered, did the same to several other children which were present.

Smith, in the Account of his Voyage to Guinea (performed in the early part of last century), informs us that the motion of the elephant in the water is so swift that no ten-oared boat could be able to keep pace with it. He says that the elephants fed principally on a sort of fruit not unlike a papaw, which grows wild in several parts of Guinea. This fruit is found in abundance upon Tasso island, and the elephants often swim over thither from the continent, for the purpose of eating it.

## THE LION.

A Florentine nobleman had a mule so exceedingly vicious as to be altogether ungovernable, from its kicking and biting every person that approached it. He ordered it to be turned into the court of his menagerie, and a lion to be let loose upon it. The lion roared aloud when he first observed the animal, but the mule, without seeming at all alarmed, ran into a corner of the court, and so placed herself that she could only be attacked in the rear. In this situation she waited the onset, at the same time watching with the greatest attention all the motions of her adversary. The lion, aware of the difficulty, used all his art, but to no purpose, to throw her off her guard. At last the mule, seizing a favourable opportunity, gave him such a salute, in the face, with her hind feet, as to beat out eight or ten of his teeth; and to compel the animal to retire to his lodge, without making any further attempts to seize upon her, and thus leaving her in quiet possession of the field.—*Voyage dans l'Afrique Occidentale par Labat*, vol. ii. p. 16.

It is a vulgar error that the lion is alarmed

alarmed at the crowing of a cock. He is, however, said to be frightened at the appearance of serpents near him. Some of the Moors, induced by this notion, when they are pursued by a lion, are said occasionally to loose their turban entirely out, and wave about the twisted linen so as to make it appear like a serpent. The *Sieur Frejus*, in his *Travels in Mauritania*, informs us that this will always have the desired effect of driving the animals away.

The natural disposition of the lion is universally allowed to have more of magnanimity, and contempt for inferior enemies, than that of most other large and predatory animals. This has induced many persons to relate wonderful, and, in some instances, altogether incredible stories respecting this royal beast. A *Jacobin monk of Versailles*, says the *Pere Labat*, being in slavery at *Mequinez*, resolved, with a companion, to attempt his escape. They got out of their prison, and travelled during the night only, to a considerable distance, resting in the woods by day, and hiding themselves amongst the bushes. At the end of the second night they came to a pond. This was the first water they had seen since their escape, and of course they approached it with great eagerness; but when they were at a little distance from the bank, they observed a lion. After some consultation, they agreed to go up to the animal, and submissively to implore his pity: accordingly they kneeled before the beast, and in a mournful tone related their misfortunes and miseries. The lion, as they told the story, seemed affected at the relation, and withdrew to some distance from the water. This gave the boldest of the men an opportunity of going down to the pond, and filling his vessels, whilst the other continued his lamentable oration. They afterwards both passed on their way before the lion, which made no attempt whatever either to injure or molest them. The story, as thus related by two superstitious old monks, is too ridiculous to obtain any credit as to the motives which induced the animal to such a mode of conduct. It, however, may be considered to rest on a better foundation, when it is observed that the lion might have had his appetite fully satisfied previously to his appearance, and at that moment have been too indolent to attempt to injure them. His retiring at the relation of their story, was, no doubt, to suit his own convenience

only, thus interrupted as he was by the wanderers.

The Moors use the skin of the lion as quilts for their beds. It is said to have the remarkable property of keeping rats or mice out of any room where it is deposited, for a considerable length of time after it is taken from the animal.

#### THE TIGER.

In 1693, when *M. Bosman* was on the coast of *Guinea*, several sheep kept at one of the forts had been destroyed by a tiger, which at length became so bold that he once made his appearance about three o'clock in the afternoon. *Bosman* perceived his approach, and, accompanied by a gunner, two Englishmen, and two negroes, all armed with muskets, he pursued and overtook the animal, but not before he got into a small thicket of underwood, which they beset. The gunner entered the thicket, but in a few minutes came running out, almost frightened to death, and leaving behind him his hat and slippers. The tiger had bitten him, but, luckily for the poor fellow, the breaking down of some of the branches so much alarmed the animal as to make him retreat again. One of the Englishmen on this resolved to enter the wood with his musket, and, if possible, to dislodge the animal. The tiger suffered him to approach tolerably near, then sprang upon him with extreme fury, and would soon have torn him to pieces, had not his cries brought *Bosman* and the negroes to his assistance, who compelled the ferocious animal to quit his prey. The man, however, was so wounded, as to remain altogether senseless for some hours afterwards, and in consequence the men retired and gave up the combat.

This same tiger was not, however, deterred from coming again in the course of a few days, and killing some more sheep, which induced *Bosman* to attempt another mode of destroying him. He made a sort of trap of strong pales, twelve feet long, and four broad, and fastened it to the ground, by placing on the top upwards of a thousand weight of stones. It had a double plank door, and in a small place in one corner were put two small hogs, so secured that the tiger could not possibly get at them. The door was set open, like that of a rat-trap. The stratagem succeeded so well, that three days afterwards the animal was caught. He did not, as it was expected, roar out on finding himself ensnared, but immediately set to work with his teeth in order to eat through the

G g boards;

boards; and had not persons been stationed to watch the trap, he would have effected his escape in the course of half or three quarters of an hour, for he soon rent the inner from the outer door, and gnawed the pales through half their thickness. Bosman was called to the spot; and, to secure the animal, he put the muzzle of his gun, loaded with three balls, betwixt the pales. The furious beast eagerly caught at it with his mouth, and was killed by its single discharge.

Contrary to the received opinion, this traveller found that the tiger is not much afraid of fire: for in spite of the great fires that were kindled for the purpose of preventing the approach of the above-mentioned animal, he often came apparently fearless to the sheep-folds, and devoured his prey unrestrained by the light.

#### THE RACCOON.

This animal is frequently hunted by dogs in some parts of North America. And when it runs up a tree to save itself, which, if possible, it contrives to do, a man generally climbs after it, and shakes it to the ground, when the dogs kill it. It is a very destructive animal amongst poultry, creeping by night into the houses where they are kept, and sometimes destroying at one onset a whole stock. It is easily tamed, and may even be rendered so docile as to run about the streets, like a domestic animal. But it is altogether impossible to break it of its mischievous habit of thieving. Sugar and other sweet meats must be carefully hidden from it, for if the chests or boxes containing these be not constantly fastened, it opens them, and devours their contents with great eagerness. It is on this account chiefly that many persons are induced to forbear the diversion which this ape-like animal would otherwise afford them.

The flesh of the raccoon is eaten, and is said to be exceedingly well flavoured. Their skins are used in the manufacture of hats, and the fur is said to rank next to that of the beaver for excellence. The inhabitants of America frequently wear the tail round their necks in winter.

These animals, in their wild state, lodge in the hollows of trees during the day, never going out except at night, unless the day be cloudy, and unusually dark. Professor Kalm was informed by several persons well acquainted with the manners of the raccoons, that in bad weather, especially during snow, or storms, they will

sometimes lie in their holes for a week together without once making their appearance abroad. In gardens they often do much damage among the apples, chestnuts, plums, and grapes. When they observe a hen sitting on her eggs, they are said first to kill the bird, and then devour the eggs.

#### THE PORCUPINE.

These animals are found in plenty in the woods of Ceylon; and the Dutch settlers frequently hunt them with dogs. Their sharp quills, however, often fasten into the bodies of dogs that rush too eagerly upon them, so that it is by no means uncommon for them to lose their lives in the pursuit.—*Thunberg's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 233.

#### THE STORK.

In the winter season storks are very numerous in Seville. Almost every tower in the city is peopled with them, and they return every year each to their proper nests. They destroy all the vermin to be found on the tops of the houses; and from this circumstance and their devouring a great number of snakes, which abound in the neighbourhood, they are considered by the inhabitants as welcome guests, and are looked upon with peculiar veneration.—*Dillon's Travels in Spain*, p. 308.

#### THE NIGHTINGALE.

This bird spends its winter in Lower Egypt. Sonnini saw several in different parts of the Delta, where they prefer the closest covert, and places near the water. Here they do not exert that melodious voice, nor those brilliant modulations which make our European groves resound. The only sound they utter here is that kind of hoarse note, that rattling in the throat, which in Europe succeeds their usual strains. They arrive in Egypt in the autumn, and depart in spring. They are, however, perhaps, more freely dispersed through Syria, and some other districts of Asia, than Egypt. Sonnini, however, observes that they are sufficiently common in the latter country.—*Sonnini's Travels in Egypt* vol. ii. p. 52.

#### THE COMMON SNIPE.

The fields about Rosetta, which had just been stripped of the crop of rice, were filled with snipes. They were singularly numerous. These birds arrive in Egypt in the beginning of November, and pass their whole winter there.—*Sonnini*, vol. i. p. 338.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## A DIRGE.

SPEED on the Night-wind's wing, my  
sighs,  
While bends my head to earth ;  
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,  
The grave of parted worth !

The piercing, rapid, ardent, mind,  
To useful science bent ;  
Th' expansive soul, to human kind  
With free devotion lent ;

Ambition high of noble fame,  
From pride from envy clear,  
That burnt, a bright benignant flame,  
His onward course to cheer ;

The beaming eye that lurk'd below  
The furrow'd brow of thought ;  
The large discourse of lucid flow  
With bland persuasion fraught ;

The helping hand, the watchful eye  
Awake to ev'ry call ;  
The heartfelt tone of sympathy,  
" That dearer was than all : "

These, these, grim Death ! thy hasty prey,  
To yon cold tomb are borne,  
And Mem'ry still from day to day  
Must linger there to mourn.

Speed on the Night-wind's wing, my Sighs,  
While bends my head to earth ;  
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,  
The grave of parted worth !

L. A.

ADDRESSED TO A BRANCH OF THE RIVER  
AVON.

AH! happy stream, that glides away  
Through vales romantic, wild and gay,  
Yet scarcely rippling heard to stray,  
A calm unruffled tide ;  
Whose placid current, deep and clear,  
Reflects the pencil'd landscape near,  
And murmurs on the pilgrim's ear,  
Who wanders by its side ;

Till lost in lowly shades unseen,  
It quits the mild Arcadian scene,  
And hides in tangl'd thickets green  
Its many winding way.

Such is the hapless maiden's lot,  
Who pensive loves by all forgot,  
To seek some lone sequest'rd spot,  
Or ivy'd cloister grey.

There soon the sufferer sinks to rest,  
No more with earthly cares oppress,  
And o'er that once lov'd heaving breast  
The quivering alders wave.

Yet Cynthia, empress of the night,  
Descending oft, with dewy light,  
In starry zone and circlet bright,  
Shall bless the vestal's grave.

M.

## THE YEAR'S LAST DAY.

WESTWARD, with declining motion,  
Sinks the sun, the king of day,  
Early, from the eastern ocean,  
To emerge with golden ray.

Now we view no Flora closing  
In the dusk her sleeping train,  
Or the dawn of morn disclosing  
All the beauties of her reign.

Tho' Winter spurn her lilies, roses,  
Yet Lucilla, Nature's child,  
Mid the storms of night reposes,  
Like the snow-drop in the wild.

VIGIL.

## DE HOROLOGIO PŪLVVEREO.

PERSPICUUS vitro pulvis qui dividit horas,  
Dum vagus angustum sæpe recurrit iter,  
Olim erat Alcippus, qui Gallæ ut vidit ocel-  
los,  
Arfit, et est subito factus ab igne cinis.  
Irrequiete cinis ! miseris testabere amantes,  
More tuo, nulla posse quiete frui.

IMITATED.

THE sand, that ceaseless in the crystal pours  
Its narrow stream, and marks the fleeting  
hours,  
Was young Nicander once, nor fame distrust ;  
By Clara's sparkling eyes consum'd to dust ;  
Which, never now at rest, informs mankind,  
That love is destin'd no repose to find.

E. HARWOOD.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

WHY is the rose, whose sweets regal'd  
the sense,  
When blooming on his mossy native tree,  
Far to a stranger's breast transplanted thence,  
No more an object of delight to me ?

Why is the Nymph, whom once, with fond  
desire  
I cherish'd as the darling of my heart,  
An alien—from whose sight I now retire,  
As shuns the wary bird the fowler's art ?

She charms another with her winning grace,  
With secret glance lights up his longing  
eye ;  
And blushes when she marks his smiling face,  
Her looks, her smiles, her blushes tell me  
why !

Thus, when a child, I thought the moon  
was mine—  
Queen of the blue and starry realms of  
night !  
But lo ! her heav'nly beauties only shine,  
Enamour'd of the Sun, her God of light.

G g 2

LOVE

## LOVE ELEGY.

THE sparkling wine foams high—a truce to  
Care!

Time bias us haste celestial joys to sip;  
The smiling bev'rage, like a wanton fair,  
Starts from the cup to meet the glowing  
lip.

And will ye slight the rosy God of Wine?  
Deep in the bowl dissolve Love's magic  
pearl;

For coy and cruel nymphs forbear to pine,  
Pleasure knows none but the kind, wil-  
ling girl.

Cupid! vile urchin, in Love's last campaign,  
Deep was my wound when mischief wing'd  
thy dart!

But tell me, Chloe, what was thy disdain?  
With keener woe it rent my bleeding  
heart.

Like some poor ghost, whose grave knows no  
repose,

I walk'd the night, devour'd with wan  
despair;

Scaling the cliff, tho' bent with heavy woes,  
I plung'd amidst the waves to drown my  
care.

Cold was the sea that quench'd my bosom's  
fire;

Love sank o'erwhelm'd amidst old Ocean's  
roar;

Loud rav'd the wind, yet calm grew each  
desire;

I curst my fair one's charms—and fought  
the shore.

"Unfeeling Ocean," weeping Cupids sung,  
"Could not our pray'rs your cruel bosom  
move?"

"When from your womb our mother, Venus,  
sprung,

"Alas! how could you prove the Death  
of Love?"

HILARIO.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HAIL! to thee, Maid of power divine,  
Thou who canst make the future shine,  
In Platt'ry's colours dress'd:

Bring with thee scenes of fairy joy,  
Unmix'd with care, or base alloy,  
And sooth my soul to rest.

Borne on thy powerful wings, I soar  
Beyond Britannia's happy shore,

\* Hope.

To Eastern climes afar;  
Where Science first her iron bands  
Burst, and illum'd the neighb'ring lands  
With her bright beaming star.

Where British warriors oft have bled,  
And oft mix'd glorious with the dead,  
To serve their Country's cause:  
Where Clive victorious laurels gain'd,  
Where Hastings justly was arraign'd  
By injur'd Britain's laws.

Ere three revolving years are past,  
My eyes thy golden coasts at last  
May view in real dress;  
Where Ganges rolls his foaming floods  
Thro' fruitful plains and dreary woods,  
My limbs the green earth press.

*Kentford, A.  
Sept. 4, 18c5.*

## THE MISANTHROPE.

WELCOME thou blasting storm!  
That, bursting, wrecks the pea-  
fant's humble hope,  
Thou showest me Nature in congenial form,  
And rend'st a world to joy a Misanthrope.

Each fire-flash transport gives,  
And dark delight each thundering peal in-  
spires;  
It seems as Hell was swallowing all that  
lives,  
And gulping Nature in eternal fires.

Yet once this bosom glow'd  
With ev'ry generous impulse youth can raise,  
Fresh-blooming Hope illumin'd life's dark  
road,  
And smiling Pleasures seem'd to court my  
ways.

But soon the Tempest's gloom  
In leaden clouds enwapt each joy-gilt scene;  
Smooth fawning Treachery lur'd me to  
my doom,  
And stamp'd my curse on all the sons of  
men!

Power of the blasting Storms!  
Pour on each mortal head the lightning's  
rage!

Give Nature to her elemental forms,  
And blot the world from thy recording  
page!

\* Alluding to the progress of Science  
from the East to the Western World.

*Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

DR. WILLIAM BROOME.

**I**N an original letter to him from Mr. Pope, dated August 29, 1730, and giving him an account of Elijah Fenton's death, was this curious passage. "I condole with you from my heart, on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I must tell you, he has done you many a good office, and set your character in the fairest light to some, who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.—Adieu! Let us love his memory, and profit by his example."

EPITAPH ON AN ASS.

The Milanese author of "Voyage d'Espagne fait en l'Année 1755, translated into French from the Italian, by Pere de Livoy, Barnabite, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1772; at p. 101 of vol. ii. gives a very ingenious and epigrammatical epitaph in Italian upon the ass which carried his baggage, among which were his books, and by falling into a ditch, was drowned, by which means his books were spoiled. He had the ass buried and made the following epitaph upon it; but the beauty and poignancy is not preserved in any of the translations. It was in his passage between Valladolid and Salamanca.

Qui d'un pigro asinel riposan l'ossa,  
Che non uso a portar di libri il pondo  
Cadde, e mon nella vicina fossa,  
Seco traendo tutti i libri al fondo.  
Deh! passagier, 'chai pizzicore, et possa  
Di trascinar volumi per lo mondo,  
Non ti venga, per dio! la fantasia  
Di mai fidare agli asin libreria.

C'ygit maitre baudet, d'ingolente memoire,

Qui, de livres portant un trop pesant fardeau,  
Perit, en les sautant dans un fossé plein d'eau,

Pour dernier trait de son histoire.  
O vous! de vos livres jaloux,

Voyageurs, qui croiriez perdre la Tramontane

S'ils n'étoient par tout avec vous,  
Gardez-vous d'en charger un Ane.

On m'avertit, que cette Epitaphe étant en Italien, ne seroit pas communément entendue; c'est pourquoi j'en fis en Espagnol une autre que voici:

Aqui yace sepultado  
Un Borricho dedichardo  
Que caendo en fatal rio,  
Pobrecito, se morio,

Por traen libros atados,  
Que quedaron bien mojados:  
Epor esso no uego a ser  
En Salamanco Bachiller.

D'un Ane ici c'est le Tombeau,  
Glorieux de porter de livres une charge,  
Au bord de cette fossé il marchait trop au large,  
Et culbutant, perit en les sautant dans l'eau!

Il alloit avec gravité;  
Mais malheur à qui le pied manque!  
Sans cet échec il eut été  
Fait Bachelier de Salamancque.

PHYSICIANS.

In the remotest ages, the Egyptians had no other physicians than their priests. This custom obtained likewise amongst the Syrians and Hebrews. Asa first used the assistance of proper physicians, and was reproved for it: 2 Chron. xvi, 12. The same custom prevailed in India and all over the East. The ancient Tartars and Mongouls had no other physicians than their priests: and we find it so at present among all the savage nations of Siberia, and even in America.—*Account of the Nations of the Russian Empire.*

JOHN STRYPE.

In one of the letters of Dr. Samuel Knight, canon of Ely, dated Bluntham, near St. Ives, March 24, 1733, is the following passage relating to Strype, the antiquary.

"I made a visit to old father Strype when in town last: he is turned of ninety, yet very brisk and well, only a decay of sight and memory. He would fain have induced me to undertake Archbishop Bancroft's Life; but I have no stomach to it, having no great opinion of him, on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy against the Puritans than any of his predecessors.

"Mr. Strype told me, that he had great materials towards the life of old Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fox, the martyrologist, which he wished he could have finished; but most of his papers are in characters: his grandson is learning to decipher them."

EDWARD FOX, BISHOP OF HEREFORD, 1535.

How greatly he was in favour with Henry the VIIIth, may be discovered by part of a letter wrote by Richard Paife, dean

dean of St. Paul's, to the king, in 1527, when the affair of the divorce was in agitation.

“ I sende unto your grace herein cloyfed, an alphabete in the Hebrew tunge, desyryng the same to delyver the saide alphabete to Maitter Foxe yourself, with commandement to hym to gyve good diligence for to obtaine the intelligence thereof, and to have it promptly without booke, for he so doying shall within the space of one monyth have sufficient knowledge of the Hebrew tunge, for to judge thereby the Lattyn translation, LXX interpreters in Greeke, and the trowth comprysed in the Hebrew booke, whereby ye shall have a great advantage, when he in whome ye put mooite truste, shall truly advertise you of the trowth, as I do perfectly knowe he wyll doo, both by his wysedome, lernynge and fidelite to your highnesse for the lytell aquayntance I have made with hym.” This letter was first printed in Kotser Codicis of Robert Wakefield in 1528.

TO THE REV. MR. COLE AT MILTON  
NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

Milton, near Gloucester, Aug. 15, 1774.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ AS I am your disciple in Antiquities (for you studied them, when I was but a scoffer) I think it my duty to give you some account of my journeyings in the good cause. You will not dislike my date. I am in the very mansion, where King Charles I, and his two eldest sons lay, during the siege; and there are marks of the last's hacking with his hanger on a window, as he told Mr. Selwyn's grand-father afterwards. The present master has done due honour to the royal residence, and erected a good marble bust of the Martyr, in a little gallery. In a window is a shield in painted glass, with that King's, and his Queen's arms, which I gave him; so you see I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* Antiquity stands god-mother.

“ I went again to the cathedral, and on seeing the monument of Edward II, a new historic doubt started, which I pray you to solve. His majesty has a longish beard, and such were certainly worn at that time. Who is the first historian that tells the story of his being shaven with cold water from a ditch, and weeping to supply warm, as he was carried to Berkeley-castle? Is not this apocryphal? The house whence Bp. Hooper was carried to the stake is still standing *tale quale*. I made a visit to his actual successor Warburton, who is very infirm, speaks with

much hesitation, and, they say, begins to lose his memory. They have destroyed the beautiful crofs. The two battered heads of Hen. III, and Edw. III, are in the post-master's garden.

“ Yesterday I made a jaunt four miles hence, that pleased me exceedingly, to Prinknash, the individual villa of the Abbots of Gloucester. I wished you there with their mitre on. It stands on a glorious but impracticable hill, in the midst of a little forest of beech, and commanding Elyfium. The house is small, but has good rooms, and though modernized here and there, not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the hall is Edward the IVth's jovial device—*A Faucon ferrurfe*. The chapel is low and small, but antique, and with painted glass, with many angels in their coronation robes; i. e. wings and crowns. Henry VIII, and Jane Seymour lay here; in the dining room are their arms in glass, and of Catherine of Arragon, and of Brays, and Bridges. Under a window, a barbarous bas-relief head of Harry, young: as it is still on a sign of an ale-house, on the descent of the hill. Think of my amazement, when they shewed me the chapel plate, and I found on it, on four pieces, my own arms, quartering my mother-in-law Skerrel's, and in a shield of pretence, those of Fortescue; certainly by mistake, for those of my sister-in-law; as the barony of Clinton was in abeyance between her and Fortescue Lord Clinton. The whole is modern and blundered: for Skerrel should be impaled, not quartered, and instead of our crest, are two spears tied together in a ducal coronet, and no coronet for my brother, in whose time this plate must have been made, and at whose sale it was probably bought; as he finished the repairs of the church at Houghton, for which I suppose, this decoration was intended. But the silver-smith was no herald you see.

“ As I descended the hill, I found, in a wretched cottage, a child, in an ancient oaken cradle, exactly in the form of that lately published from the cradle of Edward II. I purchased it for five shillings, but don't know whether I shall have fortitude enough to transport it to Strawberry-hill. People would conclude me in my second childhood.

“ Today I have been at Berkeley, and Thornbury-castles. The first disappointed me much, though very entire. It is much smaller than I expected, but very entire, except a small part burnt about two years ago, while the present earl was in the house. The fire began in the house-keep-



er's room, who never appeared more; but as she was strict over the servants, and not a bone of her was found, it was supposed that she was murdered, and the body conveyed away. The situation is not elevated, nor beautiful, and little improvements made of late, but some silly ones *a' la Chinoise* by the present dowager. In good sooth, I can give you but a very imperfect account; for, instead of the lord's being gone to dine with the mayor of Gloucester, as I expected, I found him in the midst of all his captains of the militia. I am so sillily shy of strangers, and youngsters, that I hurried through the chambers and looked for nothing but the way out of every room. I just observed, that there were many bad portraits of the family, but none antient; as if the Berkeleys had been commissaries, and raised themselves in the last war. There is a plentiful addition of those of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; but no knights templars, or barons as old as Edward the I; yet are there three beds, on which there may have been as frisky doings three centuries ago, as there probably have been within these ten years. The room shewn for the murder of Edward II, and the 'shrieks of an agonizing king,' I verily believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge, and from that descends a large flight of steps that terminate on strong gates, exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*. In that room they shew you a cast of a face in plaister, and tell you, it was taken from Edward's. I was not quite so easy of faith about that; for it is evidently the face of Charles the I.

"The steeple of the church, lately rebuilt handsomely, stands some paces from the body; in the latter are three tombs of the old Berkeleys, with cumbent figures. The wife of the Lord Berkeley, who was supposed to be privy to the murder, has a curious head-gear; it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatre foils, and, like Lord Toppington's wig, allows no more than the breadth of a half crown to be discovered of the face.—Stay, I think I mistake; the husband was a conspirator against Richard II, not Edward. But in those days, loyalty was not so rife as at present.

"From Berkeley-castle I went to Thornbury, of which the ruins are half ruined: it would have been glorious if finished. I wish the lords of Berkeley had

retained the spirit of deposing till Harry the VIIIth's time! The situation is fine, though that was not the fashion; for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court. The prospect was left to the servants. Here I had two adventures: I could find no body to shew me about. I saw a paltry house that I took for the sexton's at the corner of the close, and bade my servant ring, and ask, who could shew me the castle. A voice in a passion shew from a casement, and issued from a divine: 'What! what was it his business to shew the castle! go look for some body else! what did the fellow ring for, as if the house was on fire!' The poor Swiss came back in a fright, and said, the doctor had sworn at him. Well, we scrambled over a stone stile, saw a room or two glazed near the gate, and rung at it. A damsel came forth, and satisfied our curiosity. When we had done seeing, I said, 'Child we don't know our way, and want to be directed into the London road; I see the duke's steward yonder at the window; pray desire him to come to me, that I may consult him.' She went: he stood staring at us at the window, and sent his foot-man. I do not think Courtney is resident at Thornbury. As I returned through the close, the divine came running out of breath, and without his beaver, or band, and calls out, 'Sir, I am come to justify myself; your servant says, I swore at him; I am no swearer—Lord bless me! (dropping his voice) is it Mr. Walpole!' 'Yes sir, and I think you was Lord Beauchamp's tutor, at Oxford, but I have forgot your name.' 'Holwell, sir.' 'Oh, yes;' and then I comforted him and laid the ill-breeding on my footman's being a foreigner, but could not help saying, 'I really had taken his house for the sexton's. 'Yes, sir, it is not very good without, won't you please to walk in?' I did, and found the inside ten times worse, and a lean wife suckling a child. He was making an index to Homer, is going to publish the chief beauties; and I believe had just been reading some of the delicate civilities that pass between Agamemnon and Achilles, and that what my servant took for oaths, were only Greek compliments.' Adieu.

"You see I have not a line more of paper.

"Your's ever,

"HORACE WALPOLE."

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of the late DR. CURRIE of LIVERPOOL.

JAMES CURRIE, M. D. was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfriesshire, on May 31st, 1756. His father was the established minister of that parish, whence he afterwards removed to that of Middlebie. Dr. Currie was an only son: of six sisters, two alone are now surviving. He received the rudiments of learning at the parish school of his native place, whence he was transferred to the grammar-school of Dumfries, one of the most reputable seminaries of the kind in Scotland. His original destination was for a commercial life, and he passed some years of his youth in Virginia in a mercantile station. Disliking this profession, and unwilling to be a witness of the impending troubles in the American colonies, he quitted that country in 1776, and in the following year commenced a course of medical study at the university of Edinburgh, which occupied him almost without interruption for three years. A prospect of an appointment in the medical staff of the army, which would not admit of the usual delay of an Edinburgh graduation, induced him to take the degree of Doctor of Physic at Glasgow. He arrived, however, in London too late for the expected place; but still determining to go abroad, he had taken his passage in a ship for Jamaica, when a severe indisposition prevented his sailing, and entirely changed his lot in life. He renounced his first intention; and, after some consideration respecting an eligible settlement, he fixed upon the commercial and rapidly increasing town of Liverpool, which became his residence from the year 1781.

The liberal and enlightened character which has long-distinguished many of the leading inhabitants of that place, rendered it a peculiarly favourable theatre for the display of the moral and intellectual endowments for which Dr. Currie was conspicuous, and he soon rose into general esteem. Indeed, it was not possible, even upon a casual acquaintance, for a judge of mankind to fail of being struck by his manly urbanity of behaviour, by the elegance and variety of his conversation, by the solid sense and sagacity of his remarks, and by the tokens of a feeling heart, which graced and dignified the qualities of his understanding. No man was ever more highly regarded by his friends; no physi-

cian ever inspired more confidence and attachment in his patients.

In 1783, Dr. Currie made a very desirable matrimonial connexion with Lucy, the daughter of William Wallace, Esq. an Irish merchant in Liverpool. Of this marriage a numerous and amiable family was the fruit, by which his name promises to be worthily perpetuated. His professional employment rapidly increased; he was elected one of the physicians of the Infirmary, and took his station among the distinguished characters of the place of his residence.

His first appearance from the press was on occasion of the lamented death of his intimate friend Dr. Bell, a young physician of great hopes settled at Manchester. His elegant and interesting tribute to the memory of this person was published in 1785, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, of which they were both members. He was elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, and communicated to it a paper, "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," published in the third volume of its Memoirs. In 1792, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. A very curious and instructive "Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck," communicated by him to that body, was published in the Philosophical Transactions of that year.

The mind of Dr. Currie was not made to be confined to a narrow range of speculation, and nothing interesting to human society was indifferent to, or unconsidered by, him. The war with France consequent to its great revolutionary struggle was regarded by him, as it was by many other philanthropists, with disapprobation; with respect as well to its principles, as to its probable effect on the happiness of both countries. A pamphlet which appeared in 1793, under the title of "A Letter Commercial and Political addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, Esq.," was generally understood to proceed from his pen. The energy of language, the weight of argument, and the extent of information, displayed in it, drew upon it a large share of notice. It soon attained a second edition, and various answers attested the degree of importance attached to it in the public estimation. One of the respondents took the unwarrantable liberty of directly addressing Dr. Currie,

Currie, in print, as the author, at the same time affecting the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance, although no correspondence between them had subsisted for a number of years. It can scarcely be doubted that this infringement of the rules of liberal controversy was made with the malignant purpose of exposing Dr. Currie to popular odium, and injuring him in his profession. He felt it as such; but the particular line of his principal connexions, together with the solid basis of the character he had established, enabled him to despise the efforts of party malice.

The greater distinction a professional man acquires from pursuits not belonging to his profession, the more necessary it becomes for him to bring himself into notice as a successful votary of the art or science to which his primary attention is due. Of this point Dr. Currie was very far from being neglectful. To those who employed him he was abundantly known as a skilful and sedulous practitioner, and the medical papers he had already published gave him reputation among his brethren. This reputation was widely extended and raised to an eminent degree by a publication which first appeared in October 1797, intitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water Cold and Warm as a Remedy in Febrile Diseases; with Observations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition." The practice of affusion of cold water in fevers, which is the leading topic in this work, was suggested to the author by Dr. Wright's narrative in the London Medical Journal of his successful treatment of a fever in a homeward-bound ship from Jamaica. Dr. Currie copied and greatly extended it, and investigated the principles by which its use should be directed and regulated. He discovered that the safety and advantage of the application of cold was proportionate to the existing augmentation of the animal heat, and he found the thermometer a very valuable instrument to direct the practitioner's judgment in febrile cases. He may therefore be considered as the principal author of a practice which has already been attended with extraordinary success in numerous instances, and bids fair to prove one of the greatest medical improvements in modern times. The work, which contained many ingenious speculations and valuable observations, was very generally read and admired. A new volume was added to it in 1804, con-

sisting of much interesting matter on different topics, especially in confirmation of the doctrine and practice of the former volume respecting cold affusion. The free and successful employment of this remedy in the scarlatina was one of its most important articles. The author had the satisfaction of receiving numerous acknowledgments of the benefit derived from his instructions both in private and in naval and military practice. He himself was so much convinced of the utility of the methods he recommended, that a revision of the whole work for a new edition was one of the latest labours of his life.

Dr. Currie might now, without danger to his professional character, indulge his inclination for the ornamental parts of literature; and an occasion offered in which he had the happiness of rendering his taste and his benevolence equally conspicuous. On a visit to his native county in 1792 he had become personally acquainted with that rustic son of genius *Robert Burns*. This extraordinary but unfortunate man having at his death left his family in great indigence, a subscription was made in Scotland for their immediate relief, and at the same time a design was formed of publishing an edition of his printed works and remains for their emolument. Mr. Syme of Ryedale, an old and intimate friend of Dr. Currie, strongly urged him to undertake the office of editor; and to this request, in which other friends of the poet's memory concurred, he could not withhold his acquiescence, notwithstanding his multiplied engagements. In 1800 he published in 4 vols. 8vo. "The Works of Robert Burns, with an Account of his Life and a Criticism on his Writings: to which are prefixed some Observations on the Character and Condition of the Scottish Peasantry." These volumes were a rich treat to the lovers of poetry and elegant literature, and Dr. Currie's part in them, as a biographer and critic, was greatly admired, as well for beauty of style as for liberality of sentiment and sagacity of remark. If any objection was made to him as an editor on account of unnecessary extension of the materials, the kind purpose for which the publication was undertaken pleaded his excuse with all who were capable of feeling its force. Its success fully equalled the most sanguine expectations.—Repeated editions produced a balance of profit which formed a little fortune for the destitute family; and Dr. Currie

might congratulate himself with having been one of the most effectual friends of departed genius that the annals of British poetry record.

Every plan for promoting liberal studies and the improvement of the human mind had in him a zealous and active supporter. In the formation of those literary institutions which have done so much honour to the town of Liverpool, he, with his intimate and congenial friend, the distinguished author of the *Lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X.*, stood among the foremost; and their names were always conjoined when mention was made of the worth and talents which dignified their place of abode. No cultivated traveller visited Liverpool without soliciting Dr. Currie's acquaintance, and his reception of those introduced to him was eminently polite and hospitable.

In his *Life of Burns*, remarking upon that partiality for their own country which appears almost universally in the natives of Scotland, he has observed, that "it differs in its character according to the character of the different minds in which it is found; in some appearing a selfish prejudice, in others a generous affection." He was himself a striking exemplification of this fact; for the sentiment in him was principally shewn in the kindness with which he received all his young countrymen who came recommended to his notice, and the zeal with which he exerted himself to procure them situations suited to their qualifications. Indeed, a disposition in general to favour the progress of deserving young persons was a prominent feature in his character. He loved to converse with them, and mingled valuable information with cheering encouragement.

Though externally of a vigorous frame of body, Dr. Currie had a predisposition to those complaints which usually shorten life; and in the year 1784 he had experienced a pulmonary attack of an alarming nature, from which he was extraordinarily recovered by the use of horse-exercise, as related by himself in his case inserted in the 2d volume of Dr. Darwin's *Zoonomia*. He was, however, seldom long free from threatenings of a return, and his health began visibly to decline in the early part of 1804. In the summer of that year he took a journey to Scotland, where among other sources of gratification he had that of witnessing the happy effects of his kindness on the family of Burns.

His letters on this occasion were delightful displays of benevolence rejoicing in its work. He returned with some temporary amendment; but alarming symptoms soon returned, and in November he found it necessary to quit the climate and business of Liverpool. How severely his departure was felt by those who had been accustomed to commit their health and that of their families to his skill and tenderness, can only be estimated by those who have experienced a similar loss. He spent the winter alternately at Clifton and Bath; and in the month of March appeared to himself in a state of convalescence which justified his taking a house in Bath, and commencing the practice of his profession. From the manner in which his career opened, there could be no doubt that it would have proved eminently successful; but the concluding scene was hastily approaching. As a last resource he went in August to Sidmouth, where, after much suffering, which he bore with manly fortitude and pious resignation he expired on August 31st, 1805, in the 50th year of his age. His disease was ascertained to be a great enlargement and flaccidity of the heart, accompanied with remarkable wasting of the left lung, but without ulceration, tubercle, or abscess.

Few men have left the world with a more amiable and estimable character, proved in every relation of life public and domestic. In his professional conduct he was upright, liberal, and honourable; with much sensibility for his patients without the affectation of it; fair and candid towards his brethren of the faculty; and though usually decided in his opinion, yet entirely free from arrogance or dogmatism. His behaviour was singularly calculated to convert rivals into friends; and some of those who regarded him with the greatest esteem and affection have been the persons who divided practice with him. To his character in this point a most honourable testimony has been given in a short article inserted in a Bath newspaper by the worthy and learned Dr. Falconer. His powers of mind were of the highest rank, equally fitted for action and speculation: his morals were pure; his principles exalted. His life, though much too short to satisfy the wishes of his friends and family, was long enough for signal usefulness and for lasting fame.

J. AIKIN.

Stoke-Newington,  
September 19, 1805.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

MR. PRESTON, some time since laid before this body, a very interesting and elaborate paper, under the title of an "Essay on the natural Advantages of Ireland, the Manufactures to which they are adapted, and the best Means of improving those Manufactures." This essay is divided and subdivided into many parts: the great divisions relate, first, To the natural advantages of Ireland, with regard to manufactures; and, secondly, he shows how they may be extended and improved.

The climate of Ireland is mild, temperate, and salubrious, and the natural fertility of the soil superior to that of England: the rocks even are clothed with grass. Those of lime-stone with a thin covering of mold have the most beautiful verdure, so that sheep-walks seem to be pointed out by nature, as the proper destination for a great portion of the soil of this island. Besides these, there are vast tracts of mountainous ground adapted to the rearing and breeding numbers of black cattle, which are expeditiously fattened in the rich and moist plains below. Few countries are watered in an equal degree with Ireland. She boasts of a multitude of rivers, many of them navigable, and of streams innumerable, which, says Mr. P., "while they refresh the soil, and embellish the scene, invite the hand of industry, to lay out bleach-greens, establish manufactures, and erect mills and machinery on the banks." Hence also the means of intercourse of all parts of the kingdom with each other by inland navigation.

The bowels of the earth are rich in mines of copper, lead, and iron: they produce also coals and culm more than sufficient for the consumption of the country, and a variety of other mineral substances of great use in the manufactures. Ireland possesses inexhaustible quarries of beautiful marble, and all the materials for building, wood only excepted, in the greatest profusion.

Mr. P. shews that the situation of Ireland, with respect to foreign relations and commerce, is peculiarly favourable to the encouragement of industry, and the advancement of productive labour. The principal disadvantages are the want of timber, and of fuel which is so necessary in almost all the manufactures.

In another part of this Essay, Mr. Preston investigates the nature and prin-

ciples of the chief manufactures of Ireland, with a view of determining which is the best adapted to the country. The *Linen* trade, he says, replaces three distinct capitals which had been employed in productive labour: the capital of the farmer, who produced the flax; the capital of the master manufacturer, who employed the hands in its progress to the state of linen web; and the capital of the bleacher who finishes it for consumption.

Mr. P. lays it down as an axiom, that a manufacture is entitled to distinguished preference, which can be fabricated wholly, or for the most part, from domestic materials. This praise is peculiarly due to the linen manufacture, since almost all the money advanced from the capital of the society to set in motion the linen manufacture, circulates within the society itself. From the moment of the seed being first put into the ground, to the time of its being exhibited in the market, in the form of a piece of white linen, every thing is the native growth of the soil, every thing the productive labour of the inhabitants of the country. This manufacture possesses another excellence; it carries the productive labour of the workman to the highest pitch of value. The acquired value, which the skill and exertion of the manufacturer bestow, in the progress of the manufacture, is greater, in proportion to the intrinsic value of the raw materials in the linen manufacture, than in most others. The same parcel of flax may be made into a piece of common linen, worth two shillings a yard, or into a piece of cambric of twelve times the value; merely, by the different exertions of the spinners and weavers. A circumstance of peculiar excellence in the linen manufacture is its intimate connection with agriculture; it not only employs the people actually engaged in the manufacture itself, but also, the husbandman in raising the *primum* about which it is conversant. The cultivation of flax is attended with considerable profit, and it employs great numbers of women and children who might be otherwise a burden on the community.

In the same way Mr. P. examines and discusses at large the advantages and disadvantages that attend upon the woollen and cotton manufactures. He then devotes a section of his Essay to a comparison of the three manufactures, deciding clearly in favour of the linen. He then proceeds to

notice the silk manufacture; and afterwards that of hard-ware, and others where fire is a principal agent. The principal obstacles to the success of these branches of trade are the want of capital and the want of fuel. In speaking of glass, as one of those manufactures that require a large capital and much fuel, Mr. P. says, "Glass is a substance of such an unbounded variety of uses and forms; it is capable of being wrought up to such a surprizing degree of brilliancy; it not only contributes so much to the embellishment of our houses and tables, but is so necessary, in an infinite variety of applications, to the comfort and convenience, the cleanliness and health of man; that it must quickly become an object of great consideration in every country where industry resides. Consider the prodigious advantages of glazed windows, in our climate, where the sun is seldom so powerful, that we should wish to exclude him, and where the object of the architect must be to transmit as much light as possible, and, at the same time, to exclude the damp air. Consider the variety of useful vessels, for common purposes, that are formed of this substance; consider its important services to science, particularly in chemistry, optics, and electricity. It is no wonder, therefore, that every country should feel the value of this manufacture, and wish to exercise the arts of producing its fabrics. In fact, the exertions of Ireland have been directed to this branch of industry; and her essays, as far as they have extended, have been more successful, than in most other manufactures, and reflected equal credit on the taste and application of our workmen." To the manufacture of glass, Mr. P. recommends as an almost necessary appendage to the linen manufacture that of paper.

The second part of this Essay relates to the encouragement of manufactures in Ireland: the consideration of this leads the author to notice the general obstacles to the prosperity of trade and manufactures; which are, 1. War. 2. Want of toleration, or persecution. 3. Laws indiscreetly meddling, to confine, or vex the manufacturer in his operations; such are some of the excise laws. 4. Taxes that check the consumption of a manufacture. 5. Multiplied festivals. 6. Prejudices respecting usury, tending to keep money out of circulation. 7. Luxury among manufacturers, consuming their capital, and cramping their operations. These are the obstacles to the progress of trade, and it is assumed by Mr. P. that much encourage-

ment of manufactures must depend on the operations of moral causes. "Man," says he, "has been too much considered as a mere machine, actuated only by physical impulses; and thus have most economical writers endeavoured to reduce his exertions, his value and political importance, to abstract calculations and arithmetical tables. Figures only expressing quantities can be applied only to objects, which are susceptible of addition and subtraction; but when numbers are employed to calculate with exactness national prosperity, when they are applied to develop the secrets of government, and the springs of human action, on which national industry and exertion depend, they lead to the most absurd consequences."

In treating on the general methods of promoting industry and the arts, Mr. P. enters at large into a variety of very interesting topics; he shews the necessity of applying philosophy and science to manufactures, and considers the effect which abundance of provisions and agriculture have upon them: he considers the beneficial consequences of frugality, and the evils attending upon the prodigality of Ireland.

"Prodigality," says he, "is the prevailing disposition of the Irish; their apparel, their houses, their attendants, their tables, their equipages, all are in a style respectively beyond their means. This, too generally begins with the higher orders; and goes on, in a regular graduated scale, down to the lowest classes. Every one aspires to a rank above his own, aping its manners, and vying with it in dissipation. The country squire, tired of cultivating his demesne and leading the life of unassuming ease and plenty, that his ancestors led before him, mortgages part of his estate; buys a seat in parliament; brings his family on the *pavé* of Dublin; rigs himself out in clumsy finery, and second-hand airs; haunts levees like a ghost; besieges the doors of secretaries, and under secretaries, like a catch-pole; and thinks himself well rewarded with a place of five hundred a-year during the continuance of his parliamentary being. Foolish Man! he never stops to consider, that the sum paid for his return for a borough, together with what he might have accumulated by economy and decent frugality, would have purchased the fee simple of an income as great as that, for which he sacrifices his independence, his quiet, his character, and the morals of his family.

What does the merchant or shop-keeper? He commences business with perhaps two hundred

thousand pounds, which is considered as a handsome capital. The whole, or the most part of this capital he expends on the fine of a large house, and on furniture. His stock in trade he obtains on credit. He keeps a pair of hunters, and a harlot. He indulges himself in all the pleasures of the table. He frequents the gaming-house. In short, he lives in the style of a man, who had already acquired an ample fortune. He flatters himself, that by frequent entertainments, and conviviality, he shall acquire friends, and form useful connexions. His credit totters,—he gets a wife, with some money; this wards off the evil day, for a season, only to return with greater certainty; for the wife is not less extravagant than the husband. The man becomes a bankrupt; pays two shillings and sixpence in the pound; and is happy if he can become a tide-waiter, a gauger, a hearth-money collector, or an ensign of militia. He dies, and leaves a race of idle uneducated beggars to burthen the community. Such is the history of many a merchant and master manufacturer in Ireland."

Mr. P. next treats of morals and public instruction, and upon the effects of regulations and restrictions in trade. The last chapter in the Essay contains observations respecting the encouragement of the linen, woollen, cotton, and paper manufactures, and upon other topics which are deeply interesting to the welfare of a people. Without, however, attempting to follow the author in these particulars, we shall conclude this account of his Essay by transcribing a passage recommendatory of philosophical knowledge as a mean of promoting the commerce of the country.

"Philosophy and science will contribute to the increase and improvement of manufactures, by discovering and pointing out for use, new substances or such as were not known or supposed to be the produce of the country,—by indicating new, and more profitable applications of substances already known,—by suggesting profitable uses for substances now known, but neglected and unemployed.

"Philosophy and science will also contribute to improve the quality, the strength, the fineness, the beauty of fabrics, to abridge the labour of the manufacturer in producing them, by various improvements in the construction and adaptation of machinery, by calling into action the different mechanic powers, as auxiliaries to mere human skill, industry, and manual strength.

"In the production of new substances, agriculture, mineralogy, and chemistry,

may combine their forces. Agriculture will naturalize and raise useful plants, which may furnish new materials for new manufactures, or the preparation of which may, in itself, be a manufacture. It is supposed, that among other valuable plants, which might be cultivated advantageously in this country, madder, liquorice, saffron, hops, hemp, and tobacco, offer a fair prospect of success. The want of capital, the oppressive and discouraging influence of tithes, and the apathy and indolence too generally prevalent in Ireland, have hitherto proved bars to experiments of this kind. There are many known, and common vegetable substances, which are now neglected, but might be applied to useful purposes; thus, as I have observed, a coarse texture, fit for making sacks, waggoners' frocks, and other articles of that kind, may be manufactured from the fibres of nettles. There are many common vegetables, which are known to contain the alstringent tanning principle, and might prove useful substitutes for oak bark in the process of tanning leather. There are many other plants, which would prove excellent ingredients for the preparation of dying stuffs.

"Mineralogy might discover many useful substances, the perfect metals, coals, cobalt, fuller's-earth, ochres, clays and sands for potteries, and the glass manufactures; all these, by furnishing new objects and materials of manufacture, would afford new sources of employment to an industrious population. Chemistry, also, by producing different substances for the purposes of the dyer, the painter, and other manufacturers and artists, will greatly enlarge the catalogue, and extend the sphere of industry."

To Mr. THEOPHILUS SWIFT was adjudged, by the Royal Irish Academy, the Gold Prize Medal, for an Essay on the Rise and Progress of Rhime.

The object of this essay is to prove that *rhime* has its origin in no exclusive language, but is original in all those, where it hath at any time prevailed. To find therefore the origin of rhime, the author seeks for it in the origin of language itself.

Another interesting Paper laid before this Academy, consists of "Notices relative to some of the Native Tribes of North America, by JOHN DUNNE, Esq."

In speaking of Tchikanakoa, a celebrated chief, he says, it was he who commanded the United Indians at the defeat of St. Clair: he was "an uncommon man

For with the talents and fame of an accomplished warrior, he is the uniform supporter of peace and order, among five or six tribes who put their trust in him; simple, wife, temperate, ardent in his pursuits; speaking different languages eloquently, attached to the hereditary chief of his tribe, whom he supports though he might supplant; preserving his dignity among the vulgar of every rank, by a correct reserve; to his friends, as it were, unembodied, shewing all the movements of his soul, gay, witty, pathetic, playful by turns, as his feelings are drawn forth by natural occasions; above all things sincere."

"While the weapons, dresses, and trinkets of these people find their way into our cabinets; ornaments drawn from the Indian wardrobe of the mind, the dresses in which they exhibit the creations of their fancy, may by some be thought not uncurious.

"The North American Indians from the south of the Missouri, and from thence to the Northern Ocean, have no idea of poetry, as it derives its character from rhyme or measure. Their songs are short enthusiastic sentences, subjected to no laws of composition, accompanied by monotonous music, either rapid or slow, according to the subject, or the fancy of the singer. Their apologues are numerous and ingenious, abounding with incidents, and calculated to convey some favourite lesson. Their tales, too, generally inculcate some

moral truth, or some maxim of prudence or policy. In one the misfortunes of a great chief are so linked with his vices, and wind up so fatally at last, that a man of worth whom he sought to oppress, is by his own agency made the instrument of his destruction, and established as his successor. The private virtues of this successor, particularly his respect for the other sex, the want of which was the great vice of his predecessor, is made the foundation of his fame and prosperity. In another, the particular duties of women are enforced, by showing how certain women who deviated from ordinary rules, were persecuted by the Manitoo of the woods; in the progress of which, they are made to owe their safety, in various trials, to some particular act of female discretion or delicacy, which they had before neglected. The Indians have their Circe, as well as the Greeks, she is very seducing, and the fate of her votaries very terrible; the strokes of the pencil by which she is drawn are masterly, but the tales respecting this lady are only calculated for the ears of men. This people, worthy of a better fate, are gradually degenerating and wasting away. I have seen, says Mr. D. an Indian nation already so degraded, that it cannot produce a single orator. Half a century will efface their best peculiarities, and, so multiplied are the causes of their decline, perhaps extinguish them altogether."

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. JAMES SHARPLESS, (BATH), for *new-invented Combinations and Arrangements of Implements and Mechanical Powers, and certain Principles and Forms of Tables for Surveying, and various other Purposes.*

THESE inventions consist, first, of two or more wheels, pullies, rings, rollers, chains, or cords, toothed or notched, with different numbers of teeth or notches which are any how arranged so as to be capable of being impelled, an equal number of teeth or notches at a time, so that a successive variation or combination of their parts or points will take place, by which the number of impulses that formed them may be ascertained. What distinguishes this part of the invention from others intended for ascertaining distances, and counting animal or mechanical motions, is, that the wheels, pullies, &c. that

compose the instrument may be separated and enclosed in different compartments of the same box, or in separate boxes, or in separate rooms: provided they are equally moved by the same power, a notch at a time, or (if they are rings, rollers, &c. of different diameters) an equal portion of their peripheries. We shall transcribe one of the examples given by the patentee, "Let there be two wheels, marked with characters corresponding with the number of their teeth, and a fixed pointer fast in the pins that they move upon; and suppose that by any animal or mechanical motion each wheel has been impelled twenty-three teeth, the larger will have made two revolutions and three over, the smaller two revolutions and five over: these numbers three and five, which I call indicial, will appear at the pointer. Set down the plenary numbers ten and nine,



and their indicials opposite to them; subtract the first indicial 3 from the plenary number 10, and 7 remain, to which add the indicial 5=12; but as 12 is more than its plenary number 9, the 9 must be subtracted from it, which leaves 3; multiply the plenary 10 by 3=30; subtract the remainder 7 and 23 will be the number sought. This rule will answer for any two consequent numbers; or if there are two points, one at the plenary 10, another at the plenary 9, they will separate, and coincide by 90 impulses, at each of which the point 9 will have advanced on the wheel 10;  $\frac{1}{90}$ th part of its circumference, so that if one of the wheels is graduated with 90 points, and any hand or other pointer is fastened with, or formed out of the other wheel, each impulse will be designated thereby. If the index is for ascertaining time or distance, a socket may come through the under wheel, and a hand may be fixed upon it to traverse either upon the upper wheel, or upon a dial plate, fixed thereto, graduated with any portions of time or distance. Again let there be two odd numbers, differing by 2, as 11 and 9, any how equally impelled from the points at their plenary numbers, and indicials 3 and 7 are found at certain points on the figure. Here 15 being greater than the plenary 9, nine must be subtracted, and as the difference between the plenary number is 2, the remainder 6 must be divided by 2=3, and  $3 \times 11 = 33$  the number sought. This rule will answer for any two consequent odd numbers."

Mr. S. gives other instances in his specification, and he says that his rules in their application are so easy that a child of eleven years old may answer any question relative to the combinations extending to 99990 almost as soon as the figures can be written down. The advantages of this mode of counting are the small expence of the instruments, and that every impulse is designated without fractional parts.

A peculiarity which distinguishes these numerical indexes is that if one hand of a counting-engine moves over a circle of 10 which signifies 1000, another over a circle of 10 which signifies 100, and another of 10 which expresses units, the pointer in the circle of 1000 is progressing a fraction of  $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of its circle at every impulse, and the hand in the circle of 100,  $\frac{1}{100}$ th part, which occasions much uncertainty in extensive counting when

the engine has been a little time in use; for the pointers in the different circles will not exactly coincide at their whole numbers. The endless variety in which the combination wheels may be put in motion by connected and intermediate powers are obvious to every mechanic, nevertheless Mr. S. has given some contrivances, the use of which he recommends, but for the description of their use we must refer to the specification itself.

Another part of the invention consists in certain modes of giving motion, at the end of every revolution of one wheel, to a tooth in another wheel, upon the same axis. The combination may sometimes consist of four numbers as at 13, 11, 10, 9. Find the number sought for 11, 10, and 9 as is directed in another part of the specification; suppose the number to be 829, divide it by 13, the remainder is 5, and let 3 be the number at which 13 is

found, then  $\frac{13+3}{2} = 8$  and  $8-5=3$  and

$3 \times 11 \times 10 \times 9 + 829 = 3799$ . The combination wheels will extend to various useful purposes, as wind-gages, reels, and the measurement of cloth, &c. and where regular motions can be obtained from sand or water, time pieces may be constructed upon this principle. The arrangement for the particular purpose of surveying is a combination of a flay and wheel, which Mr. S. calls a geographer. The pole of the wheel is supported by a swivel, which has a horizontal motion within a socket at the end of the pole, and a perpendicular one on its own axis. The advantage of this over the perambulator is, that it may be drawn by a horse, and that the surveyor may ride in the seat fixed upon the pole. If the wheel is ten feet in diameter, and acts by a crank on its axis, upon the numerical index, the numbers represented on it will be the number of feet by adding a cypher to the end of it.

MR. THOMAS BARNETT'S, (LAMBETH), for an Invention, whereby a requisite Quantity of Air would introduce itself into any Vessel containing Fluids, or a super-abundant Quantity of Air therein discharge itself, so as to preserve the Fluid in a constant State for Use, &c.

Mr. Barnett's invention consists of a tube, which may be made of glass, earthenware, brass, copper, or any metal or material

terial of which a tube can be formed. The upper part of this tube resembles in shape, an inverted syphon, into which is to be inserted such a quantity of quicksilver, or other fluid, as will fill up the diameter, at the curve or circular bottom of the instrument; the long leg, or branch, is to be inserted into the vent-hole, hung-hole, or aperture, in the upper part of the cask, which hole should be so closed as totally to prevent any air from passing in or out of the cask or vessel, excepting through the tube; the consequence of which will be, that by every alteration, either of the quantity of the fluid within the cask, or its state, the quicksilver or fluid in the tube will be operated upon, and will vibrate, or be forced towards the enlarged part of either of the branches of that part of the tube denominated an inverted syphon, so as to permit a sufficient quantity of air to introduce itself into the vessel, or to emit itself from it, as occasion may require; immediately after which the quicksilver or fluid will resume its situation, operating in principle as a perpetual stopper, valve, or regulator. By which properties the invention possesses the advantages of adjusting the atmosphere within the vessel, preserving thereby the liquor in a constant state for use, and preventing it becoming dead or flat, notwithstanding a diminution of its quantity; also preventing its bursting the cask or vessel during its fermentation, which it must do when the cask or vessel is closed with a common vent-peg, and which if taken out to prevent this inconvenience, and not reinstated the instant fermentation has subsided, the circulation of the atmospheric air on the surface of the liquor will occasion it to become dead, and unfit for use; both which events the instrument or regulator here described is calculated to prevent.

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**MR. SAMUEL LUCAS'S (SHEFFIELD), for a Method of separating the Impurities of Cast Iron without melting it, and of rendering the same malleable, &c. &c.**

The pig or cast iron being first made or cast into such form as may be most convenient for the purposes for which it is intended, is to be put into a furnace to-

gether with a suitable quantity of iron stone, iron ore, some of the metallic oxyds, lime, or any combination of these previously reduced into powder or small pieces, or with any other substance capable of combining with, or absorbing, the carbon of the crude iron. A degree of heat is then to be applied, so intense as to effect an union of the carbon of the cast iron with the substance made use of, and continued so long a time as shall be found necessary to make the cast iron either partially or perfectly malleable, according to the purposes for which it may be wanted. If it be intended to make the iron perfectly malleable, from one half to two-thirds of its weight of iron stone, iron ore, or other substance, will be found sufficient. Five or six days and nights the heat must be continued, and towards the close of the process this cannot be too great. But the proportion of the several substances made use of, and the degree and duration of the heat applied, must greatly depend not only on the nature of those substances, but also on the nature and qualities of the cast iron employed. The cast iron to be rendered malleable, and the substances to be made use of for that purpose, may be placed in the furnace in alternate layers; and, in order to prevent the iron stone, &c. from adhering to the iron, a thin layer of sand may be placed between them. For the improvement of articles manufactured of cast iron, the same directions may be observed; except that when the articles are small, a less proportion of the substances for producing malleability will be required, and also a less degree and continuation of heat.

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**MR. JOB RIDER'S (BELFAST), for Improvements on the Steam Engine.**

The improvements described in this specification consist, (1) In lining the steam cylinder or cylinders with a soft metal, or a composition of metal, similar to hard pewter, of a sufficient thickness to admit of finishing the inside of the cylinder of such metal by draw-boring or otherwise. (2) In applying a hollow piston-rod, answering the purpose of an education pipe. (3) In the order of opening and shutting the valves: and (4) In regulating the engine's speed.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

*Companion Prints, engraved in the chalk manner, from Pictures by Mr. Smirke. Plate 1. 'His Blood be upon us and our Children.' Plate 2. 'Behold, I see the Heavens opened, and the Son of Man standing on the right hand of God.' R. Smirke, R. A. pinxit. J. Murphy excudit. J. Goodby sculpt.*

IT is an unfortunate, though by no means an uncommon circumstance, that men of genius can rarely form a proper estimate of their own powers. That composition which has given them the most trouble, they almost invariably prefer to that which they produce with facility. Those productions which flow from their colours like a river from its source, they cannot hold in equal estimation with laborious efforts, where they strive against the bias of their own genius. Hogarth preferred his *Sigismunda* to his other admirable works; and, in this instance, displayed a lamentable proof of a giant not knowing where his strength lay; we have been told, that Mr. Smirke displayed another proof, in preferring these cold uninteresting delineations, to the inimitable works of humour with which he enriched the Shakespeare gallery, and to many other pictures that he has painted in the same walk. From the recollection of these works, which were never excelled except by Hogarth; we feel some reluctance in giving our opinion of the compositions now before us; in which, we are sorry to say, poverty of idea forms a prominent feature. The heads seem cast in one mould, and are only varied either by having no beard; by a round bushy beard, or a long beard; close-shaved, the features would be just the same. Though containing a great number of figures, yet in both subjects there are not more than three or four different positions of the hands, which for youth or age have the same marking. The figure of Christ in the first plate is mean and uninteresting. But it is useless to dwell on particulars, where the leading impression of the whole is regret, at seeing the talents of a great and original genius wasted on subjects where those talents are useless. The effect in the engravings is rather bordering upon mist and heaviness, with a superabundance of lines and dots.

*Crazy Jane. S. Drummond pinxit. Smith sculpt.*

Painters seem to think that these little  
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simple subjects, which come home to the business and bosoms of us all, may be easily transferred to the canvas and copperplate. But whether we expect too much, in thinking that the picture should interest our feelings as much as the poem, or that it is not in the power of colours to convey to the mind ideas consonant to the words, we have scarcely ever seen any of them well depicted; so that all which can be said of Mr. Drummond is that he has not, completely succeed in an attempt, in which almost every artist that has preceded him, has failed. I never have seen the two species of madness which mark the characters of *Ophelia* and *Cassandra* delineated with much interest, except in Mortimer's two etchings of characters from Shakespeare. But this great artist, with all his ability, was afraid of attempting that character so exquisitely described in the lines in *Othello*:

"My mother had a maid call'd Barbara,  
"She was in love," &c. &c.

*Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain. From a picture in the possession of his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales. F. Hopner, R. A. pinxit. S. Young, engraver to the Prince, sculpt.*

This is a mezzotinto, whole length; but the effect is rather dark and heavy.

*Right Hon. Francis Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in Scotland. Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Prince, by G. Clint. Martin Arthur See, R. A. pinxit. G. Clint sculpt.*

From the well earned popularity of the nobleman, the well known abilities of the painter, and the merit of the portrait, this print bids fair for having an extensive circulation. It is a whole-length mezzotinto, in every point of view superior to that noticed above it.

*His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, &c. &c: respectfully dedicated by permission to B. West, Esq. P. R. A. by the engraver, S. Benet, R. A. of the Prussian Academy at Berlin; from a picture painted by Sir W. Beechy, R. A. for the Council Chamber of the Royal Academy of London.*

It is so very unusual to see any portrait painted by Sir W. Beechy that is not entitled to praise, that it is with some surprise, as well as reluctance, that we are

compelled to say, this is not worthy of his pencil; nor is it at all in his usual style of painting, nor such a resemblance of the original as we should expect to see on his canvas. The engraving is in line, but by no means good.

*Panorama Views of St. Petersburg; dedicated by permission, to his Imperial Highness Alexander I, Emperor of all the Russias; by F. K. Atkinson. Drawn on the spot, from the Observatory of Sciences.*

This aquatint print gives a good idea of the splendour of this great city. Nothing that has the semblance of a poor private dwelling is to be seen; but from the abundance of churches, public buildings, magnificent mansions, and summer and winter palaces, one is half inclined to think, that all the princes of the earth have said, 'Come, let us go and live at Petersburg.' It is, however, without question, a correct representation of the place, and as a print has very considerable merit.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Fuseli having accepted the situation of keeper, has been under the necessity of relinquishing the professorship of painting, which he formerly held with so much honour to himself; as the laws of the academy do not permit one member to hold two offices. The election for a professor took place on the 26th of August, at a general meeting of Academicians, when Mr. Opie was unanimously chosen. We congratulate the young students on this appointment, from which they are likely to derive great advantage. It has been said that it is not Mr. Opie's intention to avail himself of the three years which are usually allowed to a new professor to prepare his lectures, but that he means, if possible, to commence a course the ensuing winter.

Loutherbourg has nearly finished a large picture of Banditti, in which he has been very long engaged, for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is nearly 17 feet long, and the subject is treated in the best manner of the master, with great clearness, brilliancy and strength of character; and we are told is intended to form a part of the decorations of the grand drawing-room, which is fitted up in the Egyptian taste at Carlton house.

His Royal Highness has also engaged Mr. Bone to paint two large miniatures, one of them, from the admirable picture of Cymon and Iphigenia, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the other, from the whole length of Mr. Fox, exhibited by Mr. Opie; of which we remember thinking,

that though, like all Opie's portraits, it bore a strong resemblance to the original, yet it was more like Mr. Fox at the moment he was meditating a reply to some bitter philippic which had been uttered against him in the House of Commons, than in the house of festive mirth, where his good-humoured hilarity and cheerfulness inspire the social board, and he enjoys and communicates

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

*A large Historical Picture, by Rubens.*

It has been said of Rubens, that he attempted to give a new character to the Flemish school, and he succeeded in his attempt, though the female figures, especially in his early pictures, are frequently fat, and bordering upon vulgar nature; but, even in these subjects, the exuberance of his fancy, the vigour of his pencil, and above all the unrivalled brilliancy and harmony of his colouring, so pre-eminently predominated over all his errors, that we were compelled to admire that which in an inferior artist we should have barely tolerated. Admitting this, what may we not expect from a large historical picture, evidently painted when his genius was in its meridian, in which no female is introduced? Such a picture, Mr. Elwin of Stosne-street has just had consigned to him from the Continent; and the writer of this article, who has seen many fine pictures during a short residence on the Continent, and most of the large collections in this country, does not hesitate to affirm, that when considered in all its points, he thinks it superior to any picture he ever saw; and he is told that Mr. Elwin has given a larger sum for it than ever was paid for any one picture that has been previously brought into England. The subject is the *Conversion of St. Paul*; and the management of the whole in the very first style of art. The composition is classically grand; the characters have an elevated dignity appropriate to their situation; and the extremities are marked with a strength and taste that has been rarely equalled. Through the whole, there is a lightness of touch, and freedom of pencil, which could only be attained by the enthusiastic energies of a great mind in a happy moment, without any of that *Germanic* miniature finishing, by touch upon touch, which we frequently see in the dry and polished productions of those *persevering labourers* in the art and mystery of limning. With respect to the colouring, it is perhaps better than when it came off the easel, for it might then have a brightness, that would in a degree dazzle the

the eye; but time has mellowed the colours, which are in perfect harmony, as the picture is in perfect preservation. To adopt the phraseology of another science, it is a *bravura picture*, and, on the whole, a production, that if the artist had never painted any other, would have immortalized his name.

Mr. Bone is employed enamelling *Cymon and Iphigenia*, from Sir Joshua Reynolds's admirable picture; and *Mr. Fox*, from the whole-length exhibited by Mr. Opie. Both these performances are intended for the Prince of Wales, and the

artist seems likely in them even to outdo his former excellence as an enamel-painter.

Mr. Turner, the engraver, has just completed a mezzotinto after Sir Joshua's fine picture of *Mr. Tomkins*, the celebrated writing-master. This was the last portrait Sir Joshua Reynolds exhibited, and is by many considered as his *chef d'œuvre*. The engraver has taken great pains with the plate, as it is the first that he has scraped from the works of that great master of the English school, and it is indeed a very happy imitation of the original.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Reconciliation*; written by Mr. E. Button; the Music by Augustus Voigt. 5s.

THIS production comprehends a story designed as a vehicle for the expression, by analogous melodies, of the various transitions and emotions of the mind.—Two airs, the one lively and the other plain time, are incidentally introduced, and the whole concludes with a glee for three voices. The story, which is by no means uninteresting, is prefixed to the publication, and prepares the auditor for the opening-scene, where Emma is supposed to be seated in a temple erected to Flora in the centre of her father's garden, and singing the air with which the composition commences. Various situations then ensue between Emma and her lover, in which the powers of the composer are exerted to express the several feelings of the parties and excite the sympathy of the hearer. Mr. Voigt has, in the course of the piece, displayed much knowledge of his subject, and considerable command of fancy, as well as judgment in combination; and it is no compliment to say that he has added considerable interest to the tale upon which he had to comment; and that he has rendered the whole highly attractive and engaging.

*Whitehaven Hunt*, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, dedicated to the Stewards and Gentlemen of the Meeting, by William Howgill. 2s.

This imitation of a chase, commencing with the *salutation*, and ending with the *death*, exhibits a lively imagination and a power of clear expression. The "*unkennelling the hounds*" is given with great effect, and the "*returning home*" is highly spirited and cheerful. The whole, we must in justice say, forms an attractive and well-variegated composition, and does much credit to Mr. Howgill's imitative talents.

*Inglewood Hunt*, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, inscribed to Mrs. Curwen, by William Howgill. 2s. 6d.

The general description of this sonata would not be dissimilar from that of the foregoing article; we shall therefore only say, that its merit, taken in the aggregate, is no way inferior; and that Mr. Howgill's qualification for productions of this kind is rendered very conspicuous by his present efforts.

*A favourite Air*, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 1s. 6d.

Young piano-forte students will derive much improvement from the practice of this little production. The passages are well disposed for the hand, and the execution is of a cast to introduce the finger to new difficulties without painful efforts.—We have witnessed so much advantage from the practice of compositions similar to the present, that we cannot but be partial to them, and wish their authors every encouragement.

*Une Sonate pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagnement d'un Violon ou d'une Flute*; composée et dédiée à Mademoiselle Cipriani, par F. Jay. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Jay has in this sonata adopted so pleasingly familiar a style, as, we think, to ensure it a generally favourable notice.—The passages, while they accommodate themselves to the fingers of the novice, produce pleasure to the ear, and evince considerable talents in this slight but useful species of composition.

*A second Troop*, composed for the Wisbech Volunteer Band, and inscribed to Major Edes and Officers of the Corps, by George Guelf. 2s. 6d.

This troop, which is published in *score*, accompanied with an adaptation for the piano-forte, possesses a considerable portion

of merit. The introductory movement is conceived with dignity, and the troop itself is bold and sprightly. The construction of the *score* bespeaks an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the different military instruments, and the effect of the composition, if well performed, cannot fail to do honour to the abilities of the author.

*Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte; composed for the Improvement of young Beginners, by David Bruguier. 6s.*

We can have the pleasure to strongly recommend these sonatinas to that class of practitioners for whose use they are expressly written. They have the merit of being easy and natural in their style, and so progressive in their execution, as to lead the pupil insensibly forward to passages the difficulties of which, without a gradual approach, are too often very slowly, and in some instances never perfectly, subdued.

*A Sonata for the grand Piano forte, dedicated to Miss Dawson, of Papcastle, Cumberland, by William Howgill, 3s.*

Mr. Howgill, who has furnished the musical world with a considerable number of interesting compositions, has acquitted himself in the present production with much taste and fancy. The opening movement is bold and animated; and the remaining parts, in which we find "*Lison dormoit*," with variations, and other popular little airs, are so arranged as to evince a cultivated ear and considerable address in arrangement.

*A Sonata for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed by M. P. Delirmarc, 3s. 6d.*

We find in this sonata considerable spirit of conception, and much of that ease and connection resulting from good natural taste and matured judgment. The passages are pleasing, and for the most part have the advantage of being suitable both for the harp and the piano-forte. The accompaniment is ably arranged, and calculated to greatly improve the general effect.

*Murphy Delaney, a favourite Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Latour. 1s.*

Mr. Latour has formed of "Murphy Delaney" a very agreeable and attractingly familiar rondo. Its general cast is greatly calculated for the use and improvement of juvenile practitioners; and to their notice we cannot but particularly recommend it.

*Poor Little Jane; the Words by Miss Sarah Robinson; the Music by Mr. J. Terrail. 1s.*

This is an affecting little air; the passages have the merit of being dictated by the sentiment of the words, and the general impression is as pleasing as it is forcible.

*The sweet Song of the Nightingale; set by Mr. Orme, with an Accompaniment for the Harp of Piano-forte. 1s.*

Ease and smoothness form the leading features of this little song, and will not fail to give it circulation among those who are partial to the natural simple style of the true English ballad.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

### AGRICULTURE.

**T**HE Complete Grazier, or Farmer's and Cattle Dealer's Assistant. By a Lincolnshire Grazier. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

### BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide, through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham. 3s.

### BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Theatrical Career of the late Samuel Foote; including Anecdotes and Facts never before published, relative to his various dramatic and literary Con-

temporaries; and a Collection of his *Bons Mots*, chiefly original, with three of his dramatic Pieces, not published in his Works. By William Cooke, Esq. Barrister at Law. With a fine Portrait, by Caroline Watson. 3 vols. foolscap 8vo. 13s. 6d. boards.

Phillips.

Military Memoirs of Mr. George Thomas, who, by extraordinary Talents and Enterprise, rose from an obscure Situation to the Rank of General in the Service of the Native Powers in the North-West of India. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The

The Fourth Volume of the Life of General Washington. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

## EDUCATION.

A Treatise on the constructing and copying of all Kinds of Geographical Maps. With plates. 8vo. 3s.

Fugitive Pieces, for the Use of Schools; by Mr. B. Collyer. Vol. II. 2s. 6d. bound, or on fine paper, 3s. boards.

Exempla Erasmi; or English Examples (for the Use of Beginners) to be turned into Latin, according to the Order of the Rules in Erasmus's Compendium of the Latin Syntax. by B. D. Free, M. A. 12mo. 3s.

An Abridgement of Goodacre's Arithmetic; intended for the Use of young Ladies, &c. By Robert Goodacre. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

First Impressions; or, Three Tales of a Grandfather. By Sergius St. John. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The Child's French Grammar. Intended as an Introduction to Wanothrocht's Grammar. By Mrs. Kelly, 12mo. 2s.

Outlines of English Grammar, calculated for the Use of both Sexes at School. By John Walker. 12mo. 2s. sewed.

## HISTORY.

Notes relative to the Peace concluded between the British Government and the Marhatta Chieftains; and to the various Questions arising out of the Terms of the Pacification. 4to. 5s. 1 p. 7s. 6d.

History of all the Events and Transactions in India, containing all the Negotiations of the British Government relative to the glorious Success of the late Wars. 4to. 10s. 6d. 1 p. 15s. boards.

## MEDICINE.

Commentaries on the Treatment of Schirri and Cancer, from the earliest Period to the present Time; for the Purpose of pointing out and establishing a Specific for those Diseases, on rational and scientific Principles. By William Thomas. 8vo. 3s.

An Epitome of Infantile Diseases, with their Causes, Symptoms, and Method of Cure; published in Latin, by William Heberden, M. D. Translated into English by J. Smyth, M. D. 3s.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter to the Editors of the Edinburgh Review; by the Rev. W. Cockburn, M. A. 1s.

Directions for learning to Swim. By Benjamin Franklin, LL. D.

A few Thoughts on the Creation, Generation, Growth, and Evolution, of the Human Body and Soul; on the Spiritual and immortal Nature of the Soul of Man, and on the Resurrection of the Body in a spiritual, incorruptible, and glorified State. 3s. 6d. sewed.

The Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of unclaimed Dividends on the Public Funds, which became due on and before the 10th of October, 1804, and remained un-

paid the 29th of June, 1805. Parts I. and II. 2s. 6d. each

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IT appears from the report of the BARON VON KOTZEBUE, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the business of unrolling the Herculean MSS. proceeds at Portici under the direction of M. HAYTER with success and rapidity.— One hundred and thirty Manuscripts have already been unrolled or are unrolling, and M. Hayter does not despair of being able to decypher the six hundred Manuscripts which are still extant. Eleven young persons are constantly employed in unfolding the MSS., and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expense of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES. Another work has been discovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; besides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalerus, and Colotos, the last in reply to Plato on Friendship. Among seven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an historical work written in the style and manner of Livy; and, among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus in the best state of preservation.

Mr. CAPEL LOFFT, whose taste on all subjects of criticism and the belles-lettres has often been the means of gratifying the public, is preparing a Collection of the best Sonnets, including many originals. This elegant work will appear in November, and will form two volumes, bearing the title of "Laurana."

Major CARTWRIGHT has in the press, and ready for almost immediate publication, a concise Essay, intitled, "The State of the Nation." This work is written not merely with an intention of exhibiting to view the good or ill management of the present Executive Government, but impartially commenting on opposite parties in the State, and on the laws and systems they have successively introduced, and shewing the fatal consequences of those laws and systems; which consequences, although they were not sufficiently foreseen at the several times when those laws and systems were introduced, are now both seen and felt in the present alarming situation of our country: and the main object of the Essay is, to

call the attention of the public to the obvious and very simple means to be adopted for averting the danger of invasion, securing constitutional freedom, and promoting national prosperity.

A new volume of Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Johnson's Poets, with additional Lives, has been undertaken by the original Proprietors, and will make its appearance in the ensuing year.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch will shortly make its appearance, in which some mistranslations will be corrected, many additional notes inserted, the deficient parallels supplied, Tables of Coins, Chronology, &c. and a copious Index subjoined; and the whole introduced by a preliminary Dissertation on "The Credit due to the first Five Centuries of the Roman History;" by the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM.

Dr. JARROLD, of Stockport, has in great forwardness a Series of Dissertations, Philosophical, Physiological, and Political, on Man. Dissertation I. on Population, is in answer to Mr. Malthus on that subject.

The Rev. JOHN DICK, of Glasgow, author of the Essay on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, a work which has been well received by the public, has in the press Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, which will be published in October.

Mr. THOMAS SKINNER SURR, the author of George Barnwell and Splendid Misery, is engaged upon a third novel, which he intends to publish in November, under the title of A Winter in London, or Fascinations of Fashion.

The Monthly Journal of Original Voyages and Travels commences its third volume with some valuable Travels in the Morea and other parts of Turkey in Europe, performed in 1803 and 1804, some late Travels in Hanover, both from the French; together with FISCHER'S late Travels in the South of France, and the recent Travels of an English Gentleman in Spain. The novelty and interest contained in this Journal is perhaps exceeded by none in the language.

The Mr. PARKER who amused the public a few years since by his Lectures pretending to refute the Copernican System, is trying further experiments on credulity by announcing high tides, which, according to some hypothesis of *his own* new philosophy, are to happen at certain times! We believe the expected high tide on the 10th of last August was one of his predictions; and, having failed, he now foresees with equal certainty and desires to announce that another extraordinary tide is to happen in October next! We have considered it our duty to notice and expose this daring system of empiricism.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late RICHARD GRAVES, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, is preparing for publication.

The first volume of Mr. THEOPHILUS JONES's History of the County of Brecknock will be published in a few weeks. It will contain the chorography, general history, religion, laws, customs, manners, and language, of that county, and will be embellished with a map, and several plates of views and antiquities.

The enlarged edition of *Memoirs of early Italian Scholars*, by the Rev. W. P. GRESWELL, announced by us p. 372, is enriched with a very ample Account of the celebrated Joannes Picus, Prince of Mirandula, drawn from his own writings, and his correspondence with the most eminent scholars of his age. As we have hitherto had no other than very brief or very imperfect accounts of Picus, the present will have the recommendation of combining novelty with the interest universally allowed to attach to the character of this learned and accomplished nobleman.

Mr. HUMBOLDT is beginning to publish the results of his late Travels with an affectation which deserves to be reprobated. He begins with some expensive numbers of botany, and thence proceeds to some other numbers of zoology and geology, promising that he will condescend also to give to the public an *abridged* Account of his Travels, adapted to general reading. His condescension does not, however, terminate here; for he tells the world that he may probably in a few years publish a full Account of his Travels, but that the *abridged* Account may satisfy curiosity till he has leisure to gratify it fully!

Mr. IRVING, author of a work on English composition, and of the *Lives of the Scottish Poets*, is engaged on a *Life of the celebrated George Buchanan*.

A work on the Trinity, under the title of *A New Way to settle Old Controversies*; by a gentleman already known in the literary world, will be published in the course of a few weeks.

Mrs. PORTIA YOUNG is about to publish a Compendium taken from Dr. Doddridge's *Family Expositor*, containing Explanations of the concluding Part of Christ's History; to which is added, a Harmony of the Evangelists, with a Paraphrase and Notes. It will be published by subscription, for the benefit of a fatherless infant, a descendant of the great Sir Matthew Hale.

Mr. WOOLL has in the press *Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton*, with a Selection from his Poetical Works, and an extensive Literary Correspondence between eminent Persons left by him for publication.

Mr. KELLY, author of the *Elements of Book-Keeping*, is engaged on a work, founded on the Hamburg Contorist, by Kruse, to be intitled the *Universal Combit*, or a Complete System of Exchanges, including the Monies, Coins, Weights, and Measures, of all the Trading Nations and their Colonies.

MADAME DE GENLIS having recently published in France an historical romance intitled *The Life of Madame de Maintenon*, the same will speedily make its appearance in an English dress, in two volumes.

Mr. W. PONTEY has nearly ready for publication a Work on the Training or Management of British Timber-Trees, whether intended for Use, Ornament, or Shelter; including an Inquiry into their general Diseases and Defects, the Means of preventing them, and the Remedies to be applied.

Mr. WILLIAM CLOSE has invented an apparatus for raising water by means of air condensed in its descent through an inverted syphon. This syphon has its higher orifice placed in a situation to receive both air and water at the same time. The air being conveyed by the velocity of the aqueous column to the lowest part of the syphon, and collected in a vessel, is employed as the medium for conveying pressure to raise water in another part of the apparatus. Mr. C. finds from experiments that a machine constructed upon this principle will raise water for domestic purposes, and although it will not perform half as much work as a bucket-engine by a forcing-pump, yet it may be kept continually employed, and is subject to very little wear, as its operation will almost be performed without friction.

Mr. STOTHARD has found that the elasticity of the steel in watch-springs, &c. is greatly impaired by taking off the blue with sand-paper or otherwise, and, what is still more striking, that it may be restored again by the bluing process, without any previous hardening or other additional treatment.

It is not generally known that green succulent plants are much better preserved after a momentary immersion in boiling water than otherwise. The treatment is adopted for the economical preservation of cabbage and other plants which are dried for keeping, as it destroys the vegetable life at once, and seems to prevent an after-process of decay or mortification, by which the plant would have been more considerably changed, if it had not been so suddenly killed.

The following is a method for preserving wood in damp situations:—"Take twelve pounds of resin beat in a mortar, three pounds of sulphur, and twelve pints of whale-oil, let them be melted together over a fire; ochre-powder may be added to give it a proper colour. Of this preparation two coats are to be applied, after which the wood will not be subject to injury by humidity. The first coat should be laid on lightly, having been previously heated; the second after an interval of two or three days; a third may be added, if from the peculiarity of the situation it be judged expedient.

Mr. DAVIES GIDDY has lately described a singular fact of the invisible emission of steam and smoke together from the chimney of a furnace; though either of them, if separately emitted, is visible as usual.—"The flue (says he, speaking of a steam engine) for conveying off the smoke, and affording a draft, was made of rolled iron; and the steam, which wholly escapes from these machines uncondensed, was conducted into the same tube about a foot above its insertion into the boiler: when the engine began to move, neither steam nor smoke were seen to issue from the flue; and when fresh coal was added, nothing more than a faint white cloud became apparent, and that only for a short time. The register was slowly closed, and a condensation of steam manifested itself at a small distance from the chimney, and in the same quantity, as if it had proceeded immediately from the boiler. The experiment was reversed, and the steam gradually confined to the boiler, when the smoke became visible, till it equalled in quantity and appearance that commonly produced by a similar fire.

These trials were repeated a number of times with unvarying success. Pains were taken to ascertain whether and in what degree the draft was affected by the admission of steam into the flue; and it was found that while the engine worked, the fire brightened each time the steam obtained admission into the chimney."—To elucidate this fact Mr. NICHOLSON contrived the following experiment.—"A small glass tube was stuck through a cork, and this was pressed into the neck of the retort in which water was boiling over a lamp. The steam was emitted through this small aperture in a visible jet upwards of a foot in length. But when a candle was held with its flame immediately beneath the end of the tube, the jet became invisible. To determine whether the water might be decomposed, or the steam simply expanded so far as to be absorbed by the air, or if condensed to form a vapour too thin to be perceived, he suffered the hot invisible current which had passed through the candle to pass through a larger glass tube: in this case visible steam issued plentifully from the farther end. Hence (says Mr. N.) I am disposed to judge that the large tube having kept the very hot steam together, and cooled it so as to render it visible again, there was little if any decomposition of the water.—But at the same time, when we consider the disappearance of the dense smoke in Mr. Giddy's experiment, there seems to be great reason to think that the charcoal was oxygenated and gasified. If so, the products must have been expanded into invisible steam, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. By collecting the products in an experiment of this kind, these conjectures will either be verified or refuted. If the former, we shall have the decomposition of water and oxygenation of carbon at a lower temperature than has hitherto been shewn or expected.

MUNGO PARKE, with his companions, who sailed from Portsmouth a few months ago, having touched at the islands of St. Jago and Goree, arrived at Kayay, on the river Gambia, on the 14th of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa. The heat was at that time so excessive, that the thermometer was in the middle of the day 100 degrees in the shade, and frequently three hours after sunset it continued from 82 to 92 degrees.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publish the Lectures on Theology of CHARLES NISBETT, D.D. late President of Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania.

A letter recently transmitted by the French Captain-General ERNOUF at Guadaloupe to M. FAUJAS ST. FOND, communicates among various observations on natural history the following notice:—"Your son has undoubtedly informed you, on his arrival in France, of the excursion I have made in this island, and has told you that I have visited the celebrated *Côte du Mole*, where the remains of Caraihs are found enveloped in masses of petrified madrepore. I have held out encouragements to an active and intelligent person, with a view to procure some of these remarkable skeletons. Those that are in the best preservation I intend for the galleries of the Museum of Natural History. I have sent some Negro stonecutters to the person who superintends the work, the execution of which is attended with great difficulties; in the first place, because these remains of Caraihs adhere to a bed of madrepore of excessive hardness, and which can only be attacked by the chissel; and in the second, because the sea, at the tide of flood, covers the place where they are. These human relics are of large dimensions: the mass which it is necessary to extract with them is about eight feet in length and two and a half in breadth, and weighs about three thousand pounds; but the sea facilitates their removal. Opinions are divided concerning their origin: Some say that a bloody battle took place on this spot between the natives of this island and those of another. Some again assert that a fleet of canoes was wrecked there; and others presume that the place was formerly a cemetery on which the sea had encroached.

A new Academy has been instituted at Paris, the object of which is to collect and explain Celtic monuments, and to extend researches into primitive languages. It has assumed the name of the Celtic Academy, will publish Memoirs periodically, and propose prize essays. A member of this Academy is said to have discovered a method by which two persons may correspond and converse without understanding each other's language.

M. CADET DE VAUX proposes as a remedy for the gout, that the patient should drink forty-eight glasses of warm water in twelve hours, a glass at the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing else during the time. This remedy, we are assured, has been tried with great success in France; and it is thought that the profuse perspiration which this process occasions is the cause of the cure. The trial is easily made.

M. EICHHORN, well known among the German literati, has published a History of Literature from its Origin to the present Time, of which a Translation is preparing in London.

M. QUATREMERE-DE-QUINCY, dissatisfied with the Descriptions of Pausanias, the Abbé Barthelemy, and others, has written a long Memoir upon the statue and throne of the Olympian Jupiter, the celebrated work of Phidias. He has subjoined to this Memoir a figure of this monument of art, such as it was, in his opinion.

By a late decree of the French Government it is ordered that no church-book, psalm-book, church-music, catechism, or prayer-book, shall for the future be printed without the express permission of the bishop of the diocese, which permission is to be affixed to each copy. All books not licenced in this manner are liable to be seized, and the publishers and purchasers are subjected to very heavy fines!

Dr. LAFUENTE has published a Memoir, by command of the King of Spain, which contains a new method of curing the yellow-fever. According to the experiments of Dr. Lafuente, bark is the most powerful remedy for that dreadful disease. By taking from eight to ten ounces of that powerful antiseptic in the first forty-eight hours of the disorder, the fatal consequences of the yellow-fever, or any other fever, may be prevented.

The Jews at Hamburgh have resolved not to bury their dead before a lapse of three days, to prevent the dreadful consequence of premature burials, which are so generally prevalent among that people.

M. PRONY has lately been engaged in a series of new experiments to ascertain the initial velocity of projectiles discharged from fire-arms. The experiments were made with a soldier's firelock and a horseman's carbine, the lengths of which in the bore were 3 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 5 in. The balls weighed 382 grs. troy, and each was impelled by half its weight of powder. The mean velocity with the carbine was 1269 feet and a half in a second; that with the musket 1397 feet.—These numbers being in the ratio of 11 to 10 nearly, it is inferred that the length of the soldier's firelock might be reduced without much diminishing its range.—With half charges of powder the mean velocities were 822½ feet and 829 in a second.

The EMPEROR of RUSSIA proposes forming an Institution at Petersburg for the purpose of improving the navy, which

is to be called the Marine Museum. In this institution lessons in all the sciences necessary to be known by a sea-officer will be given. It will publish a sort of journal upon every subject that concerns the marine. There will be attached to the Museum a library and a collection of natural history, which will be constantly open to the students. The establishment is to be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine, and the members are to wear an uniform like that of the marines.

General ALEXANDER PALITZYN has translated into the Russian language the Voyage of Lord Macartney to China, which will be accompanied with very fine plates.

The University of Landshut has offered the degree of doctor of philosophy to any one of its pupils who should point out in the clearest manner, in the fragments still extant concerning the mystic sects of antiquity, such as the New Platonists, the Pythagoreans, the Gnostics, the Origenists, and in the more modern works of the Scholastics, the Theosophists, the Cabalists, and the school of Jacob Böhm, the materials of which Professor SCHELLING has composed his philosophy.

The celebrated aeronaut ROBERTSON has announced his intention of constructing a balloon 136 feet in diameter, and capable of raising the weight of 740 quintals (about 33 tons). Fifty persons will be able to embark in it with comfort, and will find in it all the conveniencies of animal and social life, and provisions for several months. The balloon may travel at all elevations and in all temperatures, and may be employed to make physical and astronomical experiments in all parts of the world. Geography will derive from it great advantages, because the aeronauts will not be checked either by mountains or by forests. Perhaps with the assistance of the trade-winds it may even make the circuit of the globe between the tropics. The globe for this apparatus will be made of taffeta manufactured on purpose at Lyons, and of a boat of deal, weighing 20,000 pounds. It will be furnished with cordage of silk and provisions, and will have its kitchen, two workshops, a wash-house, an observatory, a chapel, an academical saloon, a card-room, and a concert-room. It will likewise carry a smaller balloon and a parachute in case of accident. The honour of constructing such a balloon, which according to the ingenious projector will not cost more than a ship of the line, ought, he says, to belong

to all the learned societies of Europe.— He therefore invites them to contribute to the expence, and ensures to each subscribing academy the right of furnishing two aeronauts for this scientific expedition.

His Majesty the KING of PRUSSIA has given orders, that as the mineral fumigations of GUYTON MORVEAU are proved to be the safest preventative against the yellow-fever, they shall be adopted in all the Prussian harbours, and in all vessels under quarantine, or coming from suspected places.

A German gentleman, travelling through different places in Spain, at the time when the yellow-fever made its ravages, observed, that of all kinds of birds, the sparrows only had some notion of the dangerous influence of this disease, so far that they left the houses when the infection had taken place, and by no allurement were to be induced to return, while other birds fell a victim of their ignorance. The inhabitants therefore considered the continuance of the sparrows in a dwelling-house as a certain proof of its being free from the contagion.

The very valuable library of the late Professor BALDINGER at the University of Marburg is now offered for sale, either public or private, by his heirs. It would certainly be a great loss if such a treasure of rare works should be scattered by public sale. The library consists of more than 16,000 volumes. Among others there are nearly one hundred and thirty editions of the works of Hippocrates; and also all the different editions of the medical classics, and other rare works, besides 13,000 academical dissertations.

By a ten years comparison of the bills of mortality of Vienna, the number of deaths upon an average amounted to 14,600, and among these 835 children fell a victim to the natural small-pox every year. But since the introduction of the cow-pox, no more than 161 children died of the small-pox in 1801; in the year 1802 only 60; in the year 1803 but 37; and in the year 1804 only two children, and of these one belonged to foreign travelling parents.

Dr. KOPP has made interesting inquiries on the spontaneous combustion of the human body. It was formerly an almost general opinion that the combustion only took place in drunkards, and it was believed that their whole frame was impregnated with the spirituous liquor. But on comparing the different cases which Dr. Kopp has had an opportunity to collect, it appears that the combustion chiefly

takes place in elderly people, and mostly in women. In general in all these instances the victims were very fat or very lean, which proves a weak state of the constitution, and they were accustomed to drink spirituous liquors. The combustion penetrated rapidly the whole body, but the trunk was the most injured. Almost in all cases a fire was at hand. In several instances the patients complained that they perceived something like an electrical stroke in some part of the body. The accident mostly happened when the atmosphere was dry and clear, and an empyreumatic smell surrounded the persons.— It is therefore probable that an athenic state of the lymphatic system may be considered as a predisposing cause, in consequence of which inflammable air might be collected in the cellular membrane and other cavities of the body; and in the same manner as a watery fluid is collected in the cellular system in the dropsy, it may contain, when such an accident takes place, a collection of inflammable gas.— It is very probable that electricity has some influence, as in several instances the combustion began with an electrical phenomenon. The flame is like the inflammable gas, and spreads in general so rapidly, that it has been impossible to give assistance to the victims of this horrible disease.

A correspondent of the "Decade Philologique" has lately communicated to the editors a discovery which he made by accident of a method of preserving mushrooms dry without deforming them. Botanists, he observes, know how to collect and preserve plants; but he has never yet heard of their being able to preserve mushrooms. The author lives near the sea-shore, in a country the soil of which is sandy, and where downs are formed which frequently shift their place. In traversing on foot one of these downs, he met with mushrooms buried under the sand, and which preserved their form.— He made a collection of them, and found that they suffered no alteration afterwards; indeed they served him for an hygrometer; but if they soften in moist weather, they recover their hardness in dry weather, and every principle of vegetation being destroyed, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by rottenness. In imitating the process of nature, he dries mushrooms in a stove of sand moderately heated.

Dr. BOLSCHOI, who went out in the quality of physician with a Russian and Bucharian caravan, gives the following account of the Kirgishian Cozaks, by

whom he was taken prisoner:—"When the Kirgishians had divided by lot the booty which they obtained from this rich caravan,\* they cut to pieces the mathematical instruments, watches, telescopes, &c. that each might take a portion. They did the same with the medicines. The roots, powders, pills, and mixtures, were all divided into equal parts. Each person then threw his portion into a vessel, and this they considered as the most valuable part of the plunder. When the Kirgishians found that their prisoner was a physician, and, according to their idea, a forcerer, they thronged in crowds around him, that he might feel their pulse, in order to tell them, from the nature of it, whether the horse they had lost, the cow that had strayed, or the camel that was missing, would be found again: nay, some of them even wished him to tell, from the nature of their pulse, whether their sick mother, wife, sister, &c. would recover. If his answer turned out to be true, the prophet was rewarded; but in a contrary case he was often subject to the discipline of the whip. A violent storm having once taken place, the whole body began to murmur, and a general suspicion fell on the captive Doctor. They threatened him with death; but the storm subsided, and the supposed forcerer escaped with a slight correction. As Dr. B. was considered as a man of the higher order, he was not sold in Bucharia with the other captives, but served as a common domestic, exposed to cold and hunger, and obliged to perform all those menial services which are allotted to the slaves of the Kirgishians. He did not long remain under one master, but was considered as transferable property. He at length came into the hands of the Khao, who gave him a rich Kirgishian dress, and in that state he was ransomed."

M. DEMMENIE, a Dutch artist, has given us an improved method of making varnish of copal, which consists merely in placing the copal in contact with alcohol in the state of gas. "Put rectified alcohol into a glass vessel, suspend at a certain distance above it a piece of copal, and place the whole in a *batneum marie*. When the alcohol is sufficiently heated to raise the gas, it touches the copal, and dissolves small portions of it which drop into the liquor. Continue this operation till the drops that fall have saturated the alcohol; then withdraw the apparatus

\* Dr. Bolshoi was estimated at the value of a camel.

from the *balneum marie*, and let the liquor cool; decant it, and you will have a perfect solution, without mixture of foreign matter. The varnish may be prepared in the same manner with oil of turpentine, by substituting the essence instead of alcohol."

M. LENORMAND gives the following as a new and easy method of instantly removing spots of oil, grease, and tallow, from any kind of stuff, without changing its colour. "Take five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of linen which has been previously dipped in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the superabundant moisture; extend the stuff that is spotted on a table on which a clean napkin has been spread, then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners and lay it on the spot; lift it up and put it down on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will disappear.

The Count of HOFFMANSEGG has, with the permission of the Prince Regent of Portugal, sent M. SIEBER, a very able naturalist, to travel in Brasil. This gentleman, in a letter to his patron, gives an account of the various observations he has had occasion to make on the properties ascribed to the ayapana, said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of all kinds of venomous animals. From these it results, that the juice of that plant, when applied without delay, effects an instantaneous cure, but that when it is not immediately applied, it does not always prevent the suppuration, though it abates the inflammation and the swelling.—Among the three examples mentioned by M. Sieber, one of the wounds was given without the person injured being able to discover by what animal it was inflicted: the two others were only stings of scorpions. This observation must somewhat diminish the hopes entertained of curing, by means of the ayapana, even the bites of mad animals.

M. CANOVA, the sculptor of Rome, has made designs of the celebrated horses at Monte Cavallo. He thinks, that, to produce all the effect of which they are susceptible, they ought to be placed in a different point of view from that in which they have hitherto been exhibited.

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA manifests increased zeal for the arts and literature. Not content with having suppressed a multitude of monasteries and established public-schools in their stead, he has re-

cently founded three universities in his new dominions in Suabia. Latin schools already existed in those provinces, but they were not sufficient for the formation of a man of letters, and too learned for the simple artisan. The Elector, therefore, ordered these schools to be suppressed, and public-schools to be established for the people, and three universities at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten. These universities will be opened on the first of November, and pupils of the various Christian denominations admitted. The general inspection, composed of learned Protestants and Catholics, is immediately under the direction of public instruction established at Munich.

A society has been established at Berlin whose object is to send missionaries every year to Africa, and especially to that part of it inhabited by the Negroes, that with the light of Christianity they may diffuse some tincture of our arts and sow seeds of a more refined civilization.—Two missionaries have already set out for Guinea.

The Russian nobles continue to distinguish themselves by their donations to the schools and universities. Lieutenant-Gen. URUSOFF has presented the University of Moscow with a very considerable cabinet of minerals and a beautiful collection of mosaics. The same officer has given his own library and a rich collection of Russian minerals to the Gymnasium of the Government at Porchow. M. de SUDJENKOFF, nephew of the late Count BESBORODKO, has deposited in the hands of the minister who superintends the arts and sciences the sum of 40,000 roubles for the establishment of schools in his native province Little Russia.

The Chevalier CALCAGNI of Naples has found a medal belonging to the city of Petra in Sicily, with the inscription ΠΕΤΡΕΙΝΩΝ. This medal represents on one side the head of Hercules, and on the other a female standing and resting her elbow on a small column. Calcagni is at present engaged on a large work concerning the coins of the ancient sovereigns of Sicily, which will throw new light on that interesting subject.

By letters from Corfu it is said that the English Vice-Consul, with the aid of two celebrated divers from Calimno, and after a labour of two years, has recovered from the bottom of the sea the precious collection of works of art of ancient Greece formed by Lord Elgin during his residence at Constantinople, and which was lost with the vessel in 1302 near Cerigo.

M. ALIBERT

M. ALIBERT has received from M. LAMEYRAN, chief physician to the hospital of Versailles the foot of a woman sixty years of age, the nails of which are of extraordinary length. That of the great toe is particularly remarkable: it is bent back, extends over the whole surface of the foot, and perfectly resembles a ram's horn, having both the form and the hardness of one. M. Alibert has had a drawing made of this extraordinary foot, and intends to introduce it into his great work on the diseases of the skin, to which the nails are considered as an appendage.

A piece of artificial anatomy in wax has been exhibited before the Society of Medicine of Paris, where it excited great interest. It was executed for the collection of the school by M. LAUMONIER, one of the non-resident associates, and represents all the details of the human ear, both internal and external, nine times the natural size. It is easy to conceive how highly, useful both for study and for public lectures such works, executed by such an able artist and skilful anatomist, must be.

The Medical Board of Health at Berlin has offered a prize of two hundred ducats for the best dissertation on the yellow-fever.

Professor BERNHARDI of Erfurt has undertaken a botanical tour in the Tyrol. The happiest results may be expected from the zeal and intelligence of the Professor, who has before deserved well of natural history.

The famous Dr. GALL has been reading lectures on craniology at Berlin. The King and Queen have honoured him with their attendante, and presented to him a valuable ring set with brilliants.

During the POPE's late residence at Paris the most constant homage was paid him by numerous exhibitions to explain the progress of the useful arts in that country. One circumstance, however, but little known, though unparalleled in the annals of printing, deserves to be recorded. On the 1st of February His Holiness visited the Imperial printing-office. As he passed along the galleries, 150 presses furnished him as he passed with a sheet each, upon which was given the Lord's Prayer in some different language or dialect. In Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabbinical, ancient and vulgar Ara-

bian, Armenian, Persian, and also in the languages and letters of the Crimea, of the Malay, of Java, of Indostan, of the Mogul Empire, of China, and of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Asia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects, but they amounted to 75. Africa furnished 12, and America the remaining 17. - The reputation of the French press is well known; and the constant attention paid by that nation to the art of printing, even amidst their revolutionary horrors, enabled them to pass before the eyes of the Roman Pontiff whatever has been employed to improve or enrich the noblest and most useful art known to man.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been discovered in Thessaly. Among them are the busts of Aristotle and Anacreon, a large statue of Ceres, with a coin of Lysimachus, and some remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church, was discovered at the same time.

The researches at Pompeii are continued with great success. The Queen of Naples has been with the Royal Family to inspect them, and in her presence was discovered an ancient edifice, in which were found vases of the greatest beauty, medals, musical instruments, and what is of more value than all the rest, a beautiful bronze statue representing Hercules killing the celebrated hind on Mount Mænalus. The composition and design of this group are perfect. In the same building have likewise been found some extremely beautiful paintings, among which one representing Diana surprized by Acteon is particularly distinguished. The colouring of Diana is equal to any thing that Titian ever produced. The Queen, it is said, intends to have this structure repaired. She has likewise ordered the Chevalier VENUTI to superintend at Rome the execution of a work in marble, alabaster, and metal, representing Pompeii in miniature. The Chevalier has already executed a similar performance representing the temples of Pæstum, which is in the possession of the Queen.

At the town of Fiesole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been discovered, and the greatest part of it cleared from the rubbish. It is supposed that it would contain at least 30,000 persons.



## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary;  
From the 20th of August to the 20th of September.*

<b>APOPLEXIA</b> .....	1	after the paroxysm has subsided, bleeding
Dyspepsia .....	11	is had recourse to, from a vague and em-
Hypochondriasis .....	9	pirical notion of its indiscriminate utility
Anasarca .....	5	in this disease.
Hydrothorax .....	3	Let it not, however, be misunderstood
Dyspnœa ebriosa .....	1	as the Reporter's opinion, that there are
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	10	not many cases of this disease which do,
Catarrhus .....	15	but merely that there are many which do
Cynanche .....	9	not require and admit the remedy of ve-
Morbi infantiles .....	22	nefection—a remedy the immediate ap-
Moroi cutanei .....	8	plication of which is often essential to the
Diarrhœa et Cholera .....	13	salvation of the patient.
Menorrhagia .....	5	The former cases are, for the most
Amenorrhœa et Chlorosis .....	12	part, characterized by a high degree of
Epilepsia .....	1	excitement, arising from the operation
Asthénia .....	16	of violent stimuli, physical or mental,

A few days since the Reporter was called to a patient that had been seized with an attack of apoplexy. Unfortunately, before his arrival, the patient had been bled. The disease was occasioned by an extraordinary degree of bodily exertion, which was followed almost immediately by an excessive and unseasonable exercise of the mind. From the cause that produced it, independently of the symptoms that it exhibited, the state of the person afflicted was evidently that of extreme debility and exhaustion.

There are few instances, one should imagine, in which a person whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice, or practice been enslaved by the trammels of a professional and hereditary routine, would think of removing debility by abstracting blood, or of restoring an enfeebled and exhausted frame, by evacuating any part of that fluid which conduces most essentially and immediately to its vigour and support.

The fatal result of apoplexy, perhaps too frequently arises from the manner in which it is treated.\* Sometimes, even

\* An example from Dr. Whytt might have been introduced in the text, as illustrating the danger attendant upon blood-letting, in every case of real or imaginary apoplexy.

“ A delicate or nervous girl having chilled herself at the return of a critical period, was next morning, at four o'clock, seized with stupor, and difficulty of speaking or moving. She was soon after bled and blistered. At eight o'clock she could neither speak nor swallow, had a hiccup, and was pale and

after the paroxysm has subsided, bleeding is had recourse to, from a vague and empirical notion of its indiscriminate utility in this disease.

Let it not, however, be misunderstood as the Reporter's opinion, that there are not many cases of this disease which do, but merely that there are many which do not require and admit the remedy of venesection—a remedy the immediate application of which is often essential to the salvation of the patient.

The former cases are, for the most part, characterized by a high degree of excitement, arising from the operation of violent stimuli, physical or mental, before their second effect of indirect debility has had time to take place; such as what originates from any agony or extacy, more especially from an impetus of anger, which, in a constitution predisposed, is more apt than any other to precipitate an attack of apoplexy.

A person, therefore, inclined to this disease should be particularly assiduous in studying the science of self-government; and those who are connected with him ought to be anxiously afraid of giving rise to any unnecessary cause of fretfulness or irritation.†

The mode of dress is not sufficiently attended to by persons liable to the complaint of which we have been treating. All tight ligatures, more especially any about the neck, should be fearfully avoided. Dress,

cold, though her pulse and breathing were natural. About half after ten she began to breathe hard, and with a snorting noise. Besides taking medicines, she was now bled again, and a third time in the afternoon, and died at ten o'clock, eighteen hours after her first seizure.” This is a fair instance of mere nervous debility, and deficient excitement, being converted, by means employed for its removal, into a case of genuine and fatal apoplexy.

† A pampered and podagric Nabob, in one of the modern comedies, upon some provoking opposition, exclaims, “ the Doctors order I should never be contradicted!” Ludicrous as this peevish exclamation may appear in the play, such advice might be seriously and judiciously given to the friends or attendants of a gouty, or what is nearly akin, an apoplectic patient.

in the prevention of disease in general, or in relief of morbid habits already established, has not, perhaps, been sufficiently attended to. Remarks with regard to this subject may now appear less important and appropriate, as the straight and distorting habiliments of the male, and more especially of the female sex, have apparently been laid aside. But, in the latter, "the old plan of severe constriction, much oftener than is suspected, lurks below the free Grecian flow of the external habit."

And it ought likewise to be remarked, that the recent passion for almost seminakedness, in this age of exquisite polish and refinement, is much more inconsistent with health, and scarcely less so with delicacy and decorum, than that nearly entire exposure which, according to the report of history, characterized the original and indigenous barbarians of our island.

J. REID,

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
September 24, 1805.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANGELL Henry Hanson, New Bond street, haberdasher. (Bury, Walbrook)

Abuelin, Calcutta, merchant. (Rofs and Hall, New Rowwell court)

Arnold Thomas, Canterbury, grocer. (Buge, Addie Street)

Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte street, merchant. (French and Williams, Castle street)

Brown Ighu, Winttingham, baker. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber)

Brewer William, West Monkton, miller. (Blake and son, Cook's court)

Bury Richard, Manchester, dry falter. (Kearley and Cardwell, Manchester)

Blakelock John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tobacconist. (Bicket, Bond court, Walbrook)

Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdasher. (Brumell, Aldermarbury)

Dodgion George, Kendal, grocer. (Rigby, New city Chambers)

Duffy Peter, Newman street, wine merchant. (Pafmore, Old Broad street)

Driver, Joseph, Kighly, cotton spinner. (Bowman, Broad street)

Edgar John, New Sarum, surgeon. (Millet and Son, Grays-inn lane)

Etches Richard, Leek, wine merchant. (Townsend, Staples inn)

Ferquely Thomas and George Fernely, Hulme, cotton spinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)

Fonar Thomas, Halifax, cotton spinner. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn)

Geary Henry, Warrington, linen draper. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)

Hughes Mark, Bury court, wool merchant. (Pullen, Fore street)

Huddellon James, Leicester, victualler. (Forbes, Ely place)

Headland William, Stanfed, Mountfitchet, tanner. (Meridith and Robbins, Gray's inn)

Hall William, Silver street, watchhouseman. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square)

Hutchins Henry, Blackfriars road, tallow chandler. (Charter, Printer's street, Blackfriars)

Hayes George, John street, merchant. (Highmoor, Queen street, Cheapside)

Harding Solomon, Cripplegate, baker. (Dyne, sergeant's inn)

Heyes John, Charlton row, dyer. (Duckworth and Chippindale, Manchester)

Hodgion William, Strand, stationer. (Street, Philpot lane)

Isaac John, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)

Johnson Thomas, Fleet market, cabinet maker. (Fitzgerald, Leman street)

Jefferson Anthony William, Rathbone place, dealer and chapman. (Tucker, Staple's inn)

Imbrist, George, Holborn, victualler. (Ellis, James's street, Buckingham gate)

Mercer Henry and Joseph Forshaw, Liverpool. (Manley and Howe, Temple)

Moore James, Walworth, merchant. (Williams, Curfitor street)

Palmer Henry, Magotsfield, victualler. (James, Gray's inn)

Payne Edward, Taunton, druggist. (Netherfole and Portal, Essex street, Strand)

Peterson William, Birmingham, maltster. (Garber and Brown, Fetter lanc

Rose William, Great Pultney street, carver and gilder. (Dawne, Henrietta street, Covent garden)

Randall William, Tooley street. (Cuppage, Queen street, Cheapside)

Smith Richard, Lutterworth, mercer. (Kinderly, Long and Incr, Symond's inn)

Sutcliffe William, Ovenson, merchant. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn)

Sutherland Peter, Portsmouth, taylor. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn)

Tripp Edward, Barton-upon-Humber, carpenter. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber)

Taylor James, Newton Moor, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Curfitor street)

Williams John, Leigh, cabinetmakers (Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple)

Wood Thomas, York, dealer in spirituous liquors. (Sykes and Knowles, Beffwell court)

Wilcocke Samuel Hull, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Howe, Southampton buildings)

Wetherill William, and William Wetherill the younger, Bristol, merchants. (James, Gray's inn)

Walker Richard, Leicester, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Southampton buildings)

Williamott James Sebastian, Stamford, linen draper. (Wilde, Warwick square)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen William, Manchester, banker, September 25, final

Allwood Thomas, Great Ruffel street, carver and gilder, October 22, final

Berthoud Henry, Broad street, merchant, October 19, final

Eartlett William, Portpool lane, tallow chandler, October 26

Brook Samuel and Mark Webster, Mosley, merchants, October 12, final

Bird William Wiberforce, Coventry, silk manufacturers, September 18

Brookbank John, Kefwick, dealer and chapman, October 2

Curry James, Manchester, merchant, September 24, final

Cole Thomas, Dagenham, baker, September 21

Coulthard Anna, Cumberland, innkeeper, October 10

Couthard John, Shaws, dealer and chapman, October 10

Clerke, the Rev. Sir William Henry, bart, Bury, miller, October 9

Curtis Thomas, Radford, bleacher, October 9

Campbell Barnabas, Prince's square, insurance broker, September 28

Duffy Thomas, Manchester, dealer, September 19

Dawson Robert, Oxford street, October 19

Dale William, Pegworth, miller, October 9, final

Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, September 21

Dennison William, St. James's street, victualler, October 26

Dane John, William Williamson and Robert Clay, hosiers, October 9

Frost William, Melford, maltster, September 17

Francis George, Bridgend, dealer and chapman, October 14, final

Frost William, Dover street, taylor, October 5 final

Gretchian Simon, Bedale, grocer, October 14, final

Gartforth Thomas, Bramhope, corn merchant, October 19

Howell James, Southampton, tanner, September 25

Haffell Francis, Eastcheap, wine merchant, October 19, final

Hale John Henstridge, Finsbury place, merchant, October 19, final

- Jones Isaac, Westbury-upon-Tryen, victualler, October 5, final  
 Jones Thomas, Ault, victualler, October 15  
 Jackson Robert, West Wynch, butcher, October 12, final  
 Irvin Thomas and James Holdin, Halifax, dyers, September 26, final  
 Losh George, William Losh and John Robinson, Newcastle, ironmongers, September 17  
 Lord John, Eyke, grocer, October 2  
 Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final, on the co-partners estate, and also on the separate estate of Thomas Boylston  
 Lambert Thomas, East Witton, October 15, final  
 Lovell, William Henry, Fetter lane, leather seller, October 8, final  
 Mackie William, Tower hill, draper, August 10, final  
 Moore James, Mileinghall, cordwainer, September 26  
 Morley William, Shoe lane, baker, October 19, final  
 Mobbs James, Southampton, haberdasher, October 22, final  
 Martin Henry, Crescent, merchant, October 26  
 Midway John, Rawdon, dealer and chapman, October 12  
 Moorhouse John, Adelphi, wine merchant, October 5  
 Moorman John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, October 10  
 Neaves John, Seend, mealman, October 7  
 Nuttall James, Kingdon upon Hull, hatter, October 8  
 Newbold John, Manchester, draper, October 22  
 Parker John, Sudfolk, tanner, September 28  
 Pickman William, Newport street, watchmaker, September 24  
 Plumleigh, Thomas, Bristol, grocer, September 21, final  
 Phillips George Hote, Hammermith, merchant, October 22  
 Rowden John, Whitefishars, timber merchant, October 19  
 Roberts David, Chester, ironmonger, October 11  
 Rawlence Marmaduke, Whitehall, money scrivener, November 5  
 Spraggon Joseph and William, Gravesend, shopkeepers  
 Spraggon Joseph, separate, Gravesend, shopkeeper  
 Spraggon William, separate, Gravesend, shopkeeper  
 Spencer Paul, Melford, dealer, September 26  
 Smith William, Durham, shipbuilder, October 3  
 Sheldrick William, Witham, coachmaker, October 26  
 Symons Edward Fare, and Peter William Crapp, Bromley, woolst-pliers, October 16  
 Syers Thomas, Manchester, stationer, October 14, final  
 Townsend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, October 29  
 Tankerly Robert, Kington-upon-Hull, shopkeeper, October 8, final  
 Tapley Mary, Newton Abbot, dealer and chapwoman, October 1, final  
 Taylor Joseph, and Henry Cowley, Gainsburgh, merchants, October 23  
 Vesey David, Woodbridge, dealer and chapman, October 2, final  
 Whitaker William, Manchester, merchant, September 25, final  
 Young William Weston, Cadoxtan, miller, September 23

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In September, 1805.*

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE expectation and dread of a continental war has induced Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from the coast, with which he threatened an invasion of this country. In the beginning of the present month, the soldiers embarked at Boulogne and at the Helder received sudden orders to land. They were immediately marched up into the interior, to be in a state of preparation against the Austrian and Russian armies. Every humane person will feel regret at the horrors of an impending and widely-extended war; it may, however, be hoped, that the union that is now formed, if discord and jealousies can be guarded against, may check the ambition and limit the desires of the Emperor of the French. From our own navy we may expect all that human efforts can achieve; it is, however, but too certain, that we have not, during the late wars, been generally successful in our continental expeditions against the enemy.

During the present month, Ministers have published the Declaration of this country respecting the detention of our countrymen in a state of captivity in France, on the commencement of hostilities. This Declaration, which will prove to the captured and their friends that their cause has not been forgotten, goes back to the origin of the war, when a considerable number of British subjects residing in France, by permission of the French

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Government, and under protection of duly authorized passports, were induced to remain there, on a promise that the laws of nations, and the assurances given to individuals, would be preserved. After this view of the subject, the Declaration proceeds to contrast the respective conduct of the two governments. The garrisons of St. Lucie and Tobago surrendered on the most favourable terms, and were sent to France, on the presumption that they should be exchanged as prisoners of war. In Pondicherry the same system was observed, even under circumstances when the French garrison was reduced to absolute subjection. The port of Morlaix was at length appointed by the French Government, as the only place where cartels were to land. One cartel ship appearing off that port, she was ordered to make for Fecamp, and was there fired on, and forced back to the Downs. After stating these instances of want of faith on the part of the French Government, the Declaration refers to several cases in which every principle connected with the exchange of prisoners has been totally disregarded. The case of Captain Wright, the treatment which he and Lieutenant Dillon have experienced, is referred to in terms of becoming indignation; and satisfaction on these points is made the basis of any general cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

The only news from the British army in India, since our last, is a letter from the

L I Governor

Governor General and Council, from which we extract the following paragraph:—

“On the 24th of February the Commander in Chief took up a new position, on the north-east side of Bhurtpore, and his Excellency is prepared to commence operations against that place as soon as he shall have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations with the Company's provinces at which they had been collected. The Commander in Chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India.”

We rejoice to announce the safe arrival of our East India fleet, and also of a great part of that from the West Indies.

The following instance of British valour deserves to be recorded:

*Admiralty Office, August 24, 1805.*

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late Ship *Blanche*, to William Marsden, Esq. dated on Board the French national Ship *Topaze*, 22d July, 1805.

SIR,

I am sorry to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, which was captured by a French Squadron, as per margin; \* but, thank God, she was not destined to bear French colours, or to assist the fleet of the enemy.

On Friday morning, July 19, in lat 20 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four sail were seen off the weather cat-head, three ships, and a brig on the opposite tack, under easy sail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to distinguish colours. I then made the necessary signals to ascertain whether they were enemies. At ten, when a-breast about three miles distant, they all bore up, and hoisted English ensigns; but, from the make of the Union, and colour of the bunting, with other circumstances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to sell the ship as dearly as possible (for failing was out of the question, the *Blanche* having little or no copper on these last nine months, and sailed very heavy). Having

brought to with the mainfall in the brails, at eleven the Commodore ranged up within two cables length, shifted his colours, and gave us his broadside. When within pistol shot he received our's: the action became warm and steady, the ships never out of hail of each other, running large, under easy sail—Le Département des Landes on the starboard quarter, and the two corvettes close a-stern. At forty-five minutes past eleven the ship became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the sails totally destroyed, ten shot in the foremast (expecting it to fall every minute), the mainmast and rigging cut to pieces, seven guns dismounted, and the crew reduced to one hundred and ninety, and the rest falling fast, with no probability of escape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only sacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought, to ho'd out longer, as there was not the smallest prospect of success, I therefore, at twelve, ordered the colours to be struck, and was immediately hurried on board the Commodore. At six, the officers, who had charge of the *Blanche*, returned, and reported the ship to be sinking fast, on which she was fired; and in about an hour after she sunk, for the magazine had been some time under water.

Thus, Sir, fell the *Blanche*, and I trust, the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their Lordships' approbation. I have the honour, to be, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

P. S. Including every individual when the ship went into action, there were but 215, 30 men being in prizes, and eight left on board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly ascertain those killed and wounded, as the crew were promiscuously distributed to the different ships of the squadron, but those that came immediately under my notice were, John Nichols, quarter-master, killed; Wm. Marshe, able, killed; Thomas Mullins, ditto, killed; James Forode, ditto, killed; Edward Marsh, ditto, killed; Nimrod Lunce, marine, killed; William Jones, ditto (drummer), killed; William Strutton, boy, killed; Mr. William Hewett, boatswain, with ten seamen and two marines, wounded.

HOLLAND.

Under existing circumstances, it cannot be expected that any thing should be said or done by the Government of Holland that is not conformable to the wishes of the Emperor of the French. The Grand Pensionary is but his organ, and neither he nor any of the High Mightinesses of the Batavian Commonwealth can act contrary to his will. An extraordinary meeting of them was held on the 3d of September, and the Pensionary opened the assembly with the following address:

“High and Mighty Lords,

“I have thought proper to summon your High Mightinesses, in an extraordinary manner, in order to propose to your Assembly some subjects, the expediting of which I conceive to be of urgent importance to the interest of the State.

“A number

\* La *Topaze*, of 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main-deck, 10 36-pound carronades and 6 12 pounders on the quarter deck and fore-castle, Capt. Bourdin commander, 340 men, 10 officers, and 60 privates, Legion de Midi.—(410.)

Le Département des Landes, of 20 guns, 9 pounders, and two 6-pounders on the fore-castle, Capt. des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers, and 30 privates, Legion de Midi.—(236)

La *Torche*, of 18 guns, long 12-pounders, Capt. Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers, and 20 privates, Legion de Midi.—(243.)

Le *Faune*, of 16 guns, 9-pounders, Capt. Delun, 120 men and 3 officers, Legion de Midi.—(123.)

“ A number of ordinances, which are planned pursuant to the general taxation, decreed by your High Mightinesses, will be proposed, in this extraordinary sitting, for the deliberation of your High Mightinesses. In the planning of them, I have principally endeavoured to obtain this end, that, on the one hand, in the limitations contained therein, the force may be found which can insure the execution of the laws decreed, and thereby the receipt of the taxes fixed by your High Mightinesses; and, on the other hand, that care be taken at the same time to remove, as much as possible, all superfluous impediments, and all vexations of the good inhabitants, that the raising of the money due to the State may be the less disagreeable and oppressive. Your High Mightinesses are sensible how closely those subjects are connected with the finances of our country, and this notion is sufficient for your High Mightinesses to perceive the importance thereof. The wisdom, zeal, and care for the welfare of the country, which, in the preceding session, have characterized the deliberations of your High Mightinesses, are my guarantee that the affairs on which your High Mightinesses will have to deliberate in the present session, will be likewise considered with a gravity proportioned to their tender concern.

“ I was desirous, High and Mighty Lords, to be able, on your present meeting, to make some communications to you, from which your High Mightinesses might conceive some solid hope of a speedy peace; yet, gloomy as is the political prospect at this moment, we have no reason to despair of a more fortunate turn; and then, perhaps, a firmer peace may make an agreeable amends for its tardy approach. Such a peace we may promise to ourselves, under the divine blessing of the genius of our powerful ally; and your High Mightinesses will, no doubt, be glad to hear of me, at a period like the present, that I have received of him, during the course of my Administration, repeated proofs of esteem and friendship, and the most solemn assurances of good-will towards the republic—a disposition which I shall endeavour to preserve and to foster by a constant fidelity to our engagements.

“ On the internal situation of the Republic, I conceive that we, in the present circumstances, have every reason to be satisfied. The present order of things has, in a very short time, assumed a degree of authority and permanency, which, in other human institutions, is generally a consequence of long habits. The Government experienced, in all districts of the Republic, proofs of esteem and co-operation, which are to it as honourable as encouraging in the difficulties it has to encounter, and our country at this moment presents the picture of a wise and brave nation, which is able to conceive its difficult position, which is disposed to submit to inevitable sacrifices to preserve her consequences among the nations of Europe, and which will unanimously support the exertions of its Government for that object.

“ I quit your Assembly, High and Mighty Lords, with a wish that the resolutions which your High Mightinesses will take for the good

of our country may be crowned with the dearest blessings of the Most High.”

FRANCE, &c.

The French agent, M. Bacher, has delivered an important State Paper to the Ministers of the Diet of Ratibon, in which Bonaparte complains of the armament of Austria. He affects surprise at the military preparations of Germany, and laments, or pretends to lament, that whilst he was encouraging the most friendly wishes towards Austria, and intent only on the invasion of this country, he should be called off from this just object of his ambition, to watch the menacing movements of the Imperial army.

WEST INDIES.

The constitution of Hayti is no mean specimen of the talents and liberality of the Emperor Dessalines and his party:

CONSTITUTION OF HAYTI.

We, H. Christophe, Clervaux, Vernet, Gobart, Petion, Geffard, Toussaint Brave, Romain, Lalondrie, Capois, Magoy, Daut, Conge, Magloire, Ambroise, Yayou, Jean Louis Francois, Gerin, Moreau, Fervu, Bavelais, Martial Bette—

As well in our own name as in that of the people of Hayti, who have legally constituted as faithful organs and interpreters of their will, in presence of the Supreme Being, before whom all mankind are equal, and who has scattered so many species of creatures on the surface of the earth for the purpose of manifesting his glory and his power by the diversity of his works, in the presence of all nature by whom we have been so unjustly, and for so long a time, considered as outcast children.

Do declare that the tenor of the present Constitution is the free, spontaneous, and invariable expression of our hearts, and the general will of our constituents, and we submit it to the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor Jaques Dessalines, our deliverer, to receive its speedy and entire execution.

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

The people inhabiting the Island formerly called St. Domingo, hereby agree to form themselves into a free state, sovereign and independent of any other power in the universe, under the name of Empire of Hayti.

Slavery is for ever abolished.

The citizens of Hayti are brothers at home; equality in the eye of the law is incontestably acknowledged, and there cannot exist any titles, advantages, or privileges, other than those necessarily resulting from the consideration and reward of services rendered to liberty and independence.

The quality of citizen of Hayti is lost by emigration and naturalization in foreign countries, and condemnation to corporal or disgraceful punishments. The first case carries with it the punishment of death and confiscation of property.

No person is worthy of being a Haytian who

is not a good father, a good son, a good husband, and especially a good soldier.

Every citizen must possess a mechanic art.

No white man, of whatever nation he may be, shall put his foot on this territory with the title of master or proprietor, neither shall he in future acquire any property therein.

The preceding article cannot in the smallest degree affect white women who have been naturalized Haytians by Government, nor does it extend to children already born or that may be born of the said women. The Germans and Polanders naturalized by Government are also comprised in the dispositions of the present article.

All acceptance of colour among the children of one and the same family, of whom the Chief Magistrate is the father, being necessarily to cease, the Haytians shall henceforward be known only by the generic appellation of Blacks.

#### OF THE EMPIRE.

The Emperor of Hayti is one and indivisible. Its territory is distributed into six military divisions.

The following islands are integral parts of the empire, viz. Samana, La Tortu, La Gonaive, Les Cayemites, La Saone, L'Isle à Vache, and other adjacent islands.

#### OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Hayti is entrusted to a first Magistrate, who assumes the title of Emperor, and Commander in Chief of the Army.

The people acknowledge for Emperor and Commander in Chief of the Army Jacques Dessalines, the avenger and deliverer of his fellow-citizens. The title of Majesty is conferred upon him, as well as upon his august spouse the Empress.

The persons of their Majesties are sacred and inviolable.

The State will appropriate a fixed annual allowance to her Majesty the Empress, which she will continue to enjoy even after the decease of the Emperor, as Princess Dowager.

The Crown is elective, not hereditary.

There shall be assigned by the State an annual income to the children acknowledged by his Majesty the Emperor.

The male children acknowledged by the Emperor shall be obliged, in the same manner as other citizens, to pass successively from grade to grade, with this only difference, that their entrance into service shall begin at the fourth demi-brigade, from the period of their birth.

The Emperor makes, seals, and promulgates the laws; appoints and revokes at will the Ministers, the General in Chief of the Army, the Counsellors of State, the Generals and other agents of the Empire, the sea officers, the members of the Local Administrations, the commissaries of Government near the tribunals, the judges, and other public functionaries.

To the Emperor alone is reserved the power of making peace or war, to maintain political intercourse, and to form treaties.

He provides for the interior safety and for

the defence of the State, and distributes at pleasure the sea and land forces.

In case of conspiracies manifesting themselves against the safety of the State, against the Constitution, or against his Majesty's person, the Emperor shall cause the authors or accomplices to be arrested and tried before a Special Council.

His Majesty has alone the right to absolve a criminal, or commute his punishment.

The Emperor shall never form any enterprise with the view of making conquests, nor to disturb the peace and the interior administration of foreign colonies.

Every public act shall be made in these terms: "The Emperor I. of Hayti; and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional Law of the State."

#### OF WORSHIP.

The law admits of no predominant religion.

The freedom of worship is tolerated.

The State does not provide for the maintenance of any religious institution, or of any minister.

#### GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

The crimes of high treason, the dilapidations of the Ministers and Generals, shall be judged by a Special Council called and provided by the Emperor.

The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum.

All property which formerly belonged to any white Frenchman is incontestably and of right confiscated to the use of the State.

Every Haytian, who, having purchased property from a white Frenchman, may have paid part of the purchase-money stipulated in the act of sale, shall be responsible to the domains of the State for the remainder of the sum due.

Marriage is an act purely civil, and authorized by the Government.

The law authorises divorce in all cases which shall have been previously provided for and determined.

Good faith and integrity in commercial operations shall be religiously maintained.

There shall be national festivals for celebrating independence, the birth-day of the Emperor and his august spouse; that of Agriculture and the Constitution.

At the first firing of the alarm gun, the cities will disappear, and the nation rise.

We, the undersigned, place under the safeguard of the magistrates, fathers and mothers of families, the citizens, and the army, the explicit and solemn covenant of the sacred rights of man and the duties of the citizen.

We recommend it to our successors, and present it to the friends of liberty, to philanthropists of all countries, as a signal pledge of the Divine Bounty, who in the course of his immortal decrees, has given us an opportunity of breaking our fetters, and of constituting ourselves a people, free, civilized, and independent.

(Signed) H. CHRISTOPHE, &c.

(as before)

Having seen the present Constitution:—

We,

We, Jacques Deffalines, Emperor I. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and constitutional law of the State,

Accept it wholly, and sanction it, that it may receive, with the least possible delay, its full and entire execution throughout the whole of the empire. And we swear to maintain it

and to cause it to be observed in its integrity to the last breath of our life.

At the Imperial Palace of Deffalines, the 20th of May, 1805, second year of the Independence of Hayti, and of our reign the first

By the Emperor, DESSALINES.  
JUSTE CHANLATTE, Sec. Gen.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**A**PPPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament, next session, for Acts for the following purposes. For inclosing the commons or waste lands in the parish of Acton. For making and maintaining reservoirs and other necessary works in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, for supplying with water from the river Thames, such part of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, as lies within the town of Kensington, and the several parishes and townships of Chelsea, Kensington, Hammersmith, Fulham, Chiswick, Ealing, Hanwell, Old Brentford, New Brentford, Heston, Hounslow, and Isleworth, in Middlesex; and the parishes of Barse, Wandsworth, Putney, Barnes, Mortlake, Richmond, and Kew, in Surry. For making and maintaining water-works, aqueducts, and reservoirs, and for supplying with water the parishes of Stratford, Bow, Hackney, Bethnal Green, St. Mary's, Whitechapel, St. George's in the East, St. John's, Wapping, St. Paul's, Shadwell, St. Dunstan's, Stepney, St. Ann's, Limehouse, Spitalfields, Aldgate, Bishopsgate within and without, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, and the hamlets and places of Raichiffe, Mile End town, Poplar, Old Ford, Homerton, Upper and Lower Clapton, Stamford Hill, Dalston, Kingsland, Shacklewell, Holloway, and parts adjacent. For altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of an Act passed in the 12th year of his present Majesty's reign for lighting such part of the town of Islington as lies in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and for establishing a nightly watch in it.

His Majesty's mansion at Kew is proceeding with as fast as possible. By the erection of a castellated range of buildings opposite the north front, with a Gothic gateway in the center, the disagreeable appearance of Brentford is nearly hidden from the entrance of the house. Great alterations are making in the gardens, and several new plantations and walks have been formed, with a view to the future disposition of the grounds, in consequence of the situation of the new residence.

The very noble statue which is about to be erected in Russel-square, in honour of the late Duke of Bedford, will be nearly twenty-five feet in height, including the pedestal. The site is marked out on the south side of Russell-square. The principal figure, namely, that of the Duke, which surmounts the pedestal, is to be nine feet in height; great simplicity will mark the general outline. His Grace will be represented by appropriate emblems, as the patron of

agriculture; he will be clothed in his senatorial robes, with his right arm leaning on a plough, to make the principal design of the statue; at his feet will appear groupes of the seasons personified by four genii, or children, and at the angles of the pedestal will be placed the heads of various oxen. The intervening spaces will be filled with groupes of cattle, to mark the uniform attention his Grace has paid to the improvement of their breed. On each side of the pedestal are to be placed *alto relievos* of agricultural subjects, representing reapers, &c. In the front will be a very simple inscription.

The new edifice erecting in the garden of the British Museum, for the reception of the antiquities from Egypt, is nearly completed.

### MARRIED.

William Lewis, esq. of Thanet place, Temple Bar, to Miss Ann Roper, daughter of John R. esq. of Snow Hill.

At Lambeth, George Roofs, esq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Sarah Price; youngest daughter of the late Captain Thomas P. of the East India Company's service.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen square, Amos Strettell, esq. of Baglan house, Glamorgan, to Miss Harriet Utterson, second daughter of the late John U. esq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover square, C. Arnot, esq. of Rushington, Hants, to Miss Bayard, of Green street, Grosvenor square.

The Rev. Dr. Hawley, to Miss Belli, eldest daughter of the late George B. esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Susan Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

William Payne, esq. of Kensington-square, to Miss Verrall, only daughter of Henry V. esq. of Potton, Bedfordshire.

At Kennington, Colonel George Mence, late of the Bengal military establishment, to Mrs. Jane Watson, of Bergies, North Britain.

At Hampstead, Colin Douglas, esq. to Miss Boydell, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Hackney, Mr. James Saner, surgeon, of Sun street, Bishopsgate street, to Miss Sarah Shalls, second daughter of John S. esq. of Clerkenwell.

At Mary-le-bone, G. Evans, esq. of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, to Miss Parnell, only daughter of the late Sir John P. bart.

At Hackney, James Hicklin, esq. to Miss Willington, daughter of the late John W. esq. of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Sir J. B. Riddel, bart. to Lady Frances Maxham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.

Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Rivers, eldest daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

At Limehouse, James Clemitson, esq. of Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate, to Miss Glass, of Highgate.

R. James, e.q. of Lamb's-conduit-street, to Miss Spence, of Hanover-square. DIED.

Thomas Pugh, esq. aged 55, late clerk of the papers for the Poultry Compter, and several years deputy secondary for the same. He was sworn into the former office in July 1775.

Mrs. Tryphena Birch, widow of Mr. Lucas B. of Cornhill, 77.

At Richmond, the Hon. Mrs. Læwther, sister to the Duchess of Bolton,

At Twickenham, Thomas Amyand, esq. one of the directors of the bank, 42.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Captain John Stukeley Somerset, of the royal navy.

In Chelsea College, Robert Swiffield, a pensioner, 105, and Abraham Moss, 106; both of whom retained their faculties to the last.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, James Shaw, esq.

In Arundel-street, Strand, Mrs. Warren, wife of Mr. W. tailor. Seizing the opportunity when her servant and children were up stairs, she bolted herself in the kitchen, and nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. The servant soon returning alarmed her master, who broke open the door, and found his wife weltering in her blood without any appearance of life. Two surgeons were sent for, but they could be of no service. Mrs. W. always appeared to live on the happiest terms with her family, and seldom evinced the least symptoms of insanity.

At Wydford, Herts, the Rev. Peter Hammond, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, and one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the house of John Robley, esq. Russell-square, Joseph Robley, esq. late of the island of Tobago.

At Finchley, Robert Jennings, esq. chief clerk to Lord Grenville, and auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

At her mother's house at Wandsworth, Miss Miller, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

D. Gibson, A.M. 22 years afternoon preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, several years curate of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and chaplain to the Southwark Volunteers, 50.

At Kentish-town, T. Bray, esq. late of Percy-street.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, E. Fitzgerald, esq. of New Park, in the county of Wexford.

In South-street, South-Audley-street, Hugh Fraser, esq.

At her mother's house in Paternoster-row, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. of Apothecary's-hall.

Mr. Hahiban, schoolmaster to the charity children of St. George's, Hanover-square. He retired to rest at night in perfect health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At Islington, Robert Careless, esq. 67.

On the 8th of May last, at her house at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 65, Mary Magdalen Blaquiere, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Guyon, esq. and widow of John Peter Blaquiere, esq. both of that place. And on the evening of the same day, at the same house, aged 60, Ann Rebecca Grant, sister to the above, and widow of Captain Lodovick Grant, of Knockandow, in the county of Murray, North Britain. Mrs. Blaquiere had been for sixteen years afflicted with a palsy, which had impaired her speech, and deprived her of the perfect use of her limbs. Her dissolution was therefore gradual, and had been long expected. At the time of her death, Mrs. Grant, who for the last two years, had resided with her, was apparently in good health; but she was shortly after attacked with an apoplexy, which in a few hours terminated her existence. The remains of the two sisters were deposited at the same time in the parish church. Mrs. Blaquiere died possessed of a large fortune, of which twenty one thousand pounds devolve by her death, upon the issue of Lord de Blaquiere, agreeably to the will of her late husband, who was related to his lordship. She had about as much more at her own disposal; which, having no children, she has equally divided among the different branches of her family. Towards the close of her life, an unprincipled plan was concerted to get possession of her property, by taking advantage of the imbecility of mind, consequent upon her disease, to inveigle her into a marriage: but it was happily frustrated by her relatives, when on the eve of execution. The calamity under which she had so long laboured, was sensibly felt by the whole circle of her friends and neighbours; for she had been the promoter of every thing that was gay and festive, in the social village in which she resided. In the younger part of her life, her extreme vivacity was considered by the graver part of her acquaintance, as partaking of levity, and subjected her to much undeserved censure. So far was her temper from being soured by her misfortune, that she had no higher gratification, than seeing the young and the healthy enjoy these pleasures, in which she had once taken the lead, but in which she could no longer participate. In her manners, there was a degree of politeness and urbanity, which, in the midst of her infirmities, never entirely forsook her; for, when her utterance was scarcely intelligible, and her whole frame nearly helpless, the well-bred woman was still discoverable. The prominent feature in the character of Mrs. Grant, was a blunt sincerity, incompatible with the more polished manners that distinguished her sister, and carried to an extent, not always consistent with discretion; for whether her sentiments of others were favourable or adverse, she was equally in the habit of betraying them. Open and unsuspecting, as well as generous in her nature, she was too indiscriminate in her friendships, and had sometimes cause to repent the precipitate confidence she placed in persons with whose principles and conduct she was not sufficiently



ciently acquainted. Her predominant foible was the desire of exacting a more than ordinary share of deference and attention, which made her too apt to construe the omission of superfluous forms, into disrespect. But though her displeasure was soon excited, it was not long retained. The slightest apology would subdue her resentment for a real, as well as for an imaginary offence. To those for whom she professed attachment, she was ever anxious to evince her cordiality, by her services; but, in no instance more, than by her affectionate and assiduous endeavours, to alleviate their sufferings when on a bed of sickness. In the regulation of her domestic expences, no woman better understood, nor more rigidly practised, the virtue of economy; but, it was practised, not with a view to increase her store, but to enable her the more freely to indulge the hospitality and benevolence of her disposition, in furnishing entertainments to her friends, and in relieving the necessities of the indigent. The numerous French emigrants, who, during the revolution, took up their residence in her neighbourhood, were peculiarly the objects of her kindness and commiseration. For those amongst them, who had lost their all, and were suffering under the united miseries, of poverty and disease; her humanity was actively employed in providing such necessaries and comforts, as they were unable to procure for themselves. For those who had preserved from the wreck of their property, enough to secure them from want, but, who felt in common with their less fortunate countrymen, the bitterness of a separation from their families and their home, she was studious to devise such amusement, as would divert their minds from ruminating upon their misfortunes. Her house was their constant rendezvous; and they will seldom look back to the period of their sojourn at Hampstead, without recollecting how much the interval of their exile was beguiled, by the friendly attentions they received, and the cheerful conversation they enjoyed under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Grant. She has left two daughters, to whom she was a most indulgent and affectionate mother.

On the 6th of May last, at his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, *William Dinwoody, esq.* of Tuy Dee, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. He was the son of Robert Dinwoody, M. D. who studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He was born at Tuy Dee, on the 27th of September, 1740; and received his education at the Crypt School at Gloucester. At an early period of his life, he came to London, and obtained an appointment in the Excise Office, which he held till the year 1783, when acquiring a considerable addition to his fortune, by his marriage with Mrs. Cobb, formerly of Highgate, he resigned it, and for the remainder of his life, employed himself during the greater part of the year in agricultural pursuits, at his paternal estate of Tuy Dee. In the year 1790, he served the office of high-sheriff of the county of Monmouth; for which county, he was for several years in the com-

mission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants. He was also a fellow of the Antiquarian Society of London. He had been educated in the presbyterian religion, but he afterwards became a member of the established church, in which he continued to his death. He died of a mortification, occasioned by the cutting of a corn. In conformity to his will, his remains were interred in the Crypt church, at Gloucester. Few men were better qualified to please in general society. His manners were easy and conciliating, and seldom failed to produce a favourable impression, at the first interview. He selected anecdotes with judgment, and communicated them with pleasantry. On those subjects with which he was well acquainted, he had an agreeable and intelligent mode of conveying information; and, on those with which he was less conversant, he had a happy facility of making the most of a little knowledge; so that conversation was seldom at a stand in any company of which he formed a part. If there were any exception to his companionable qualities, it was an irritability of temper, that made him rather impatient of contradiction; an imperfection, which was particularly apparent when politics were the topic of discussion. His political opinions, which, to describe them in his own words, were uniformly those of a decided tory, he was apt to carry with a high hand, and would scarcely tolerate the sentiments of those, who ventured to question the wisdom or the justice of such measures as his own principles led him to approve. But it is at the same time, due to his memory to acknowledge, that he had too much candour and good sense, to let a difference of opinion warp his judgment of the character of individuals; for among those who partook of his esteem, were persons whose political as well as religious tenets, were essentially at variance with his own. The activity of his mind, and the warmth of his friendship, prompted him to devote a large portion of his time and his exertions, to the service of others, and throughout his life, he incurred much trouble and inconvenience, and sometimes enmity, by his voluntary endeavours to adjust differences, or to redress injuries. He was too fond of attaching importance to inconsiderable objects, and was exceedingly tenacious of external respect, the least deviation from which, he was not disposed to overlook. He was ever willing to contribute his assistance to plans of public utility, and especially to such as were calculated to promote the ends of charity and benevolence. He was a kind master, and a considerate landlord, and he took every means of rendering himself useful to the labouring classes in the vicinity of his residence. He lived respected, by an extensive circle of friends, who have lost by his death, a very pleasant and rational companion.

At his house, at Greenland Dock, near Deptford, *Mr. Isaac Blight*, merchant. The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman were very extraordinary. His house is the first below Greenland Dock, and fronts the river Thames: the back part

is surrounded by a strong paling. On the night of Thursday the 19th of September, (at which time Mr. Blight, with his lady, were at Margate,) a friend of their's, a Mr. Spatch, was sitting alone in a front parlour in Mr. Blight's house; about half-past eight o'clock, he was alarmed by a pistol or gun, loaded with ball, being fired through the window; the ball lodged in a part of the room not far from where he sat; every search was immediately made, but no person that could be suspected was to be found. The next day Mr. Spatch wrote to Mr. Blight, to inform him of the circumstance, when the latter instantly came to town, but neither he nor Mr. Spatch could attach suspicion upon any one. On the night of Monday the 23d, these gentlemen were sitting together in a back parlour in Mr. B's house; and, about the same hour (half past eight), Mr. S. having occasion to go out for a few minutes, took a candle, and left his friend alone. He had not been gone more than two or three minutes, when he heard the report of a gun, on which he immediately returned, and found Mr. B. lying shot through the body; the ball had entered a little below his ribs, passed through his back, and lodged in the wainscoting behind where he sat. The only person in the house when the murder was committed, was a female servant, who also heard the report of the piece, but was in a kitchen, at some distance; neither Mr. Scripps, the servant, nor those who were called in, could find any traces whatever of the murderer: he got clear off; neither gun nor pistol was left behind, nor any thing that could tend in the least to discover him. The unfortunate gentleman was instantly put to bed, and the assistance of a surgeon immediately procured, who soon pronounced the wound to be mortal. Mr. Blight, during the night and the following morning, was sufficiently collected to be able to answer every question relative to the horrid transaction. The whole account, however, that he could give, was extremely short: he stated, that, after Mr. Spatch left him, he sat alone, and neither heard nor suspected any one; at last, however, he saw the door of the room open slowly (but this did not alarm him), and, almost at the same instant, he was shot: he neither saw nor heard the person who fired at him. The above particulars Mr. Blight repeated distinctly, several times before he died; and declared, that he was not conscious of having an enemy in the world. He expired at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 24th. The deceased was on the point of retiring from business.

In the eleventh year of his age, *Sir James Tylney Long, bart.* The Tylney property, which by his death devolves to the distant branches of the Long family, amounts to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 500,000l. in the funds.

In Tylney street, May Fair, *Mrs. Munster*, the eldest of three surviving sisters of the late Earl Camden, and relict of Herbert M. lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, &c. Among the amiable qualities which graced her character, the libe-

rality of her nature was pre-eminent. She was never so happy as in doing good actions; her friendship never changed; to caprice she was a stranger; and she was rewarded by the affection of all who had any intercourse with her. Her manners were engaging, her spirits lively, and her principle of honour noble and elevated.

At Brompton, *Mr. Charles Fairfield*, a painter of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of such a modest and diffident disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint from the impulse of his own mind, and would not do it at all, unless urged by the importunity of his friends. He has, however, left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which cannot fail to transmit his name to posterity: and the many excellent copies of the finest pictures of the Flemish, French, and English schools, produced by his pencil, will extend the fame of the masters he has imitated; while his own merits will be lost in the admirable success of his copies, which can scarcely be discriminated from the originals. Most of these copies have found their way into the first collections both at home and abroad, and the proprietors of them have no other idea than that they possess the original pictures, having paid for them as such, although the artist himself sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and for a great part of his laborious life was under the clutches of the griping and unscrupulous picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours by practising deceits upon the world. The character of Mr. F. was honourable, generous, and good. He lived in retirement and seclusion; and was little known to the world. Had he been more known, he would, undoubtedly have been less unhappy and more successful. He died at about the age of 45 years.

In Gloucester place, New Road, *Philip Rogers Bearer, esq.* late Commander-general of the Leeward islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.

At Fladong's Hotel, Oxford street, *the Hon. Colonel Ardley*, second son of Lord E. 31. This inestimable young man, doomed to an untimely grave at the most interesting period of life, when the graces of youth and person were combined with virtue and accomplishments, possessed every requisite to satisfy the fondest wishes of the fondest parent, the pride of the most ambitious relative. In personal qualification, he was equalled by few, in mental endowments he was excelled by none; yet so little did he value himself on the accidental possession of such a bountiful share of the gifts of nature, that he mixed but little in those pursuits which fill up the measure of the ambition of the generality of young men of his rank. Such a frivolous waste of time was ill-suited to his inquisitive mind; yet few were so well qualified to adorn the most splendid

splendid scenes of fashionable life. Though in the opinion of some of his friends he might perhaps have sacrificed too much to the natural bent of his disposition, by withdrawing, at such an early period of life, from those scenes of gaiety, he possessed too much dignity of mind to suffer himself to sink into a sottish retirement, too great a love for the opinion of those he esteemed to allow the rust of abstraction to tarnish the polish of his manners. His understanding was naturally excellent; and during the period of his too limited life, he took unceasing pains in its cultivation. He was educated at Göttingen; and, though summoned when very young to enter upon the duties of the profession assigned him, his proficiency evinced that his time had not been misapplied. He was a good classical scholar, and was conversant with most of the modern languages, the practice of which he kept up, with the aid of the best masters, till the period of his last illness. In short, the improvement of his mind was the darling object of his ambition; and to this pursuit all others were subservient. In proportion to the greatness of his mind, his enemies were very few; and those most probably would not have existed had he lived in other times: but his political opinions, opposite to those of the majority of his contemporaries, similarly situated with himself, exposed him to the jealousy of the enlightened among his opponents, and to the rancorous petulance of the ignorant. The native dignity of his soul, spurning at the restraint which a mean policy would have imposed on a colder heart, might occasionally break forth in a display of his sentiments when topics of this nature were discussed in his society; but he never obtruded his opinions uninvited; and such was the controul in which his passions were held by the distinguished urbanity of his manners, that he never failed to conciliate when he could not convince. To sum up his character in a few words, he possessed generosity without ostentation; a pride the most dignified untinged by vanity; excessive modesty unshackled by childish timidity. He was the best of sons, the kindest relation, the most sincere of friends.

[Additions and corrections to the account of Christopher Anstey, esq. whose death is noticed at p. 165, of the last number. Mr. A. distinguished himself both at Eton and Cambridge, as a very elegant scholar. A speech which he made in the public schools, upon some offence that had been given him, beginning "Doctores sine doctrinâ, magistri artium sine artibus, et baccalaurei baculo potius quam lauro digni," was the cause of his rustication from the University. After this he went into the army, and married Miss Calvert, a near relation of the celebrated brewer, by whom he had several children. He was a frequent resident in the city of Bath, and was distinguished by the notice of the late celebrated Lady Miller, at the Bath-Easton villa, of whose poetical coterie he became a frequent member. The Bath Guide first appeared in the year 1766, while he was still in the army, and his poem on the death of the Marquis of Tavistock was pub-

lished the following year. Some years afterwards Mr. A. published "An Election Ball, in Poetical Letters, from Mr. Inkle at Bath, to his Wife at Gloucester; with a poetical Address to John Miller, esq. at Bath-Easton Villa;" which, though inferior to the former poem, abounds with a considerable degree of wit and humour. He likewise published "A poetical Paraphrase upon the Thirteenth Chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 1770," folio, which served to evince his due estimation of his prominent talent in the first instance, and that he succeeded best, when he took in hand subjects of a fanciful and ludicrous cast. He was also author of "The Priest Dissected, a Poem addressed to the Reverend Author of *Regulus, Tomy, Cæsar*, and other Pieces in the Papers, Canto I. 1774;" a satire, intitled, "Ad C. W. Bamfylde, Epistola poetica familiaris in quâ continentur Tabulæ V. ab eo excogitatæ quæ Personarum representant Poematis ejusdem Anglicani cui Titulus, *An Election Ball*, 1776," 4to. This poem was written to introduce to the public some designs by Mr. B. of Hesterton, in Somersetshire, for several of the persons and incidents in the Election Ball. It has been very indifferently translated into English by another hand. He, with another gentleman, wrote a very beautiful translation of Gray's Elegy. "Speculation; or, a Defence of Mankind, 1780," 4to, complaining that the poet had been treated by the world in a manner which his inoffensive reprehension of its vices did not entitle him to. "Liberality; or, Memoirs of a decayed Macaroni, 1783," 4to; cautioning against the mendicants of Bath, who have lived very genteelly above their incomes, and some still more genteelly without any incomes at all. "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical Tale, founded on Fact," published in 1795, with a laudable view "to set Innocence on its guard, and to promote the cause of Virtue." This unfortunate damsel had been seduced by a military officer, and was afterwards deserted by him. Filled with anguish, shame, and remorse, not without some remains of love for the destroyer of her innocence, she left her father's house in search of her perfidious lover, and perished through fatigue and cold in one of the inclement nights of the severe winter of 1794. To the elegant pen of this gentleman were attributed some beautiful verses which appeared in the Bath Herald about 1796 or 1797. His latest publication was an elegant Latin Ode to Dr. Jenner, written a very short time previous to his decease. The following lines from a translation of this performance by Mr. Ring, evince that the venerable author's talents still flourished unimpaired at this advanced period of his life.

"Oh! blest by Phœbus, at thy natal hour,  
The happy presage of thy healing power!  
'Tis thine to study Nature's hidden laws,  
Trace all her wonders to their secret cause;  
Prevent disease with thy Pæonian art,  
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.  
While thus I rove through Cheltra's  
dow'ry plain,

And some faint embers of my youth remain,  
Shall not the Muse her tuneful accents  
raise,

And wake the slumb'ring lyre to sing thy  
praise?

Here, plung'd in grief, and pensive, and  
forlorn,

The long-lost objects of my love I mourn;  
My dear associates, ravish'd from my breast  
By the foul venom of that baneful pest;  
While many a blemish cover'd ev'ry face,  
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rifled ev'ry grace.

When the dire fiend, which thus, in early  
bloom,

His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,  
In all his horrors rises to my view,  
How shall I tell what thanks to Heaven  
are due?

And due to thee, whose godlike arm re-  
press'd

The lawless rage of that malignant pest;  
To thee, whose genius, and well-cultur'd  
mind,

Found out a healing balm for human kind?  
Thy skilful hand inserts with wondrous  
art

The crystal drop the lowing kine impart,  
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to  
tame,

And flow meand'ring through the vital  
fame.

Ere long, a pustule, rising in the wound,  
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambush round  
With all his host; and from our fleeting  
breath

Averts the perils of impending death.

What thanks shall British gratitude decree,  
What thanks, what honours, what rewards  
to thee?

What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd  
shrine,

O Jenner! equal to desert like thine?

For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent guest,  
Pleas'd with thy converse, with thy friend-  
ship blest:

The poor, the rich, consult without a fee  
The sacred oracle of health in thee.

The mother sues thee, fill'd with just  
alarms,

To shield her boy, and to protect his  
charms,

The virgin sues, lest blemishes invade,  
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.  
The Gaul himself, though envious of our  
name,

Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;  
The grateful nations one loud pæan raise,  
And all the wond'ring world resounds thy  
praise."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with  
some spirited lines respecting the great na-  
tional contest with our gigantic adversary;  
and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewell!--nor shall the bard  
detain

From nobler studies by too long a strain,  
Nor from its object alienate a mind  
Intent on labours useful to mankind.

May Heaven, to whom my suppliant  
voice I raise,

Prosper thy labours, and prolong thy days!  
While deathless heroes, who maintain our  
fame,

And add new glories to the British name,  
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,  
The CIVIC CROWN, O JENNER! shall be  
thine."

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultu-  
ral Society, held at Harlow Hill on the  
4th of September, the following premiums  
were determined upon to be adjudged at the  
ensuing fair at Ovingham on the 26th of Oc-  
tober next:—For the best crop of turnips not  
less than six acres lying together on one plot  
of ground, ten guineas; for the best cow  
with calf or breeding heifer under three years  
old, bred by the subscriber, and his property  
at the time of showing, five guineas; for the  
next best, two guineas; for the best pair of  
two year old steers, bred, &c. as above, five  
guineas; for the best brood mare for the  
purpose of breeding chapman horses, three  
guineas; for the best two years old chapman  
colt, three guineas; for the best two years  
old chapman filly, two guineas; for the best

pen of five one shear wethers, five guineas;  
to the labourer in husbandry who has brought  
up in habits of honest industry to at least  
seven years of age the greatest number of leg-  
itimate children without assistance from the  
parish, five guineas.

Applications are intended to be made to  
Parliament for Acts for making a turnpike  
road from the town of Wooler in Northum-  
berland to Chatton, and thence to North Sun-  
derland harbour; and also a branch from the  
said road to Belford;—and for improving the  
navigation of such part of the river Tees as  
is situated between Stockton in Durham and  
the sea, by making a cut through the neck of  
land on the south side of Holme House in the  
parish of Stockton upon Tees.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Henry  
Ranfon, clerk in the bank of Messrs. Lamb-  
ton

ton & Co. to Miss Ann Ireland, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Ireland.—Mr. Rees, of the Theatre Royal, to Miss Ann Robson.

At Bishop Middleham, Henry Fearon, esq. son of the late William Fearon, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Taylor.

At Chester-le-street, Mr. Jackson, surgeon, to Miss Watson, niece of John Bird, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Hylton, land steward to Simon Temple, esq. to Miss D. Stoddart, of Jarrow Red-house.

At Berwick, Mr. William Logan, jun. to Miss Ford, sister to William F. esq.

At Kelloe, Durham, Mr. Anthony Darling, of Sedgfield, to Miss Isabella Burdison, of Coxhoe.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Young, to Miss Mary Swan.

At Haltwhistle, Robert Dixon, esq. son of Captain D. of Ingoe-hall, to Miss Dixon, of Glenwhelt.

*Died.*] At Durham, Mrs. Margaret Bees, widow of Mr. Matthew B. innkeeper, 75.—Mr. William Shotton, sen. 91.—Mr. Edward Lofthouse.

At Winlaton, Mr. George Bourn, 45 years cashier to Messrs. Crowley, Millington and Co. at that place. He has left 20l. to the Infirmary of Newcastle, and numerous legacies to his relations and friends.

At Harton-house, near South Shields, Richard Scott, esq.

At Hexham, John Heron, esq. 90.

At Billingham, Durham, the Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, curate of Wolviston.

At Widrington, near Morpeth, Mr. Forster, 31.

At Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Coats.—Mr. Roper, tallow chandler.—Mrs. Ann Forster, widow of Mr. Ralph F. 76.—Mrs. Renoldson, wife of Mr. R. ship-builder, 83.—Mr. Sylvester Steward, master mariner, 34.—Mr. John Walker, clock and watchmaker. As a workman his mechanical abilities were allowed to surpass those of most others of his profession; and the trade in general are indebted to him for many new inventions.

At the Leazes, near Newcastle, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. Alexander R. tobacco manufacturer, 58.

At Walsingham, Mrs. Ann Harrison, wife of Mr. John H. 85.

At Berwick, Mr. William Wood, 69.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Bolam, 81.—Mr. James Wood, ship-owner, 81.

At Monkwearmouth, Miss Lowes, daughter of Mr. Francis L. coal-fitter.

At Newton by the Sea, Dr. Forster, many years an eminent physician at Alnwick, 86.

At South Shields, Miss Thompson, daughter of the late John T. esq. 62.

At North Shields, Mrs. Liddell, relict of the late John L. esq.—Mrs. Theodosia Cook, relict of the late Mr. John C. ship-owner.—

Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. Thomas F. ship-owner, 32.

Near the village of Westoe, South Shields, William Cuzen, a private in the royal artillery, 28. He blew out his brains with a horse-pistol. His head from the lower jaw upward was blown to atoms, some pieces being found many yards distant from the body. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of lunacy. A short time before he committed the rash act he called at a public-house in Westoe, and wrote a letter addressed to Mr. Chadwick, of Burgh-hall, Lancashire, which is subjoined. Part of it is a quotation from Blair's Poem on the Grave. The words in italics in that passage he did not write; they are inserted to make up the quotation; but in the profane part the words *if possible* were underlined by him.

“ Mr. Edward Chadwick, } Burgh-hall,  
 “ . . . Thomas Chadwick, } Lancashire.

“ Ab hoc momento pendet æternitas!

“ Dreadful attempt!

“ Just reeking from self-slaughter, in a rage

“ To rush into the presence of our Judge;

“ As if we *challeng'd him to do his worst,*

“ And matter'd not his wrath! Unheard of tortures

“ Must be reserved for such: these herd together:

“ The common damn'd shun their society,

“ And look upon themselves as fiends less foul.

“ WM. CUZEN.

“ Sir Edmund Head.

“ Sir John Honeywood.

“ Mrs. Eliza Vincent.

“ Captain Thomas Cuzen.

“ Sir Ralph Abercrombie, dead.

“ Mrs. Caurbrune,

“ Sir Thos. Levingston, } London.

“ William Lee, esq.

“ R. F. Lee, esq. Warrant of Attorney Office.

“ — Popplewell, merchant, London.

“ I once had thousands, and was once philosophic enough to brave misfortunes; but I have been neglected, therefore I have done this.

“ I am gone a long journey, but, *if possible*, will return to torment ingratitude.

“ I was ever grateful—the world has lost an ornament, a diamond in the rough.”

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session for an Act for repairing, widening, and improving, the roads leading from Calder Bridge through Ravensglas, Bootle, Broughton, and Ulverston, to Lancaster and Liverpool, and for diverting part of it; likewise for an Act to enable the trustees of the turnpike roads to build bridges across the Mite and the Esk near Ravensglas; and for another for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish and manor of Abbey Holme.

Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, has contracted with two nurserymen at Keswick to plant for him at Windermere this season four hundred acres with twelve hundred thousand trees.

*Married.*] At Walney, Mr. Alderman Berry, of Kendal, to Mrs. Wilkinfon.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Bunyan, to Miss Nicholson, both of Carlisle.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Lindow, of Cleator, rector of Conistone, to Miss Grayson, of Wood End.

At Penrith, Mr. John Pearson, to Miss Mary Ednall.

At Kirklington, Mr. Henry Dodd, 60, to Miss Eleanor Irving, 17. The inequality of stature in this couple is not less remarkable than that of their ages, the bridegroom being nearly six feet high and the bride only four feet three inches.

At Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Thompson, banker, of London, to Miss Hannah Parkins, eldest daughter of Mr. P.

At Keswick, John Bree, esq. nephew of Sir Martin Stapylton, of Mytons, Yorkshire; to Miss Eliza Barcroft, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. of Castlerigg.

*Died.*] At Sebergham, Mrs. Grace Ellwood, wife of James E. esq. 71.

At Workington, Mr. Kay, comptroller of the customs of that port.—Mr. Joseph Thompson, mate of the ship *Lively*.—Mrs. Tye, wife of Mr. John T. 70.

At Skellmergh, near Kendal, Mr. Isaac Coulthwaite, 94.

At Newton, near Kirby Lonsdale, the Rev. Thomas Holden, who is supposed to have drowned himself in the river Lune, in which his body was found. He had recently come from Hallfall, near Ormskirk, when about a year ago he had a living and a school, to Kirby Lonsdale, where he took lodgings. He had been in a desponding way for some time. The coroner's inquest brought in a verdict of lunacy.

At Ashley Grove, near Egremont, Mr. Christopher Williamson, of Whitehaven, 70. At Egremont, Mr. William Bateman.

At Netherstown, Mr. Joseph Noble, 23.

At Clifton, near Penrith, Mr. William Richardson, formerly an ironmonger at the latter place.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Joseph Smith, 95. He had officiated as clerk of Bolton church upwards of 60 years.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Woodburn, formerly a shipwright, 93.

At Underbarrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Ann Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. 62.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Mr. H. clothier. She had returned in the evening from a visit in remarkably good spirits, soon afterwards complained of a slight indisposition, went to bed, and in a very short time expired.—Mrs. Mary Blaylock, 89.—Mrs. Waddale, wife of Mr. W. partner in Messrs. Forster and Co.'s print field.

At Rigg, in the parish of Kirklington, Mrs. Margaret Graham, a maiden lady, 61.

At Longtown, Thomas Murriss, 90. He entered early in life into the army, and was present at many pitched battles in Flanders and Germany, and at that of Culloden during the Scotch rebellion.

At Unthank, near Penrith, Mrs. Cowper, wife of Mr. C. agent to Sir Frederic Vane, Bart. 52.

At Corby, near Carlisle, Mr. Philip Robinson, one of the ablest mathematicians in this part of the country.

At Brampton, Mrs. Wallace, formerly a draper and midwife of that place, 76.

At Everton, Mrs. Tarlton, wife of John T. esq. 74.

At Middletown, near St. Bees, Mr. Wm. Borrowdale.

At Kendal, Mr. Benjamin Hurd, shearmen.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr. Francis W. architect.

At Grange, near Kendal, the Rev. James Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

[*Further Particulars relative to the late Mr. James Lickbarrow, whose death was noticed in our Magazine for August.* Mr. James Lickbarrow was a man not more distinguished by ingenuity than by probity and industry. He was a native of the parish of Sedbergh, a small town in Yorkshire, on the confines of Westmoreland. By birth a Quaker, he was prevented from receiving a suitable education by the poverty of his parents and the distance of his residence from any seminary belonging to his friends. These disadvantages, however, did not hinder him from acquiring a fund of useful and general knowledge, comparatively at an early period; for at the age of twenty he became a self-taught assistant in an academy at Kendal, established by the society of which he was a member. In this situation, besides discharging the duties of his office with exemplary care, he studied different branches of the mathematics with success, and cultivated a taste for English literature, particularly poetry and speculative philosophy. But his leisure was not devoted entirely to intellectual pleasures and literary pursuits; for the narrowness of his fortune compelled him to think seriously of improving his condition by productive labour. His mornings and evenings were therefore dedicated in a great measure to mechanical employments. But his attention was principally turned to engraving cyphers on steel seals; and his proficiency in this art soon placed him, in the opinion of good judges, on at least an equality with the best artists of the kind out of the metropolis. Were virtuous exertions always crowned with success, Mr. Lickbarrow would soon have realized a competency sufficient to answer his moderate demands; but after he became master of a family, domestic calamities of the most afflicting nature quickly consumed the fruits of his diligence and frugality, stripping him of every

every thing besides the respect due to his merit, and the pleasures of a mind early habituated to reflection and the improvement of its ideas. This happy talent proved the solace of his numerous troubles; for complying with necessity and the bent of his genius, he learned to arrange his thoughts and exercise his understanding, while his hands were employed. It must be confessed, however, that a love for philosophical contemplation seems to have aggravated his misfortunes at an eventful period of his life; for an accidental perusal of the theological writings of Dr. Priestley led him to examine his own religious principles, though surrounded by a distressed family; and the alteration produced in his opinions compelled him, after many reluctant struggles, to separate from that society in the bosom of which he had been educated. That in this painful act of duty (according to his judgment) he gave a decisive proof of integrity and sincerity in religious profession, will be acknowledged even by those who regard his convictions as ill founded; and it is a pleasure to add, that his separation ultimately redounded to his honor and to the credit of his former friends; for during the sickness which preceded his death the members of that society were the first to open a subscription for his relief, thereby testifying their respect for his virtues, and shewing to the world an example of candour deserving the imitation of every Christian sect. A few days after the death of this estimable man a discourse was delivered before the society of Protestant Dissenters in the Market-place, Kendal, of which during several years he had been a highly respected member. The discourse concluded as follows:—"In thus stating to you the foundation upon which should rest our submission to the divine will in the near prospect of death, I have had in view the sentiments and feelings of that person whose departure from amongst us has occasioned this discourse. Often has it been my lot, in the discharge of professional duty, or in compliance with the calls of friendship, to visit the sick and dying bed; but never did I witness greater serenity of mind than he was enabled to display in the most trying circumstances. Under the feebleness of a gradual incurable decline, even in the immediate prospect of dissolution, he was calm and tranquil. He was enabled to reason with composure upon the nature of his future prospects in life, had life been continued, and to conclude with resignation, that though his worldly prospects were improving, all things considered, it was better for him to depart.—This composure and resignation were not more owing to a philosophical than to a religious turn of mind. With him, indeed, philosophy and religion were firmly united. Of the truth, excellence, and importance, of the latter, he always appeared to have strong impressions; impressions not tinged with enthusiasm nor derived from superstition, but

springing from mature deliberation, from rational conviction, and regulated by a sober judgment. His natural endowments, which were considerable, he had cultivated and improved by close application, and amidst numerous and necessary employments of a different nature, had acquired a stock of useful learning, and a fund of knowledge not always surpassed by men of greater leisure and more liberal education. Truth he loved with sincerity and defended with ardour; nor was he ever disposed to sacrifice it in compliance with the prejudices or to flatter the passions of others. To the integrity and usefulness of his conduct, and the high degree of estimation in which his respectable character was generally held, many testimonials might be adduced; but delicacy forbids me to do more than hint at one, which was equally honourable to him who received and to them who gave it. The benevolence of his friends aided the piety of his resignation, and he parted from life without a sigh of regret. In an age of frivolity and vice, the contemplation of such a character (if we make every allowance for the foibles and imperfection to which human nature is liable in all stations) is cheering and edifying. May it prove a blessing to those whom he has left behind, whilst they are dispatching that journey through life, which he has now finished; and may it incite them to merit the same testimony of respect and honour which he has received.—In saying so much upon character, I have deviated from my usual practice upon these occasions, under the conviction that the deceased, considering his station and sphere of action, was far beyond what may be called a common character, and because I think, if those particular virtues for which he was distinguished were more prized and aimed at, we should in general be more useful than we are. To those who are left to pass through the world without the guide and protector of their early youth, it is to be hoped that the character he sustained will prove a benefit; so that the favour and patronage which was shewn to him may in some measure be extended to them. One dependence indeed they have in common with all the destitute and afflicted. In the way of duty they may with confidence rely upon that Being who is the God of their fathers, and has declared himself to be the friend and the protector of the orphan. Upon all occasions he is able to assist and comfort them: the virtuous he will guide through life; nor will even death itself separate them from his favour. To His will may they, may all of us, submit, and in obedience to it be trained up for happiness in a future and immortal state." ]

#### YORKSHIRE.

The half-yearly meeting of the York Agricultural Society, was held at the York Tavern, on the 12th of August; when the following premiums were adjudged: To James Ward, for the best shearing tup, *five guineas*;

guineas; to Peter Legat, for the second-best ditto, three guineas; to James Ward, for the best two shear tup, four guineas; to George Hardwick, for the second-best two shear tup, two guineas; to W. B. Lund, for the best cow in milk, three guineas; to the Rev. Mr. Percival, for the best yearling heifer, three guineas; to Christopher Wand, for the best bear, two guineas. A premium of two guineas, and the thanks of the meeting, were given to Mr. Baines, for an implement which he exhibited for the purpose of levelling land, which premium he has since generously returned to the society. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Plumer, for his attention to the society in exhibiting several specimens of wools, produced from his Spanish and from his Ryland sheep, and also from his cross between the Spanish and Yorkshire sheep, which latter seemed to be a great improvement to the Wool of the country.

From a report of the state of the York Lunatic Asylum, it appears that the total amount of receipts from July 1, 1804, to July 1, 1805, was 4136l. 16s. 5d $\frac{1}{2}$ , and that of monies expended during the same period including the purchase of 950l. in the 3 per cent consols, was 3746l. 4s. 5d $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaving a balance of 390l. 12s. The number of patients admitted from the first establishment in 1777, to August 1, 1804, was 1712; from August 1, 1804, to August 1, 1805, 77, making a total of 1789; of whom 759 have been discharged cured, 432 relieved, 262 incurable and removed by desire of their friends, 194 have died, and there are remaining in the house 87 men, and 55 women, among whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a considerable sum, annually arising from the enlarged payments of a few patients in easy circumstances.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for an act for making a new cut or canal, from Hedon to Paul in Holderness; an act for making and maintaining a turnpike-road, to branch off from the present road between Wakefield and Halifax at Millbridge, and to communicate with that leading from Leeds, to Elland, at or near the town of Cleck-heaton; an act to make a railway from Botton-boat in the parish of Wakefield, to Hullet-hall colliery, with a branch to be made from the road beginning near Hooley Lower Mill, in Batley, to Birkhall and Smithies bridge; and an act for making the proposed turnpike-road, which is to break off from the great North-road at Bardsdale, and to pass through Pontefract to Leeds. It has been demonstrated, that in the event of this plan being executed, the saving to coach passengers alone from and to Leeds, will be upwards of 3000l. per annum. To some of the other places through which the new road is to pass, the proportion of advantage, according to the size, will be still greater, and to speak

within bounds, its benefits will within two years, be more than equivalent to the whole expence of making the road. To Lord Galway and the other noblemen and gentlemen who have contributed or may aid in the execution of the plan, the landed and commercial interest of the west-riding will be deeply indebted; and the more so as it has the singular recommendation of essentially benefiting one part of the county, while to any other part very little loss or inconvenience can possibly arise.

The following is the number of hides and skins inspected and stamped at Leeds, from the 1st of September, 1804, to the 1st of September, 1805:

Hides, - - - - -	3242
Calf Skins, - - - - -	5322
Lamb and Sheep Skins -	44,203

*Married.*] At York, Mr. James Skelton, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Dinsley, daughter of William D. esq. of Leeds.

At Otley, the Rev. Mr. Rye, to Miss Foster.

Mr. Maurice Phillips, a dissenting minister, of Rotherham, to Miss Esther Deakin, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. of Attercliff, near Sheffield.

At Hull, Lieutenant Lennon, of the 15th foot, to Miss Varley, daughter of Mr. V.—Mr. Wm. Oldfield, ironmonger, to Miss Mary Outram, daughter of Mr. Benjamin O.

The Rev. Jos. Johnson, of Warrington, Lancashire, to Miss Crawshaw, eldest daughter of John C. esq. of Bierley-hall, near Bradford.

At Ackworth, Mr. Nathaniel Pryer, proprietor of the Bridge-foundry in Leeds, to Miss Eliz. Gregory.

At Leeds, Mr. John Anderson, saddler and serjeant in the Leeds volunteer infantry, to Mrs. Stancliffe, of the Nag's-head-inn.

N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brasserton-hall, to Miss Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngest daughter of Major General S. of Doncaster.

A. Felkirk, Thomas Belk, esq. of Pontefract, to Miss Cuttle, daughter of the late Benjamin C. of South Helmley, near Wakefield.

At Halifax, Wm. Elwell, esq. of Shelf iron-works, near Bradford, to Miss Sutcliffe, daughter of Richard S. of Washer-lane, near Halifax.—Mr. Peter Woodhead, corn-dealer, of North Owsram, to Miss Susannah Hemingway of Wibsey, near Bradford.

*Died.*] At Hull, Charles Shipman, esq. merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-house of that port, and twice warden of the corporation, 64.—Mrs. Priscilla Green, 65.—Mrs. Thackray, relict of Mr. Wm. T.—Lieutenant Thomas Lane, of the royal navy, and late of the Charles armed ship.—George Roberts, esq. formerly of Beverley, brother to Abraham R. esq. M.P.—Mr. Frederic Wilkinson, a well-known performer on the slack wire, and brother to Mrs. Mountain of Drury-lane, theatre, 55.



At York, Joseph Walker, esq.—Mrs. Longston, wife of Captain George L. of Keld-head, near Pickering, 28.—Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. John B. toyman.—Mr. Henry Meadley, of the Globe public-house in the Shambles, 47.

At Leeds, Mr. A. Bothamley, liquor-merchant, and formerly a bookseller, 28.—Mrs. E. Shillito, formerly of Pontefract, 79.—Mr. I. Clayton, butter-factor.—Miss Wood, only daughter of Mr. Joseph W.—Mr. Hodgson, many years master of an Academy in Park-row.

At Wakefield, the Rev. Michael Bacon, nearly 41 years vicar of that place, 76. In him the poor have lost a valuable friend, whose heart and hand were ever open to relieve their distresses.—Mr. B. Wilson, cloth-drawer.—Miss Sarah Stead, daughter of Mr. S. 18.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Faber, late of Leeds, 78.—Mr. Edward Wilson, father to Mr. Thomas W. of Leeds, brandy-merchant.

At Redcar, Miss Anne Dundas, second daughter of the Hon. C. L. D. 5.

At Easingwold, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Charles J. 35.

At Bridlington-quay, Mr. John Williamson, 74.

At Whitby, Mr. Anthony Buck, master mariner, 58.—Mr. Isaac Chapman, master mariner.

At Crosland-hill, near Huddersfield, suddenly, while on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Ridsdale, of Leeds, relict of Francis R. esq. 73.

At Farnley-hall, near Leeds, Miss Jane Armitage, second daughter of Edward A. esq.

At Hedon, Mr. Carrick Watson, brewer, 46.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Jane Loy.—Mr. Wm. Hall, 24.—Mr. Joseph Owen, joiner.

At Woodfeats, near Sheffield, Mrs. Bingham, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 77.

At East Burnham, Mrs. Stephenson, relict of Henry S. esq. and mother to the Countess of Mexborough.

At Cottingham, Mr. Rielley, at the advanced age of 88.

At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Taylor, tin-plate worker.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old George-inn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Nelson, woollapler.

At Whitby, Joseph Tindall, esq. son of Jas. T. esq. of Scarborough, banker, and Colonel of the Scarborough volunteers. He was bathing just below the west battery, when he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned. A young gentleman, of Whitby, named Barker, who went into the water with him, narrowly escaped the same fate, by his exertions to save his drowning friend. A drummer boy belonging to the 51st regiment of infantry, gallantly plunged into the

sea with an intention to rescue Mr. T. but the tide ran so strong that he was quite spent before he could render him any assistance, tho' the boy was sufficiently near to hear him say, "If I have not assistance I'm a lost Man." The fate of the deceased was peculiarly lamentable, as he had gone to Whitby with an intention of being married, the morning following, to Miss Mellor, of that place, an accomplished and beautiful young lady. A large reward being offered, the most diligent search was made for the body during the whole of the day, but it was not found till the next morning on the sands, about a mile from the place where he was drowned. Mr. Tindall was 22 years of age.

## LANCASHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for acts for the following purposes: For inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the manor of Caton, in the parish of Lancaster; for inclosing the tracts called Extwistle-moor and Worthorne-moor, in the townships of the same name, in the parish of Whalley; for improving the navigation of the River Ribble, within the port of Preston, beginning at Penwortham-bridge, and continuing to the sea; by placing buoys, perches, beacons, and other marks, works, &c. on the banks of the river, on the sea-shore, and the lands adjoining the same; for making a turnpike road, from and through the township of Clithero, in the parish of Whalley, through the township of Mitton with Crook, in the West-riding of the county of York, and thence through the respective hamlets of Leighton, Bailey, Ribchester with Delworth, Alton with Hotherfall, Grimfargh, Brockholes, Ribbleton, and Preston; for better supplying the inhabitants of the town, and township of Colne with water, and for making pipes, drains, aqueducts, reservoirs, and other works for that purpose; for inclosing Sidal-moor, in the parish of Middleton; for making a turnpike-road from Huddersfield in Yorkshire, to New Hey, near Mitchon, in the parish of Rochdale, with a branch to communicate with the turnpike-road from Leeds to Elland, at the bottom of Toothill-lane, and another branch from or near Ogden Edge, in the township of Butterworth, to Denshaw Cuivert, in the parish of Saddleworth.

In addition to the literary and scientific establishments already existing in Liverpool, a society has just been instituted, which, if actively supported, cannot fail to advance the progress of some of the most important branches of human knowledge. The principal subjects to which the society proposes to direct its investigations, are medicine, anatomy and chemistry, as well as physics in general, and occasionally every branch of natural philosophy. The establishment will

be conducted on nearly the same plan as the literary and philosophical society of Manchester, and other institutions of a similar nature. The members propose to assemble once a fortnight, and at each meeting the subject of the succeeding night's discussion is to be proposed and approved. The question is to be opened by a written memoir, to be produced and read by any of the members, after which, the investigation is to be continued by the oral communications of such persons as chuse to deliver their opinions. Most of the principal gentlemen of the faculty in town, and some others of distinguished talents, have already offered their support, and there can be no doubt, but that the society will become in a short time eminently useful in the increase and diffusion of valuable science.

Mr. M. Gregson, of Liverpool, has lately published the result of some interesting investigations relative to the uses of articles consumed by public fires. He collected from the ruins of the warehouses destroyed by the great fire of Liverpool, in 1802, a quantity of wheat, burnt sugar, rice, flour, and cotton; the sugar he reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water colour paint; it also answered as a varnish ground; an oil colour, and a printing ink. The burnt wheat answered the same purposes; and the fine American flour he made into excellent paste. Thus, though the articles damaged by the above fire sold for little more than 13,000*l*. Mr. G. expresses his conviction, that had his method been adopted, a saving of 44,000*l*. might have been made upon the grain alone. The society of arts have voted him their gold medal for his observations.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Henry Potts, esq. of Chester, to Miss Ann Taylor, youngest daughter of the late Samuel T. esq. of Moston.—John Moss, esq. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. W. Lazonby, to Miss Hutchinson.—Mr. Thomas Tatterfall, of Chetham, to Miss Nancy Ridge.—Mr. John Harrison, to Miss Gregson.—Mr. Wm. Turner, merchant, to Miss Yates, daughter of Mr. Richard Y.

At Blackburne, Mr. T. Ratcliff, partner in the calico-printing works at Lowe Clough, near Haslingden, to Miss Lomax, daughter of Mr. L. of Haslingden.

At Liverpool, Mr. Mott, to Miss E. Burrows.—Mr. Quin, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Wm. J. esq.—Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of London, merchant, to Miss Martha Hodgson.—Mr. David Dockray, merchant of Manchester, to Miss Benson, daughter of the late Mr. Robert B.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Thomas Park, tobacconist, to Mrs. Foulkes, widow of the late Captain John F. of Liverpool.

At Garstang, Mr. Wm. Rich, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Betty Wilding, daughter of Mr. Cuthbert W. of Roa.

Mr. James Higgin, to Miss Maria Strickland, daughter of John S. esq. of Ulverstone.

At Leyland, Mr. John Dewhurst, of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, to Miss Hannah Derbyshire, of Blackrod, aged 21: being his third wife in seventeen months! What is remarkable, the bride came upon a visit about a week before with another young lady her acquaintance, to a resident in Leyland, and, by way of a frolic, they cast lots which must be the happy partner, when fortune favoured the former; the unfortunate rival flew to inform the bridegroom of the other's success, and the match was instantly concluded.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Andrews.—Mr. Joseph Syers, carver and gilder.—Mr. Thomas Shaw.—Mrs. Hampson, wife of Mr. Robert H.—Mr. Samuel Cooper, slater.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Navigation-inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Thomas, printer.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. jun. miller.—Mrs. Fairclough, wife of Mr. Giles F.—Mr. John Wordsworth, clock-maker, 58.—Mr. Robert Tatterfall, cotton broker.—Mr. Thomas Bradley, late master of the Queen's dock.—Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Wm. O.—Mrs. Brettargh, wife of Mr. B. of Manchester.—Miss Ellen Harvey, 22.

At his seat at Clerk-hill, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardner, bart.

At Heytham, near Lancaster, Mr. Samuel Hodgson, 86.

At Newton, Mr. John Shearson, land-surveyor and agent for the late Col. Leigh.

At Prescot, Mr. John Postlethwaite, formerly an eminent merchant of Liverpool, 80.

At St. Michaels, near Garstang, Mr. John Nickson, 74.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Richard L.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, Mr. George Hunter, late of the island of St. Martins, merchant.

At Manchester, where he had resided about 18 years, Mr. Theophilus Lewis Rupp, of Speyer, in Germany. This ingenious foreigner improved our manufactures by his skill in mechanics, and contributed to the advancement of science by his chemical researches. Under the signature of "Mercator," he published in three separate pamphlets, "Letters to the Inhabitants of Manchester," in which he very successfully conciliated the prejudices of the manufacturers, against the exportation of cotton-yarn, and pointed out the narrow and mistaken policy, on which he perceived them to be founded. In the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Mr. Rupp suggested some improvements in the method of bleaching by acids;

acids; which, though since superseded by more recent discoveries, were held of considerable importance, when they were first made public. In the same truly respectable memoirs, he also published "An Examination of Dr. Priestly's Defence of the Theory of Phlogiston," which the monthly reviewers, justly described as a 'triumphant answer' to the Doctor's objections and remarks. But the intellectual powers of Mr. Rupp, distinguished as they were by superior excellence, were yet thrown into shade, by his moral qualities. For he possessed a mind in which the proud feelings of honour, and the strictest sentiments of probity, were held in intimate union with the most unbounded generosity. Quick in perception, decisive in action, he was endowed with abilities, and not less with inclination to assist the unfortunate; and his heart and his purse, were always open to console the sufferers of poor humanity.

"*Maltis ille stibilis occidit.*"

CESHIRE.

*Married*] The Rev. Mr. Harding, of Church Stretton, to Miss M. Shaw, of Congleton.

At Neston, Mr. Joseph Edmonson, of Bridge Trafford, to Miss Cooper, late of Pickton.—Mr. John Richards, of Liverpool, to Miss Wilding, of All-Stretton, Sirophshire.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Withington, of Manchester, to Miss Bancroft, of Cheadle.

At Chester, Mr. Edward Jones, of Warington, to Miss Eliz. Mellor.

*Died.*] At Macclesfield, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. tin-plate worker.

Near Macclesfield, John Orme, collier. This man was under sentence of death, twenty-one years ago, in Chester Castle, on a charge of coining silver, at the time one Oakes was executed for the same offence. Orme was twice respited, the last time within a few hours of the moment appointed for his execution. Little or no doubt was finally entertained of his innocence.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Jackson, merchant, 62.

At Overton, by Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Harrison, vicar of Ince, and fifty five years master of the grammar school, Frodsham, 78. This arduous situation he filled with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to the many pupils who, during such a long period, came under his care; several of whom are, at this moment, learned and respectable divines of the established church, many more eminent in trade, and in the different branches of literature. His thirst after knowledge was unbounded, his application unexampled, and his acquirements excited universal admiration. His manners were polite, affable, and cheerful; his heart melted at the tale of woe, and his purse was always open to relieve distress.

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DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Edward Moore Noble, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Allsop.

At Housley Woodhouse, Mr. John Barber, to Miss Mary Radford.

At Worksworth, Peter Arkwright, esq. third son of Richard A. esq. of Willersley, to Mary Anne, second daughter of Charles Hurt, esq.

*Died.*] At Worksworth, Mrs. Ellen Higton, 56.

At Totley, in the parish of Dronfield, Mr. Thomas Broomhead, 23.

At Derby, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. minister of the Independent meeting-house, and daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookseller, 22.—Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. esq. M. P. for Dundalk, 46.—Mrs. Vickers, daughter of Mr. Moore, of the Rose and Crown, 24.

At Little Eaton, Miss Elizabeth Frances Radford, third daughter of the late Mr. R.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Thrumpton, Mr. Edward Maffey, of Swarkeston, near Derby, to Mrs. Hamley.

At Colwick, John Musters, jun. esq. of Colwick Hall, to Miss Chaworth, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Annelley Park.

At Southwell, George Hodgkinson Barrow, esq. attorney at law, to Mrs. E. Lowe.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Fowkes, currier, to Miss Sarah Wesley.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs. Sarah Cheslyn, the last of six maiden sisters, daughter of the late Robert C. esq. of Langley Hall, in Leicestershire, on whose decease, in 1750, they all went to reside at Nottingham.—Mrs. Simpson, relict of Mr. S. formerly of the Artichoke public-house.—Mr. Marsh, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. W. gardener.

At Carlton, Mrs. Parr, a widow lady, 85.

At Normanton, in the Wolds, Miss Sarah Welch, 18.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Large works of drainage are now going forward in the vicinity of Lincoln, which will, most assuredly, be of great benefit to the public. Many other improvements might be attempted; but none has more claim to attention than that fine basin of water, adjoining the town, known by the name of Brayford. The principal wharfs of Lincoln are at Brayford, but erected in such manner as to be of no credit to the place.—If this body of water was improved to the utmost, with uniform wharfs, &c. it would be an ornament to the city, and might produce an annual revenue proportionate to every expence.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for acts for dividing and inclosing the open fields, common pastures; and waste grounds, in the several parishes of Cumberworth, East Kirkby, Waith, and Witham.

on the Hill, the latter including the hamlets of Manthorpe, Toft and Sound. It is likewise in contemplation to make a navigable canal from Alford to Wainfleet Haven, to pass through the parishes of Alford, Bilsby, Farlethorpe, Well, Cumberworth, Willoughby, Orby, Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet.

*Married.*] At Frieston, Mr. John Lawis, to Miss Elizabeth Jessup, only daughter of Mr. Smith J.

Mr. Henry Holgate, of High Risby, to Miss Holgate, daughter of Robert H. esq. of Sawcliffe.

At Gainborough, Mr. W. G. Shaw, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Rollett, daughter of Mr. R. fail-maker.

Mr. John Hand, of Duddington, to Miss Close, of Collyweston.

*Died.*] At Carlby, near Stamford, Miss Andrews, 25.

At Frieston, near Boston, Mr. Osborne, of Collyweston, 45. About a month before he had his leg broken by a kick from his horse in the bathing machine, which accident occasioned his death.

At Morton, near Gainborough, Mr. Slater, farmer.

At Waddington Heath, near Lincoln, Miss Jane Smith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S.

At Stamford, Mrs. Davidson, 73.—Mr. Thomas Venimore, 41.—Miss Bowling, sister to Mr. Amos Jackson.

At Louth, Mr. Edward Kime, 29.—Mrs. Bratley, 93.

At Muckton, near Louth, Mr. Thomas Orby, 73.

At Grantham, Mr. John Cartier, of the White Lion inn, 66.

At Sleaford, Mr. Thomas Ball, many years a respectable ironmonger and grocer, 57.

At Gainborough, Mr. Kitchen, tailor, 40.—Mr. Slater, schoolmaster, 64.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester, lately convened by the chief magistrate of that town, it was resolved, that, in consideration of the many lives which have been annually lost in and near that place, by drowning and other causes of suspended animation, an institution, on the principle of the Royal Humane Society in London, should be established there.

*Married.*] At Castle Donington, Mr. Bakewell, of Derby, to Miss Ashworth.

At Normanton-upon-Soar, Mr. John Barrowcliff, farmer and grazier, to Mrs. Tacy, widow of the late John T. gent.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Ayscough, 79.

At Diseworth, Mr. Sperry. The cause that produced his death presents an afflicting instance of the venomous power of wasps, which are represented to be uncommonly numerous this season. One of these insects stung Mr. S. on a vein, on the back of one of his hands, and the venom, intermingling

with the blood, put a period to his life the following day.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Westbromwich, Mr. William Whitehouse, nail ironmonger and merchant, to Miss Hatley, daughter of Mr. James H. of Ettinghall, coal-master.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Coseley, to Mrs. Ann Farmer, of Willenhall, whose united ages amount to one hundred and forty years.—Mr. John Proffit, to Miss Ann Smith, of Willenhall.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Bibby, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Mellard, of Newcastle-under-Line.

At Colwich, James Macdonald, esq. M. P. only son of the Lord Chief Baron, to Miss Eliz. Sparrow, second daughter of John S. esq. of Bishton.

*Died.*] At Almington, near Market Drayton, Mrs. Ann Lingham, late of Worcester, 73.

At Newcastle-under-line, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Alexander D.

At Garston, Mr. Thomas Harvey, son of the late Rev. J. Harvey, of Caldon, 20.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Parker.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Francis Andrews, ironmonger.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Davis, late of Northampton, and relict of Alderman William D. of that place, 83.—Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Derby, horse-dealer. He was thrown from his horse during the races: by the fall his skull was so much fractured, that he expired in a few hours.

At Stafford, J. Collins, esq. 84.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Edgbaston, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miss Dickenson, of Aston Road.

At Tipton, Mr. Richard Harper, of Deep Fields, Coseley, to Miss Ann Porter, of Little London, Walsall.

At Radford Semeley, near Warwick, Mr. William Franklin, to Miss Stanley.

At Birmingham, Mr. James Alltree, to Miss Ann Netchell.—Mr. James Edwards, to Miss Hannah Harvey.—Mr. John Burton, to Miss Rebecca Martin.—Mr. Simmons, chemist and druggist, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of Mr. Joseph F. of Coventry.

*Died.*] At Rea Hall, Great Barr, Miss Charlotte Osborne, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward O.

At Bilston, Mr. Samuel Hanson, japanner.

At Studley Castle, Philip Lyttelton, esq.

77.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joseph H. 53.—Mr. Wm. Schofield.—Miss Eliza Nicklin, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward N.—Mrs. Sarah Humphreys.—Mr. George Hands, 77.—Mr. John Houlton, baker.—Mr. Thomas Allen, 75.

At Water Orton, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lupworth, 73.  
At Folehill, Miss Ault, daughter of Mr. A. schoolmaster, of Coventry.  
At Stratford-upon-Avon, Henry the third son of Walter Stubbs, esq.  
At Coventry, Mr Samuel Whitwell, son of Alderman W. 18.—Suddenly, Mr. Joseph West, clerk to the head-distributors of Ramps for that district.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Hurst.

At Wootton Wawen, the Rev. Daniel Gaches, an active magistrate of this county, 74. He was formerly fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. He was also rector of Long Compton for many years; but with the consent of the provost and fellows of Eton, he resigned that living in favour of his nephew. He possessed considerable learning, uncommon vigour of intellect, and never sacrificed his integrity at the shrine of popularity.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Broomfield, Mr. Wellings, of Shelderton, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. C. Hughes, of Halford, to Miss Tittley, of Cookeridge.

At Chetwynd, John Stone, esq. of Longdon, Worcestershire, to Miss Thorley, sister to Major T. of the 96th regt.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Bayley.—Mr. Francis Hand, locksmith and bell hanger, a truly ingenious man, 66.—Mr. Wm. Price, youngest son of Mrs. P. glazier, 23.

At Market Drayton, Mr. John Griffith.

At Kingsland, Mrs. James, wife of John J. esq.

At Ludlow, Thomas Cooke, esq.—Mr. Richards, brazier.—Mrs. Mary Graham.

At Younton, Mr. Richard Micklewright, a private in Captain Corbit's troop of North Shropshire yeomanry cavalry.

At Ketley, Miss Hannah Holtham, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. H.

At Marlow, Rowland Littlehales, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury, 76.

At Oswestry, Miss Edwards, dressmaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

From a report of the state of the Worcester General Infirmary, from midsummer, 1804, to midsummer, 1805, it appears that the number of patients admitted during that period was 944; out of which fifty in-patients remain in the house, and 76 out-patients on the books: 450 have been discharged cured, fifty-nine relieved, and thirty have died. The receipts of the hospital in the same interval were 166*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.*, and the disbursements 141*l.* 11*s.* 6½*d.* leaving a balance of 245*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* in hand. The funded stock belonging to the institution is 6800*l.* in the three per cent. consols. and 200*l.* in the three per cent. reduced, arising from the balance of the Worcester Bread Charity, in 1802. The total number of patients admitted since the establishment of this infirmary, in 1745, is 52,162.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. Chambers, of the Theatre Royal, to Mrs. Walcot.—Mr. T. Gardner, to Miss Taylor.—Mr. Richard Jones, brazier, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. Davis, of Broseley, to Miss Wilson, daughter of Mr. W. of Bernard's Green, near Malvern.

At Droitwich, Mr. Trehearn, currier, to Miss Wagstaff.

At Kidderminster, Wm. Turton, esq. eldest son of John T. esq. of Ruffel-square, London, to Miss Parsons, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

At Evesham, Mr. T. Caddick, druggist and grocer, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Pearce, daughter of Mr. P. grocer, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Little London, near Worcester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Samuel R. Glover.

At Hunt End, Feckenham, Mr. Chattaway.

At St. John's, near Worcester, Mrs. Judith Elcox, widow of the late Mr. John E. 73.

At Lemington, the Rev. Mr. Raynsford, of Powick.—Mr. Charles Trunfall, formerly of Bockleton House, and Dean Park, near Tenbury, 88.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Mrs. Smith, wife of Ferdinando S. esq. of Barbourne Place, near Worcester, and daughter of the late General St. George Knudfon.

At Omberley, Mrs. Burrow, wife of Mr. B. 70.

At King's Norton, Mr. W. Cartwright, eldest son of Mr. C. engineer.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Hobday, widow of Mr. H. needle-manufacturer.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Malpas, son of Mrs. M. whitesmith —Mrs. Fieldhouse mother to Mr. F. of the Crown, and Star and Garter inns.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Woolhope, Mr. W. H. Gwillim, of the Brainge, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. of the Hazle.

At Brimfield, John Edmunds, esq. of the Moor-abbey, to Miss Pitt, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Non-upton.

At Hereford, Mr. J. B. Price, timber-merchant, to Miss Butts.

*Died.*] At Llanrothal, aged nearly 100 years and in the full possession of his faculties the Rev Martin Barry, vicar of that parish, which living he held 65 years; an instance which can scarcely be paralleled.

At Brierly, Mrs. Davies.

At Ross, Mr. T. Tristram, builder and auctioneer, 57.

At Weobley, Mrs. Probert, wife of Mr. P. banker, 53.

At Hereford, Edmund Cox, esq. 84.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session for acts for taking down Westgate bridge, in the city of Gloucester, and for building a new bridge

across the Severn; at, or near the spot where Westgate bridge now stands; and for altering and improving the Bath river navigation between Hanham-mills, in this county and the quay, Bath; and for making a horse-towing path for the convenience of vessels navigating that river.

*Married.*] At Siston, P. T. Wykham, esq. of Thame-park, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. L. Trotman, daughter of Fiennes T. esq. of Siston-court.

Mr. Chappell of Didmarton, to Miss Ralph, daughter of Mr. R. of Minchinhampton.

At Hempsted, near Gloucester, Ralph Price, esq. second son of Sir Charles P. bart. M. P. to Miss Charlotte Savery-Hardy, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel H.

At Stroud, Mr. Sugars, supervisor of excise, to Miss Jones.

Mr. Dee, formerly serjeant major in the Tewkesbury cavalry, to Miss Farmer of Twining Fleet, near Tewkesbury.

*Died.*] At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Hope, tallow chandler and soap-boiler.—Mrs. Collett, wife of Mr. H. Collett.

At Tethury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Wm. S. joiner.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Hankins, relict of D'Avenant, H. esq.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Hoare.—Mrs. Hatch, mother of Mr. H. of the New-inn.

At Breadstone, near Berkeley, Mr. Johnstone, farmer.

At Twining, Miss Orme, daughter of Mr. O. of Upton-upon-Severn, 20.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Whitchurch, the Rev. Edward Vansittart, second son of George V. esq. M. P. to Miss Gardiner, eldest daughter of Samuel G. esq. of Coombe-lodge.

At Oxford, Mr. John Sherratt, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Hall.—Mr. Richard Spiers, hair-dresser and perfumer, to Miss Sirman, daughter of Mr. James S.

*Died.*] At Wytham, Miss Eleanor Bertie, daughter of the Rev. J. Bertie, uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Stockford, wife of Mr. Samuel S. and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of St. Aldate's, 67.—Suddenly, Mrs. Eliz. Toner, wife of Mr. William T. 66.—Mr. Joseph Munday, sen. 71.—Suddenly in the house of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. Mrs. Jane Mainwaring, nurse, 67. This faithful and valuable servant lived in the family upwards of 40 years.—Wm. Bricknell, Esq. of Evenloaj, Worcestershire.—Mr. Richard Budd, master of the Waggon and Horses public-house, 59.

At Elsfield, Mrs. Rachael Butler, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 82.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Wm. Brooks, a respectable farmer at Aylsbury, lately undertook to plough an acre and a half of clover ley, chain measure, in eight hours. Considerable wagers were

depending, which were decided in favour of Mr. Brooks, who performed it in six hours and ten minutes with the old Buckinghamshire foot-plough, drawn by four horses at length. Mr. B. continued for an hour and eight minutes longer, in which time he ploughed a rood and seven poles more. The ploughing was done to the entire satisfaction of the judges, amidst a numerous concourse of spectators.

*Married.*] At Buckingham, Mr. John Joseph Stockdale, son of Mr. John S. book-seller of London, to Miss Sophia Millagan.

Mr. Charles Bosworth, of Brampton, Northamptonshire, to Miss Ratcliff of Wolverton.

*Died.*] At Radnage, the Rev. C. W. Tonym, brother to the late general T. 75.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. Joshua Cromond.

At Abbots Ripton, Elizabeth Crawley, wife of John C. 47. She had been tapped eighteen times during the last year of her life, in which seventy-six gallons of water were taken from her.

At Ramsay, Mr. G. Wilkinson, attorney at law, and one of the masters extraordinary in Chancery.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Nearly all the great works on the important and extensive line of inland navigation, the Grand Junction Canal are now completed. The stupendous embankment between Wolverton and Cosgrove, near Stoney Stratford, is now opened for the use of the trade; by this great work nine locks by its side, four down and five up, are avoided, and one level sheet of water is formed, from Stoke-Bruern, to some miles south of Fenny Stratford, as well as on the Buckingham branch, extending to within a mile of that town. The arches under this embankment for the passage of the Ouse river, which were said to be sinking soon after the centres were struck, have happily proved sufficient, and the embankment seems to possess great stability. The branch and iron railway, that is to connect the Grand Junction Canal with the New River at the town of Northampton, as also with the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal, are proceeding with great spirit. This new junction is expected to prove of great importance to Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and all the adjoining counties, as well as to the Company, who now, under new and happier auspices, seem to be rapidly retrieving their affairs.

At the late anniversary meeting of the governors and subscribers to the General Infirmary at Northampton, for the relief of the sick and lame poor of all counties, the report of the present state of the patients admitted and discharged, and of the monies received and paid within the last year was read and laid before them; when they expressed great satisfaction in the management of that noble charity,

charity, by which 37,490 persons have been cured and 5402 relieved since the foundation of the Old County Hospital, in 1744.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to enable the bailiff, burgeses, &c. of Daventry to purchase and rebuild the Moot-hall, and to make such regulations, erections and buildings as may be thought necessary for improving the market of that town, and for paving, repairing, cleansing, lighting, and improving its streets.

*Married.*] At Banbury, Mr. Mark Wheeler, coal-merchant, to Miss Eliza Roberts, sister of Mr. R. wine-merchant.—Mr. John Bromley, plumber and glazier, to Miss Ann Stacey, daughter of Mr. S.

At Oundle, Mr. Oliver Cox, of Ringstead, to Miss Catherine Webster.

At Wellingborough, Mr. James Sergeant, to Miss Martha Sutton.—R. N. Stanton, M.D. to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Andrew Wrefq.

At Ecton, Harry Brett, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Whalley, only daughter of the late Rev. Palmer W. rector of that parish.

The Rev. T. H. H. Needham, of Harpole, to Miss Jephcott, eldest daughter of the Rev. John J. late rector of Kissingbury.

*Died.*] At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, shoe-maker, 75.

At Long Buckley, Mr. John Perkins, 71.

At Peterborough, Miss Katherine Wilkerson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W.

At Northampton, Mrs. J. Broad, eleven years matron to the General Infirmary.—Mrs. Hankey, relict of J. C. Hankey, esq. formerly of East Bergholt, Suffolk.—Suddenly, Mr. Kennedy Gaudern, stone-mason.—Mr. Wm. Pilmuir, carpenter and joiner.—F. Hayes, esq. mayor, 56. The mayor's choice ball had just begun at the George Inn, and the mayor, who was in apparently good health and high spirits, going down a country dance, suddenly dropped down, and instantly expired, without either moving a limb or uttering a groan.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Wise, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Joseph Hobday, plumber and glazier.

At Highgate-house, Mrs. Elizabeth Bosworth, 79.

At Castle Ashby, Miss Ann Seagrave, fourth daughter of the Rev. Edward S. rector of that place, 25.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the fens and commons called Sedge Fen, Sedge Fen Plains, Sedge Fen Pooles, the Middle Fen Parts and the Washes, in the parish of Witchford and Isle of Ely. For the further improvement of Sutton and Mepal level, and the lands adjoining: and for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish of Cherry Hinton.

The Lord Chancellor has made the follow-

ing order in the Downing college cause, viz. that buildings should be erected for the accommodation of twenty independent members, in addition to the members specified in the charter and statutes; that 2800l. should be set apart annually as a fund for the buildings, out of the rents and profits of the estates; and that the salaries of the present members should be paid out of the residue; that the collegiate body should have leave to borrow 12,000l. for the acceleration of the buildings, and should have liberty to apply, when necessary, for further directions.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Robert Gee, attorney at law, to Miss Mary Gee.

*Died.*] At Pampisford, Mr. Richard Wallis Nash, 62.

At Exning-hall, near Newmarket, Mr. Charles Harwood, only son of John H. esq. 22.

At Drayton, Sarah Hawkes, wife of Luce H. 31. She had been tapped nine times during the last year of her life, and eighty-seven gallons of water drawn off.

At March, Mrs. Goodman, wife of Mr. Nathaniel G.

At Waterbeach, Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. W. H. 85.

At Wisbech, Mr. Jonathan Friend, blacksmith.

#### NORFOLK.

From a statement published by the subscribers, to the Norwich Dispensary, it appears, that since the first establishment of that charity in March 1804, the receipts have amounted to 470l. 14s. 6d., and the disbursements to 445l. 7s. 10d. leaving a balance of 35l. 6s. 8d. in hand. The number of patients admitted, up to the 1st of July, 1805 is 816: of these 447 have been discharged cured; 80 relieved; 25 not likely to receive benefit; 25 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals, to the workhouse and into the country; 54 for non-attendance; 1 for irregularity; 5 at their own request; 42 have died, and 127 remain on the books. Of this number 116 were attended at their respective houses. At the last general meeting of the subscribers, it was resolved that in future, each of them should have the power of recommending three patients in the year for every guinea subscribed.

At the last meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Repton, of Oxnead, for his Letter upon the preservation of turnips, and the Letter was ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to every member. After transacting the general business, judges were appointed to decide the claims of candidates for the premiums, when the following were allowed. To Mr. Beck, of West Lexham, the two premiums for water meadows. To Mr. Salter, of Whinberg, the premium for Underdraining. To Mr. Johnson, of Kempston, the premium for the Leicester ram without competition. To Mr. Moseley, of Tofts, the premiums for the best bull;

bull, cow, boar, and sow. The premiums for Shepherds were adjudged thus: six guineas to Mr. Styleman's Shepherd; five guineas to Mr. Coke's; two guineas to Mr. Bell's; and three guineas to Mr. Seppling's, of Creak. Mr. Salter's Norfolk ram was deemed not meritorious, and Mr. Moseley's stallion, having been used in Suffolk as well as Norfolk this season, could not receive the prize. Mr. Hardy's Model of a Dray was exhibited and much approved. The thanks of the society were voted to him. Mr. Butler's Model of an ingenious Cibbler was shewn, and a premium was recommended to be given to him for it.

*Married.*] At Ormeby, Charles Symonds, esq. to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. vicar of Runham.

*Div.*] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At South Lynn, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Tatterford, Mrs. Norris, wife of the Rev. Robert N. 34.

At Pensthorpe, near Fakenham, Mr. Hammond Gwyn, 62.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Hurry, widow of the late Mr. John H. grocer, 78.—Mrs. S. Fowler, a maiden lady, 73.

On her passage from Bengal, Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. chaplain to the Presidency, and vice-provost of the college there, and daughter of the Rev. R. Whiff, of Northwold, in this county.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Brett, relict of Mr. John B. farmer, at Fordham, 79.

At his seat at Hoveton St. John, John Blofield, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and more than forty-six years an acting magistrate for this county, 79. If ever there was a man to whose memory a marked respect was due, to such respect his memory is unquestionably entitled. It is not to his professional abilities, though the privation of them is felt and regretted by all such as can properly estimate their value, but it is to the virtues which distinguished him, as a man and a Christian, that this tribute of regard is paid. The affection with which he discharged the several duties of domestic life, the ready bounty with which he assisted necessity, and the honest warmth by which he shewed the sincerity of his friendship, were virtues which so eminently adorned his character, that the remembrance of them will be a lasting monument of departed worth.

At Norwich, Mr. Drake, master of the Great Hospital, 61.—Augustine Noverre, esq. 77. He was a native of Switzerland, and was invited to this country by Garrick, whose protection and friendship he enjoyed during the life of that eminent man. He was considered to be the most finished and gentlemanly minuet dancer of his time, and in the exercise of his profession as a master, has done more to advance his art than any other. He was esteemed by his pupils,

among whom were most of the nobility of the kingdom, respected by his acquaintance, and beloved by his family and friends.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mofs, 82.—Mrs. Waites, wife of Mr. W. oatmeal-maker, 55.—Mrs. Page, widow of Mr. P. carpenter, 79.

At Catfield, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Nicholas W. 82.

At Litcham, Mr. Raven, surgeon.

At Mattishall, Mr. Wm. Edwards, farmer, 74.

At Watton, Mr. Thomas Younge, 40.

At Tefferton House, Mrs. Cafe, mother of Philip Mallet C. esq.

At Upwell, Mr. Wm. Wilton.

At Parson Hall, Mr. Thomas Gage, 80.

At Wymondham, Miss Wells, only daughter of Mrs. W. of the King's Head inn.

At Ryton House, where she lived seventy-five years in the family of Edward Roger Pratt, esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, 93.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Died.*] At Lowestoft, Mrs. Ebbs, wife of Mr. T. Ebbs, baker, 21.—Master Whitaker, 13, from having eaten too great a quantity of gooseberries, many of which he had swallowed whole.

At Mellor, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Hacheston, a gentleman deservedly respected as a divine, a husband, a parent, and a friend.

At Marlesford, Mr. Francis Hale, sen. a respectable farmer.

At Beccles, Mr. James Algar, farmer, late of the White Lion-inn, 59.

At Needham-market, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Needham, Mr. Wasp, late of Barking, farmer, 74.

At Bury, Mrs. Read, widow of the late Mr. R. fishmonger.—Mrs. Davers, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the Earl of Bristol, 76.—Mrs. Willis, widow of Mr. Harrington W. 93.

At Welton, Mr. Francis Platt, many years a baker at Norwich, 50.

At Chadacre-hall, John Plampin, esq. 79.

At Brandon, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. Field W. banker, and daughter of the late Francis Eagle, esq. of Wangford.

At Walpole, the Rev. Mr. Walker, dissenting minister, 36.

At Saxmundham, G. Baker, gent. uncle to the Rev. Charles Johnson, rector of Bildeston, 65.

At Langham-hall, Mr. Hall, gamekeeper, to George Gould, esq. 32.

At Languard Fort, Captain Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation as assistant engineer at Belleisle and Martinico. At the memorable assault at Quebec, he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's dispatch, he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening



enlivening inoffensive humour, endeared him to all those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His zeal and exertions in the service of his friends was singularly disinterested. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him store-keeper at Languard Fort, in the year 1795, where he lived universally beloved and esteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garrison, who evinced their regard to his memory by paying this last mark of respect to an old and gallant soldier, whose military talents and services early distinguished and ranked him in the first line of his profession.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. John Digby, son of Mr. D. Miller, of Castle Hedingham, to Miss Eliza King, daughter of Mr. K. of Sible Hedingham.

At Rochford, Mr. Henry Mattocks, coach-master, to Mrs. Warner.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Lay, of Hackney, late commander of the Admiral Rainier East Indiaman, to Miss Pitt, of Chelmsford.

*Died.*] Dr. Miller, of Wakering, near South End. He was returning from a visit to a patient in the island of Foulness, when he was overtaken by the tide, and drowned.

At Springfield-lane, near Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Dixon, currier and leather-cutter.

The Rev. William Stevenson, rector of Borley and Lagenhoe.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. William Dixon, many years an eminent surgeon of that place.

At Colchester, Humphrey Carlton, esq. 80.—Mrs. Guinand—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. P. esq. one of the justices of peace for the borough.

At the White Hart, Chadwell, Mrs. Clark.

At Billericay, Mr. Joseph Race, officer of excise.—Mrs. Jenner, wife of the Rev. Dr. J.

At Great Totham Hall, Mr. Poole.

At Roxwell, Mrs. Jolling, wife of Mr. George J. Miller.

At Brentwood, Mr. Thomas Offen, sen.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Mayhew, widow of Mr. Wm. M. 78.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Timothy Adams, 71.

At Rochford, Mr. William Carter, brick-layer.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Hythe, Mr. John Nearne, late of the East Kent regiment of militia, to Miss Clarke.

At Rochester, the Rev. John Griffiths, master of the King's school there, to Miss Susannah Jones, eldest daughter of the Rev. James J. one of the minor-canons of the cathedral.

At Chiselmhurst, the Rev. Weeden Buller, jun. of Chelsea, to Miss Annabella Dundas Oswald, of Little Ryder-street, St. James's, London.—Brigadier-Major Ferrand to Miss

Twiss, only daughter of Brigadier-General T. of the royal engineers.

At East Farleigh, Mr. Tresse, of London, to Miss Eliza Whittle, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas W. of East Farleigh parsonage.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Carter, sen. upholsterer and auctioneer, of Maidstone, to Mrs. Prior.—Mr. John Olive, purser in his majesty's navy, to Miss Esther Wibley, of Brompton.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Warren, silversmith, to Miss Elizabeth Homersham.

At Tunstall, Henry Dickinson, esq. of the East India Buildings, London, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Andrew Hawes, B. esq. of Gore Court, Sittingbourne.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blogg. While purchasing some goods in a shop, a blood-vessel suddenly burst in her leg, and occasioned her death within the space of five minutes, before any surgical assistance could be procured. Being far advanced in pregnancy, the Cæsarean operation was performed, but without effect.—Mr. T. March, baker, whose premature death was occasioned by a most deplorable accident. He climbed, one evening, upon a part of the ruinous wall of St. Augustine's monastery, to view an exhibition of fire-works in the inclosure, when a loose stone giving way, he was precipitated upon the jagged end of a piece of timber, which entered the lower portion of the back, and penetrated upwards into his body more than six inches. From this dreadful situation, however, he alone extricated himself, at the same time withdrawing his clothes, which had been forced into the wound, and walked more than a quarter of a mile to his own house; but the most skilful assistance could not prevent a mortification.—William L. Hodges, second son of Mr. John H. solicitor, 12.—At the house of Mr. Fea, Mrs. Wilkes, who was for many years a nurse in several respectable families in this county, 63.—Mrs. Body, 61.—Mrs. Parren, wife of Mr. P. tailor.

At Rochester, Mr. William Cooper, surgeon.—Of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. R. Pordige, coal-meter.

At Hoath, Mrs. Vandepur, 67.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Henry Mainwaring, late of Glassenbury, in Cranbrook.

At Ash, near Sandwich, Mr. Samuel Thompson, 72.

At Faversham, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. George C. 43.

At Folkstone, Miss Charlotte Gill, daughter of Mr. John G. surgeon.

At Deal, Mrs. M<sup>c</sup>Lean, wife of Mr. Lschlan M<sup>c</sup>L. accountant of the chest at Greenwich.

At Sandgate, Mrs. Fisher, of the Flower-de-luce public-house.

At Ramsgate, Mr. O. Sayer, builder, 60.

At Elham, Mrs. Young, widow, 81.

At Dumpton, near Ramsgate, Miss Hodgman, 18.

At Wye, Mrs. Warner, of the Flying Horse inn, 58.

At Mottingham, Robert Dyneley, esq.

SURRY.

*Married*] At Dorking, Hugh Boyd, esq. of Ballycastle, Ireland, to Miss Lowry, daughter of W. Lowry, esq. of Tichfield-street, London.

At Camberwell, John Fellows, esq. of Eynsford, Kent, to Miss Woodbridge.

At Croydon, A. Markett, esq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miss Manley.

At Farnham, J. Louis Couchet, esq. to Lady Fleming, widow of Sir R. Worley, bart. Lady F. took her father's name in consequence of a grant from his Majesty.

*Died.*] At Weybridge, Sir Henry S uite, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullingar, Ireland.—Sir Henry married Miss Elizabeth Cobbe, grand-daughter to a former Archbishop of Dublin, and niece to the late Marquis of Waterford. Her Ladyship is remarkable for being a most excellent horfewoman; and is in that respect second perhaps to no female in this country. Her attention to this favourite amusement has not however led her to neglect female accomplishments, for she is an amateur in painting, music, and all the polite arts.

At Richmond, J. Thornton, esq. formerly of his Majesty's navy. He resigned his commission in consequence of the effects of the yellow fever and a liver complaint contracted in the West Indies. He died broken-hearted from disappointed expectations, and reliance on the violated promises of a pretended friend.

At Burford Bridge, Miss Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir W. G. F. bart. 18.

At Friern Court Farm, Peckham Rye, H. T. Jones, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

At Nonfuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of Samuel F. esq.

At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Brown, wife of Edward B. esq. jun.

SUSSEX.

A painting, which had been for some years at a broker's shop in Lewes for sale, was lately purchased by Mr. Dunn; of the Star-inn, who paid a guinea for it, and caused it to be hung up to cover a blank space on one of his staircases. In this situation the picture was seen by a connoisseur, who purchased it of the landlord for 15 guineas; and he is said to have since disposed of it for 700! This picture, which is accounted one of the best productions of the pencil of Rubens, or of his equally eminent disciple, Vandyke, is the portrait of a lady of a noble English family, and her two children, in the costume of the middle of the 17th century; and, although it has of late years been through a variety of hands, and sold by some at so

low a price as four or five shillings, it is in a good state of preservation.

The annual Fair for the sale of Wool was lately held at Lewes, and was well attended by numbers of the most respectable wool-staplers from London, and by the principal farmers of the eastern division of the county. At dinner, Lord Sheffield, the worthy founder of this fair, presided. After the cloth was withdrawn, Lord Sheffield rose, and stated that he had been at considerable pains, to collect most recent and authentic information on the present supply, demand, and prices of wool in different parts of the kingdom, and recommended a deputation of twelve wool-growers present to be named by the company; who should retire to inspect and consider the information above alluded to, and report their opinion of what ought in fairness to be the prices that day asked by the wool-growers for their wool. Soon after the deputation had retired, Lord Sheffield proceeded to make several communications to the company respecting the growth of fine wool in England; he observed, that it was now well known, that the fleeces of Spanish or Merino sheep were not debased in quality by the English climate, as had been satisfactorily proved by Dr. Parry, and Mr. Tollett; that the importation of Spanish wool was become uncertain, and the price greatly enhanced; that the quantity imported in 1800 was upwards of 8,030,000lb; in 1801 it had declined to 4,700,000lb. but had again risen in 1802 to upwards of 7,000,000lb.; and in the course of the present year the importation had been considerably short of the last in the corresponding months. It might, therefore, his Lordship observed, answer to the wool-growers to cross their South-Down ewes with Spanish rams, especially as the shags of those introduced by his Majesty from Spain, was so superior to the Merines which had been brought by individuals into this country about twenty years ago. That Mr. Tollett, who had sheep from his Majesty's flock, had sold their wool at 6s. 4d. per lb. when brought to the state of imported Spanish wool, and that he had sold his fleeces entire at 4s. 3d. per lb. His Lordship added, that, in a political point of view, it was highly desirable to save the large sums which were paid to foreigners for wool; the value of Spanish wool, rated at the custom-house price of 3s. 6d. per lb. amounted to upwards of 600,000l. per ann. He concluded by observing, that the increased price within a few years had promoted the improvements of the quality of the English wool, and said, "that nothing but a good price could make it worth the while of the grower to attend to the quality rather than to the quantity of the wool." Lord Sheffield read the report of the deputation, which stated the prices at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. and remarked, that the greater part of these prices were below what South-down wool had sold for out of the county. The selling then commenced, and much business was done at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

The annual shew of cattle and sheep for

for the prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, took place at Lewes, on the 31st of July. It was as usual, numerously attended, by distinguished breeders and amateurs. After the company, among whom was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had sufficiently gratified their curiosity in the fields, they retired to the Star Inn, where about 200 sat down to dinner. The chair was filled by Lord Sheffield. After the usual toasts, the chairman gave 'the noblemen and gentlemen visitors,' for which the Earl of Bridgewater returned thanks. 'Mr. Coke, and the county of Norfolk,' having been drunk, Mr. Coke rose and after thanking the meeting, expressed his gratitude to many of the gentlemen present, and all those who had concurred in paying him, some years since, so high a compliment, by a valuable present which he had received from the South Down farmers; alluding, to a small flock of sheep, which were collected from the principal breeders, and transmitted to him as a tribute of respect for his very liberal support of the introduction of the breed of South Down Sheep in the county of Norfolk. The Reports of the Judges were then read, and the prizes were presented to the successful candidates: after which, Mr. Ellman rose and explained to the meeting the great advantage which would arise to the public, from attention being paid by all breeders to the pedigree of animals; this he thought the best means that could be adopted to promote the general introduction of that kind of stock most calculated to produce the greatest possible quantity of food for human sustenance. He was followed by Sir J. Seauright, who supported very strongly the proposition, and took the opportunity of praising Mr. Ellman's breed of sheep, from which he said he had obtained his ram to which the prize had been adjudged, he being out of an ewe, purchased by the Earl of Bridgewater, of Mr. Ellman, by a ram belonging to the Duke of Bedford. The pedigrees of the animals which had gained prizes, were then called for and mentioned upon the Judges' reports. The names mentioned by the breeders of the sires or dams of the prize animals, were the Earl of Egremont, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Mess. Scrase, Mr. Als, and the late Mr. Alfrey for the cattle; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Messrs. Hampshar, Mr. Ellman, (of Shoreham); Mess. Davies, and Mr. Saxby, for the sheep. The boar was declared to be from a Suffolk sow, by a Leicester boar. Some further conversation concluded the business of the day; and the thanks of the meeting having been given to the Judges, and the stewards, the company returned to the shew fields, to inspect those animals to which the prizes had been adjudged, which were retained for that purpose. Mr. Lester, of Piccadilly, exhibited his new portable hand threshing machine, which is so great an improvement on the one he ex-

hibited here last year, that compared with it, one man will do as much work as a horse, which was verified by the following trial against time. One man working the machine threshed five sheaves of wheat, in five minutes; the straw of which weighed thirty-one pounds, yielding one gallon and three quarts of wheat. This machine which is the first that has been made of the kind (and for which a patent has been enrolled) will do nearly double the above work when driven by a horse. The machine was purchased by Mr. Stanford of Preston, on the Downs, near Brighton.

*Married.*] At Seaford, Lieutenant William Fowler, of the 11th light dragoons, son of William F. esq of Chichester, to Miss Alicia Juliana Byam, youngest daughter of William Bæsq of the island of Antigua.

At Hastings, Captain Edwards, of the royal navy, to Miss Thomas, daughter of Rice T. esq.

*Died*] At Falmer, Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. H.

At Brighton, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. F. of the King's Arms.

Off the island of Goree, of a fever peculiar to the climate, Mr. William Long, midshipman of his Majesty's ship Lark, son of Mr. William Long, surgeon, of Hailsham, 19. He was a young man of great promise, much lamented by his brother officers and ship's company, and very highly applauded in his professional duty.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Wood, to Miss S. Matthews, daughter of the late clerk of survey of ordnance.—Mr. Webb, late master of his Majesty's ship *Blanche*, to Miss Ranwell, of Portsea.

At Havant, Mr. Brown, to Miss Hopwood.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Perren, grocer, to Miss Ann Amelia Adams.

*Died.*] At Elton, near Gosport, Captain Sir Frederic Thegner, of the navy, agent for prisoners of war at Portsmouth.

At Havant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ventham.—Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. F. Tanner.

At Southampton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of Captain W. of the *Rose* cutter, and mother-in-law to Captain Yeates, now commander of the same vessel, 84.—Mr. Usher, 76.

At Emfworth, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Captain L. of the West India trade, and daughter of the late Mr. Lear, of Portsmouth.

At Lumley Cabin, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of George D'A. esq.

At Woodmancot, Mrs. Hooper, relict of Mr. H. 75.

At Portsmouth, Miss Bayly, only daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 21.

At Hurborne Priors, Mrs. Purver, relict of Mr. P. 66.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chippenham, Mr. Poole, to Miss Woodman.

At Shornocot, Mr. John Pollard, jun. of South Cerney, to Mrs. Alloway.

At Devizes, Thomas Tylee, esq. son of John T. esq. banker, to Mrs. Coham, daughter of William Salmon, esq.

At Wixall, William Wroughton Salmon, esq. only son of William S. esq. of Devizes, to Miss Clutterbuck, daughter of Daniel C. esq. of Bradford Langh.

*Died.*] At Chute, Mr. Edward Hutchins, 94; he was the father of twenty children.

At Calne, Mr. Perkin, an eminent corn-factor.

At Salisbury, Mr. Isaac Horlock, 87.—At the house of her son, the Rev. Canon Hume, in the Close, the Right Honourable Lady Mary Hume, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1782. Her Ladyship was in her 52d year, and was the sixth and youngest daughter of George Henry, seventh Earl of Kinnoull, and aunt to the present Earl.

At Garfdon, Mr. J. Obens.

## BERKSHIRE.

The following letter has been received by the Editor of the Reading Mercury, from Mr. T. H. Shrimpton, governor of the House of Industry at Faringdon, dated August 30, 1805:—“In your paper a few weeks since I observed that Bohea tea, and the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the dropsy; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time who was given over by the visiting surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief.—I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to haymaking, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin, and her age is 62 years.” The recipe alluded to above is as follows:—Infuse two large teacupfulls of the tea in about a quart of water: let the decoction be drunk during the day, and the leaves eaten at short intervals.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the parish of Warfield.

*Married.*] At Greenham Chapel, Mr. J. C. Townsend, of Newbury, to Miss Argill, of Bridgewater.

At Broughton, Mr. Herbert, jun. of North Newton, to Miss Potter, eldest daughter of Mr. B. of Bloxham.

*Died.*] At Reading, Sir Charles Marsh, banker, late a colonel in the army. He was the survivor of the officers who served in the 5th regiment, with Sir Eyre Coote during his brilliant successes in India.—At Mr. J. Lamb's, in whose family he had lived 45 years, John Richardson, 75.—Miss Benwell, sister of Mr. B. auctioneer.—Mr. Knight,

who had been keeper of the county gaol twenty years, during which time he was a faithful servant of the public, and ever attentive to the duties of his situation.

At West Woodhay, near Newbury, Mr. James Webb, of New Windsor.

At Wantage, Mrs. Butler, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Streatley, Mrs. Pearson, mother of William P. esq.

At Shinfield, Mr. John Mearing, farmer, 90. Till within a fortnight of his death he constantly attended Reading market, and overlooked his farming business.

At Sonning, Mrs. Bellasis, wife of George Bridge, B. esq.

At Wargrave, Mr. Samuel Sewell, surgeon, youngest son of Mr. S. 20; a youth of much promise from his natural abilities, steady conduct, and diligent application to study, in the prosecution of which he resided some time in London, where he was attacked with a pulmonary affection, which soon baffled the power of medicine.

At Ferris Farm, near Aldermaston, Mr. Richard Ferris, a member of the Aldermaston volunteer cavalry.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Bristol Mercury suggests to the opulent inhabitants of Clifton the elegance and utility of forming a public promenade, by making, by subscription, a handsome gravel walk, to commence opposite Mr. Miles's, and to be extended to the verge of the rocks; and at the same time hints to the citizens of Bristol, the great conveniency of extending the gravel walk on Brandon-hill round the hill, to communicate with Berkeley square. He presumes, that leave might be obtained from the proprietors to make these walks, which would certainly unite the *utile dulci*, and be a most pleasant and ornamental improvement to the environs of the city.

At the beginning of September an apple-tree was to be seen in the garden of S. Rossiter, esq. clothier, Shepton-Mallet, bearing ripe fruit, blossoms formed to new fruit, and fresh blossoms, in the greatest state of perfection.

*Married.*] The Rev. John Rees, of Trowbridge, to Miss Woodbridge, of Chelwell.

John Hayne Bovet, esq. of Taunton, to Miss Gardiner, second daughter of the late Wm. G. esq. of King's Brompton.

The Rev. Thomas Todd, vicar of Brompton Regis, to Miss Louisa Lucas, daughter of Stukely L. esq. of Barondown House.—Mr. Thomas Follett, chemist and druggist, of Bridgewater, to Miss Callen, of Taunton.

At Bath, Mr. Charles H. Marshall, to Miss Purdon, daughter of the late Charles P. esq. of Liffabin, county of Westmeath, Ireland.—Mr. Langdon, miniature-painter, to Miss Smith.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wood, surgeon, of Cheltenham,

tenham, to Miss Pike, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Thomas, relict of Mr. James T. merchant.—Mrs. Furlson, mother of Mr. F. grocer.—Mr. Darby, baker.—Mrs. Jones, brush-maker.—Mr. Perry, 78.—Mrs. Court, wife of Mr. C. sen.—Mr. Peter Holland.—Mr. Wm. Morle, attorney at law.

At Bath, Mr. Samuel Bryant, senior beadle.—On his birth-day, Mr. George Hard-kee, gardener, 71.—Mr. Charles Davis, sen. one of the commissioners for lighting and watching the city, 64.—Samuel Nibbs, esq.—Mrs. Merrick, 99.

At East Hayes, Mrs. Payne, wife of Hugh P. esq.

At Philip's Norton, of a putrid fever, Mrs. Pryor, of the George inn, and a few days afterwards, her first cousin, Mr. William Biggs, butcher.

At Southill, Mrs. Stode, wife of Colonel S. of the Bath Forum Volunteers, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Parker, bart.

At Minehead, Mr. Francis Bastone, sen. He was for many years an eminent practitioner of the law, till age rendered it necessary to resign his business to his only son, and a truly honest man.

At Bridgewater, Mr. John Reed, 83.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Symondsbury, the Rev. T. Fox, jun. of Codford St. Peter, Wilts, to Miss Syndercombe, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. esq.

At Poole, Joseph Pike, esq. of Bridport, to Miss Mary Manning, late of Exeter.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope inn.

At Poole, Mr. Street, merchant. He was seized with a violent fit of coughing, and expired almost immediately.

At Holwell, Mr. Wm. Cabell, while employed in churning in his dairy.

At Sherborne, Miss Charlotte Millar, daughter of the late Mr. Wm. M.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Mr. Partridge, wool-len-manufacturer to Miss Frances T. Tuman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. T. printer.—Mr. George Westlake, son of Mr. Alderman W. to Miss Cuming, daughter of Thomas C. esq.—Mr. Hake, music-master, to Miss Gordon, eldest daughter of Captain G.

At Luppitt, near Honiton, Mr. H. Blake, to Miss S. Domatt.

At Plymouth, Captain Haviland, to Miss Allport.

At Alphington, near Exeter, Mr. George Prichard, attorney of London, to Miss Mary Berry, second daughter of the late Mr. B. Tanner.

At Honiton, Daniel Gould, gent. to Miss Domett, daughter of Mr. John D. Colyton.

*Died.*] At Drewsteignton, near Exeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, widow of the Rev. John B. of Tresillian-house, Cornwall.

At Plymouth Jonathan Baron, esq. 68. He was formerly an eminent army accoutre-ment maker, but had retired from business for many years, on a fortune acquired by persevering, honest industry and integrity in all his dealings.—Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. mercer and draper.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Coffin, formerly an engraver, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Coombe Florey, the only daughter of Captain Bruton, of the North Devon militia.

At Montego Bay, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. Henry Ellard, of Exeter, an officer belonging to the Princess Charlotte frigate. He had arrived there a short time, as prize-master, with a valuable prize, captured by the frigate off the Havana, before he was seized with this dreadful malady. He was a fine, spirited, enterprising, young man, of amiable manners, and is universally lamented.

At Barnstaple, the Hon. Henry Turnour, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and fifth son of the late Earl of Winterton.

At Sidmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. formerly of Liverpool, but late of Bath: For a particular account, see page 240, of this Number.

## CORNWALL.

Application will be made to parliament, next session, for an act authorizing the improvement of the haven of Botreaux-castle in this county.

Two new and neatly finished churches have been erected at Kea, and Perranzabulo, the former of which reflects much credit on the judgment and liberality of R. L. Gwatkin, esq. of Killiow, and the latter on the persevering industry and beneficence of John Thomas, esq. of Chiverton. The altar-piece of the church at Kea is painted by Mrs. Gwatkin, the niece of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is completed in such a style of excellence, as to delight the eye of the experienced artist.

*Married.*] Mr. Simon Slade, of St. Michael Carhays, to Miss Parnell, of St. Ewe. Mr. Joseph Hennah, of Tregony, to Miss Trethewy, of Ruan-Lanyhorne.

Mr. W. Hugo, of Veryan, to Miss Swindle, of Falmouth.

*Died.*] At St. Minver, Miss Mably, daughter of Mr. M. farmer.

In the West Indies, Captain Wm. Stevens, of St. Ives.

At St. Austell, Mr. Jonathan Isbell, 75.

At Falmouth, lieutenant G. Fenng, late commander of the Nile lugger, a most indefatigable and zealous officer, very much respected by every admiral and captain he served under, and beloved by all the ships' companies. In private life no one ever possessed more virtues; his loss is sincerely regretted by all his relations and friends.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Married.*] At Inverness, John Lachlan M'Gillivray, esq. of Dunmaelass, to Miss Walcott, daughter of Captain W. late of the 12th regiment of foot.

At Hamilton, Captain John Smith, of the 14th regiment of foot, to Miss Newman, daughter of Richard N. Newman, esq. of Thornbury Park Gloucestershire.

At Leith, John Ainslie, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald G. esq.

At Manse, of Kinellar,—John Robert Smith, esq. of Coneraig, to Miss Margaret Anne Mitchell, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gavin Mitchell, minister of Kinellar.

*Died*] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant John Haddaway, late of his Majesty's ship *Bellerophon* in the action of the Nile.

At Leith, Andrew M'Kerras, esq. late a merchant of that place.

At Aberdeen, Captain Wm. Byers, of the 103d regiment, and late adjutant of the Aberdeen volunteers, 72.

At Perth, Peter Duff, esq. one of the magistrates of that city.

At Glasgow, Miss Jane Reed, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. R.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Rollo, relict of Alex. Loustoun, esq. banker.

At Dunkeld, Ensign Walter Cargill, of the 69th regiment.

At Dundries, Mr. John Gordon, writer.

At Errbold, Major Mackay, universally lamented, being a gentleman eminently useful in the country where he lived, 57. By his unbounded benevolence and seasonably charitable exertions, the poor were fed, the needy relieved, the widow and fatherless supported, and comforted in their afflictions. In him shone the social and relative virtues, adorned with the profession and practice of pure and undefiled religion.

At Gannie, in the parish of Old Monkland, Jane Mair, in the 10th year of her age. She kept her recollection and senses to the last, and was maintained by the industry of a dutiful son.

At Dreghorn Manse, to which he had he had retired from his ministerial labours at an advanced age, the Rev. Bernard Haldan. He had been minister of the parish of Glenholm for upwards of fifty-two years, during which time he discharged the duties of his pastoral office with much zeal and fidelity.

At Blegbie, East Lothian, Mrs. Marion Carbrae, spouse of Andrew Pringle, esq. of Blegbie.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, Captain John Davitts, of the 42d regiment.

At Abernethy, the Rev. Colier Brown, minister of the Associate Congregation there, in the 58th year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his ministry.

At Banff, John Lister, esq. late merchant at Berbice.

At Invercauld, James Farquharson, esq.

At Barholm House, John M'Culbert, esq. elder, of Barholm.

At Castle Menzies, Archibald Butter, esq. of Pitlochry, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Royal Athol Volunteers.

At Kelso, Mrs. Helen Turnbull, widow of Captain John Stenhouse, in the service of the states general, 93.

## IRELAND:

The corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, have offered the following premiums for plans and estimates for building a bridge over the river Liffey, to supply the place of Ormond bridge, lately carried away. For the plan most approved of, one hundred guineas. For the second, sixty guineas; and for the third, forty guineas. Each plan must be accompanied with such an estimate of the expence of executing the work of the best materials, and in the most permanent manner, as the proposers will, if required, undertake and give security to execute it at.

From an Essay on Population recently published, by the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, which the author affirms to be the result of an actual survey, taken in 1798, with great care and precision; and comprehending the general return of the district committees in 1804, it appears, that in 1798, the total population of the city of Dublin including the garrison was 182,370, and that in 1804, it amounted exclusive of the garrison to 167,899. At the former period the number of inhabited houses was 16401, and at the latter 15645; consequently the return of 1798, exceeds that of 1804 by 756 houses. From Mr. Whitelaw's lists it likewise appears that there is a majority of 20,247 females.

*Married.*] At Lotus-hill, near Dublin, Sir E. B. Littlehales, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady E. Fitzgerald, daughter of his Grace the late Duke of Leinster.

At Dublin, Robert Denny, esq. son of the late Lieut. Col. of the 7th dragoon guards, to Miss Helena Lyster, third daughter of the late Anthony L. Esq. of Graige, county of Roscommon.

At Castlecoote, the seat of the Earl of Belmont near Enniskillen, Charles Watson, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Landaff and major in the third regiment of dragoons, to Miss Maria Lowry Coory.

*Died.*] At his house at Fortfield near Rathfriland, the Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yeverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, and Registrar of the High court of Chancery in Ireland. His Lordship was called to the bar in 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office on the death of the lamented Walter Hussey Burgh, he was advanced to the chief seat on the Exchequer Bench in 1783. It was to his talents and abilities alone, that Lord Avonmore was indebted for his high rank and station; he is universally allowed to have been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and

and eloquent orators, that ever adorned the Irish bar or the Irish Senate. His Lordship was about 70 years of age, and is succeeded in his titles by the Mon. Wm. Yelverton, who married Mary the eldest daughter of John Read, esq. of Fareham.

In Dublin, Arthur Browne, esq. LL.D. his Majesty's Prime Serjeant, and Senior Fellow of the University of Dublin.—Dr. Browne was a native of America, which country he left at an early age. He was gifted with powerful mental talents, which he improved by almost incessant study, and an intercourse with the most virtuous and most able patriot scholars and patriot politicians of his day. From every field where information or improvement might be had, he reaped a noble portion; and as he reaped as much for the advantage of others as himself, a number of the Irish youth are at this moment in possession of a considerable share of his vast industry. For many years no person in the University was more beloved than Dr. Browne—he was the idol of the students—they loved him with the affection of fond children, for he strove to retain their affections by a suavity of temper peculiarly his own. They gave him in return their best and most honourable gift—they appointed him their representative in the national legislature, and the Irish House of Commons for many years listened with surprise and admiration to his virtuous and adorned language. *Virtutis amor* seemed to be his leading star, and at one period of his life whoever denied this would have appeared absurd and heretical in the eyes of his applauding constituents. On questions of great national importance, Dr. Browne could speak with surprising effect; with little subjects he seldom interfered. When Attachments were the order of the day, he brought all his talents into action, and used the most vigorous intellectual efforts to protect the liberty of the subject against the encroachments of power and oppression. His countrymen will not readily forget the zeal with which he protected the freedom of the press, that grand bulwark of our liberties. His mind appeared bent on accomplishing every thing that might tend to support that essential privilege, and his efforts were not always unsuccessful. On the Place and Pension Bills, Catholic Emancipation, and the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, he exerted himself to the astonishment of every one who heard him. Nor were his principles confined within the walls of Parliament; he avowed them out of doors, and his ingenious avowal soon roused the suspicions and petulant indignation of Lord Chancellor Clare, who, when he visited the University in 1798, thought proper to direct insinuations against the character of Doctor Browne. But the fair fame of a just senator was not tarnished by the aspersions of a

statesman who libelled every one that chanced to hold an opinion different from his own; it was too strong to break at the feeble blast of a black inquisitor, and it happily survived his utmost malevolence. With the Opposition, it was either the desire or chance of Dr. Browne to associate; he supported their leading measures; he shared his advocacy with theirs in behalf of parliamentary reform, and in the Whig Club, those sentiments he proclaimed as a legislator, he repeated as a freeman. He was a professed enemy to the abuse of power, and always stood forward the champion of the people, when measures were proposed in the House of Commons which he conceived injurious to their rights or prejudicial to their interests. He detested bigotry as a monster incompatible with civil or religious liberty, and he despised all who worshipped it. When a number of the adherents of the anti-ministerial party were induced to abandon their old attachment, Dr. Browne was foremost in condemning their apostacy; his language at that time, was forcible and brilliant; he amazed and shook the Senate; according to a celebrated Greek author, "He was the writer or interpreter, dipping his pen into *Mind*." He asked, "To what purposes are fame, wealth, and honour now directed?" and he followed the question by this memorable reply:—"To the love of self, to the love of power, to the love of prostitution!" but—

"Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis!"

The subject of this article is a striking proof of the truth of this standing maxim. He changed his politics at the close of the discussion of the grand question which went to change the constitution of the country, and thus, like Edmund Burke, terminated his career by a deviation from those sentiments of independence, which he confessed, for the preceding twenty years, to be the pride and glory of his heart. Shortly after the Union, Dr. Browne was appointed Prime Serjeant, and it is supposed, had he survived much longer, he would have obtained a situation on the Bench. He was one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Proctor of Trinity College, a Doctor of Civil Laws, King's Professor of Greek, &c. &c. For a length of time he held the Vicar Generalship of the diocese of Kildare, and also practised in the Courts as an eminent, though not a leading barrister. He was unanimously elected to the command of the College Corps when it was formed in 1797, and about a month before his death appeared for the last time on the parade. From his situations in the College, and his exertions as a lawyer, it is supposed that Dr. B. died possessed of considerable property.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

Schiller, the celebrated German dramatic poet, author of the *Robbers*, &c. died at Weimar, on the 10th November, 1804, in the 45th year of his age.

At Montreal, in the province of Canada, on the 15th of June, 1805, Bryce M<sup>c</sup>Cumming, esq. seignior of Grand Valley, and late a captain in the 5th West India regiment. He commenced his military career in the allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; served his king and country faithfully and honourably, forty-five years, and was actively engaged in every war in which Great Britain was involved, during his life. He was cool and collected in the greatest danger; never actuated by momentary impulse; he was a steady, active, enterprising, good soldier, and literally a brave man, and without any ostentatious display of his zeal, was an enthusiast in his desire to support the character of the British army. Endowed with strength and a robust constitution, he was patient of hardship; with cheerfulness encouraged others to exertion in their duty, and universally gained the esteem and respect of all with whom he ever served. Generous and hospitable in the field, his door was thrown open to relieve the wants

and fatigues of his brother officers, and Bryce M<sup>c</sup>Cumming's hospitality was proverbial. With a constitution at last worn out with severe service (particularly in the West Indies, where he was taken prisoner by the Caribs, and only escaped death in cold blood to suffer what was worse, six months close confinement in a contracted dungeon, in a tropical climate), he retired to Canada to join his children, and pass the remainder of his days in peace! But all human hopes are fallacious; and the loss of his wife (whom he survived only eleven months), who had forty years been his faithful companion through all his vicissitudes of fortune, the misfortunes of his family (in his old age), whom he had brought up with credit to himself, in strict principles of honour, rectitude, and as faithful and loyal subjects, added to his own services either forgotten or neglected, bore heavy on him, and his strength was not equal to a sea voyage, which he only survived to die on the 9th day after his arrival at Montreal, in the 66th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives, and all who knew him. His remains were conducted to the ferry by a respectable body of his friends and citizens, and from thence to the banks of Lake Champlain for interment.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WITH great pleasure we have now to announce the arrival of the East and West India Fleets. It is matter of proud congratulation that these Fleets, about which so much fear and alarm has prevailed, should have eluded the vigilance of the Combined Squadrons, and arrived in safety. Their value is so immense, that their loss would have inflicted a deep and lasting wound on the commerce of this country. The value of the cargoes of the East India Fleet alone is estimated at fourteen millions and a half; the addition to the revenues at five millions and a half; and is the largest and richest fleet that ever came to England from the East Indies since the Company has been incorporated. Thus, in this instance, is our good fortune strikingly conspicuous; but it seems to baffle all conjecture to determine the views of the French Government in the expedition of the Combined Squadron. If the capture of these Fleets had been part of their object, it has been completely defeated by their unconquerable timidity; for though it is almost impossible to rate too high the achievements of British skill and courage, yet it would be presumptuously vain-glorious to imagine, that against the force of the Combined Squadrons, however masterly their dispositions, there could have been any hope of escape.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a Proclamation, extending the time for the importation of grain, live stock, and lumber, in neutral vessels, for three months from the date of the last notice; but the insertion of the usual declaration of forfeiture attaching to the introduction of any other articles but those enumerated, seems to have excited considerable disgust in the United States of America; and it is reported that the Americans have entered into several strong resolutions, not only to remonstrate with our Government on the subject, but to prohibit the exportation of these articles to any of the British Colonies till some arrangement is adopted. It is very natural that the Americans should feel jealous of this exclusion; but they should recollect, that it is perfectly consistent with the Navigation Laws; and though various opinions may now be entertained of the policy of these measures, and of the operation of those principles upon which they are founded, relatively to America, during the continuance of war, still the right cannot be denied: care, however, should be taken to render the exercise of these regulations as agreeable as possible. Upon a subject so interesting and important, we regret that our limits do not allow us to indulge in detail, particularly as the speech of Lord Holland in the last session of Parliament, containing a most able and elaborate examination of the matter, is not in print; but we doubt not that the question will again be discussed.



Every thing appears to indicate approaching hostilities on the Continent; the exchange between Hamburg, &c. and London has already declined three per cent and silver has advanced between twopence and threepence per ounce, from the consequent expectation of subsidiary remittances. Saltpetre and other articles depending upon the war have all risen considerably, still there is nothing doing. Although our importations have been large, our exportations (which give life to the activity of business) have been so checked and narrowed by the unsettled state of the Continent, that our manufacturing trade is almost stagnated.

The East India Fleet, of seventeen ships, which arrived in the current month, were laden, besides miscellaneous articles, with Bengal piece goods, viz.

Mullins, .....	86,984	Pieces.
Calicoes, .....	528,631	Ditto.
Prohibited Goods, .....	120,991	Ditto.

Of Coast Piece Goods, viz.

Mullins, .....	160	Pieces.
Calicoes, .....	330,394	Ditto.
Prohibited Goods, .....	84,581	Ditto.

Company's Drugs.

Saltpetre, .....	61,628	Cwt.
Raw Silk, .....	414,806	lb.
Sugar, .....	42,818	Cwt.
Pepper, .....	1,143,487	lb.
Cinnamon, .....	8,003	lb.

The Cargoes of the seventeen China Ships consisted of

	Chests large.	Half.	Quarter.	Total.	lbs.
Tea Bohea, .....	3,380	1,650	3,300	8,330	1,678,450
Best Bohea, .....				3,860	337,722
Congou, .....				194,570	16,156,145
Campo, .....				4,810	404,936
Souchong, .....				8,606	677,807
Twankay, .....				47,559	3,755,200
Hyfon Skin, .....				5,225	310,151
Superior ditto, .....				339	21,913
Hyfon, .....				20,040	1,288,471

Total Chests, .....

Raw Silk, .....	Bales, 720	lbs. 72,447
Nankeens, .....	Pieces, 175,000	

Besides several Parcels of Goods, the Particulars whereof are not yet known.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season for reaping, mowing, and harvesting the grain, has still continued unusually fine and favourable, so much so, that in most of the midland counties, nearly all the corn has been carried and well secured. In the Isle of Thanet, where the crops have this year been uncommonly fine, the whole has been carried; the Canary seed only excepted. In the Fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, where the crops are heavy and abundant, much corn has been cut and carried; and even in the Northern districts, the harvest is in a more advanced state, than is usual at this date. We have, indeed, the most pleasing accounts of the goodness and abundance of most of the grain crops. Peas and Beans are particularly good every where; and the Red Clover now standing for feed is well headed, and promises plenty. The new Wheats which have come to Market from Kent and Essex being generally good, and some of them of superior quality, the finest samples have gone off briskly at a small advance for the purpose of mixing with the old. Wheat varies from 75s. to 80s. 8s. and 90s. In Barley and Malt there is not much alteration, and but little doing: Barley sells from 33s. to 45s.; Malt from 76s. to 82s.; Oats 30s. to 35s.; and Pollard 37s.

Turnips, in general, prove a better crop than was at first expected; and in the Fens Coleseed appears a very fine plant, and many acres are sown.

The Pastures appear unusually fine, and afford a very full bite. Hay sells from 31. 3s. to 41. 4s. and 51. per ton; and Straw from 21. 2s. to 21. 14s. and 21. 16s.

The opinions respecting the improvement of the present crop of Hops have very much fluctuated since our last. Some persons thought the improvements so considerable that the produce would be 40s. 00 bags or upwards, hence the market became very flat, and prices

prices fell from 4l. to 6l. per bag, some sorts more. Now, however, that picking is commenced, and nearly finished, it is certainly known that the growth falls far short of what was expected; and at 27,000l., old duty, there is no doubt it is much over-rated. The plant is in a very weakly state from the two last crops, being large; and, though aided by fine weather, the effort at improvement has in most instances failed. The 25th instant is styled the first Hop-market day for the season at Canterbury; but not a sample was offered for sale; nor was there a pocket at market at the fair at Worcester—a circumstance scarcely ever remembered before!

Store Cattle have been brought in immense numbers to the late fairs, particularly at Barnet, where there was a great show of Scotch and Welch Runts; also some Welch Sheep, and Horses, all which were sold at reduced prices, and were dull of sale. Cows and Calves of the short-horned breed sold well; as did Horses for the Cavalry and Artillery; of the more inferior kinds of which there were great numbers, but not saleable. Store Sheep are much lower; and Lambs at the late great fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk fell from 2s. to 5s. per head cheaper than they were at the great Lamb fairs last year. The South Downs still continue the favourite, and are every where the prevailing breed. In Smithfield, Beef sells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Mutton 4s. to 5s.; Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; and Lamb 5s. to 6s. per stone of 8lb.

Cheese has considerably fallen in price.

The Pig market is somewhat on the advance, particularly the large stores for winter feeding.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 23rd of August, to the 24th of September, inclusive, 1805, 1200 Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.18.	August 25.	Wind W.	Highest 74°.	August 29 and 31.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 29.70.	August 31.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 38°.	September 20.	Wind N.W.
Greatest Variation in 24 hours.	} 3-10ths of an inch	} Between the mornings of the 30th and 31st of August the mercury fell from 30.10 to 29.80.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 12°	} The Mercury stood as high as 72° on the 19th inst. but on the 20th it was never higher than 60°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.73 inches in depth.

The principal meteorological occurrence to be recorded this month is a most violent thunder-storm which happened on the 6th inst. in and near the metropolis, between six and seven o'clock in the morning. The oldest persons declare they never heard thunder more loud or witnessed lightning more vivid. This storm extended to many other parts of the kingdom, though not with equal violence. At Portsmouth it happened an hour and a half earlier than in London. Another storm, in which the lightning was very vivid, but the thunder not remarkably loud, was witnessed in the evening of the 19th.

The wind during the month has been variable, and the weather upon the whole very fine and seasonable. The average height of the thermometer is about 58°, something less than the average height of the same month last year.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces with the following signatures do not suit our Miscellany:—P. V., M. Y., Lines by Th. W., ANHP., Lines by L. S. T., Essay by B., Senex, Philamofa, Sonnet by W. Q., B. H. on Short-hand, Lines by Amicus, Asiaticus, Themilitas, Ode by H., Eldsop, Ecclastes, Poems by J. A. G., Lines by J. B., Euthicates, Lines by L. S., Lines by A. P.

No. 135.] NOVEMBER 1, 1805. [4, of VOL. 20.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM glad to see the controversy respecting accent and quantity revived by your Correspondent Mr. Smith in the last Number of your valuable Magazine.—The truth of many of his remarks respecting our improper mode of reading Latin, &c., is too evident to be disputed. For though perhaps no nation upon earth understands the laws of prosody better than the English do, yet it must be acknowledged that most of our scholars, by not distinguishing the precise length of vowel-sounds, and by an improper use of accent, systematically err in their pronunciation of four sorts of words, viz.—1st. Words of two syllables having the first short, as *æques*; 2dly, Words of three syllables having the first long and the second short, as *fidera*; 3dly, Polysyllables accented on the antepenult, as *juvenilibus*, *interea*, &c.; and lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel and a single consonant, as *dominis*. These I believe are the only cases in which we are accustomed to violate quantity. All these errors arise in part from the want of distinguishing between the long and short powers of the vowels. For, as they are all of them by nature capable of being either long or short, and as every long vowel is equal to two short ones, this is a distinction of the greatest importance.—We are not certain in what manner the ancients pronounced their vowels, whether as we do, or (which is more probable) in a manner similar to that which prevails on the Continent; but of this we may be infallibly sure, that they did not allow a long sound to be given to a short vowel, or a short sound to a long one.—In whatever mode therefore we may sound the vowels, let us not fail to pay due attention to their quantity.

The principal source of our mistakes on this subject is the indistinct and confused notion which we have of accent.—For when it falls on a short syllable, we often make that syllable long; and when it falls on a long one we sometimes make it

short. By accent is commonly meant an *ictus* or stress laid on one particular syllable of a word. In this sense accent is now and ever has been the same in all languages. It is that which connects two or more syllables together, and forms them into one word, and without which such a word cannot exist in any language. This idea was at least always included in the acute accent of the Romans, though perhaps it may not precisely answer to the Latin word *accentus*; for possibly that term might likewise include in it ideas of tone, &c., with which we are now unacquainted. The rules which Quintilian laid down for the acute accent have been adopted by all grammarians in all succeeding ages: a convincing proof that they mean by accent the same thing which he meant. For if (according to the fancy of some modern grammarians) accent is now a thing totally different from what it formerly was, why have they not given us a different set of rules for the regulation of it, and informed us at what time the alteration took place?

Accent in some degree affects quantity, i. e. it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it. But its operation is never so great as to make a short syllable become long, nor does the privation of accent make a long syllable become short; for there are degrees of time both in long and short syllables. All short syllables are not equally short, nor are all long ones equally long. This remark is fully confirmed by a passage quoted by Dr. Warner from Quintilian:—*Et longis longiores, & brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ.*

Quintilian and all succeeding grammarians inform us that the Latin acute accent is never laid on the last syllable of a word; that in all dissyllables, and likewise in trissyllables, having the second syllable short, it invariably falls on the first syllable; and that in polysyllables having the penult short, it lies in the antepenult. In the English language dissyllables accented on the first syllable generally have that syllable long. We have therefore

very improperly applied this rule to all Latin dissyllables, because they are accented on the first syllable. Hence we say *æques, cōmes, miser, nēmus, vigor, rigor, liquor, timor*, &c. making the first syllables long, or at least nearly so. Why do we not pronounce the first syllables of *æques, cōmes, miser, nēmus*, as we do the first syllables of their genitives, *æquitis, cōmitis, miseris, nēmoris*? And why do we not pronounce such words as *vigor, rigor, liquor*, as we do the English words *vigour, rigour, liquor*? And the first syllable in *timor* as we do the first syllable of the genitive *timōris*, and of the English word *timorous*? If we pronounced the first syllable of the adjective *mālus* as we do the first syllable of the English word *malice*, we should properly distinguish it from *mālus*, an apple-tree. By an attention to this rule we should easily distinguish between the present and preterperfect tenses of many verbs, as *vēnit* and *vēnit, fugit* and *fugit, legit* and *legit*, &c. Again, many English words of three syllables accented on the first have that syllable short; we have therefore hastily concluded that all Latin trissyllables accented on the first must have that syllable short, unless it be long by position, and therefore we very improperly say, *sidera, līmina, limite, sēmine, vīribus, dicere, scribere*, &c.—

Why do we not pronounce the first syllables of these words with a long vowel sound, in the same manner in which we pronounce the first syllables of *sidus, līmen, limes, semen, vīres, dico, scribo*, &c.; for all vowels long in themselves, and not by position, should certainly be uttered with a long vowel sound. An attention to this remark would shew the difference between *pōpulus*, people, and *pōpulus*, a poplar-tree. In polysyllables accented on the antepenult we sometimes err in a manner similar to the last case, by giving a short sound to a vowel long by nature, as in *juventibus*, and at other times by giving a long sound to a vowel naturally short, as in *intērea*. But in words of this kind we do not universally err; for I do not remember that I ever heard a scholar pronounce such words as *incōlūmis, depōsitum, consiliū, exiliū, excidium*, &c. improperly. Lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel followed by a single consonant, such as datives and ablatives of the first and second declension, and genitives singular, nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives plural of the fourth declension, as *dominūs, gradūs*, &c. should always be uttered with a long vowel

sound, though the accent or stress can never fall on such syllables, except by a very singular poetic licence. I therefore think Dr. Warner has made a mistake in his remark on *Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa*; for he supposes the last syllable in *sibi* to be not only the longest, but the strongest syllable in the line. I admit that it is the longest syllable, because it is followed by the cesural pause; but as that is only a pause of suspension, not necessarily attended by either elevation or depression of voice, I cannot think we are warranted in giving strength, i. e. laying a stress or accent on that syllable. Upon the whole, I conclude, that neither accent nor quantity are to be neglected; and that so long as we attend to the just rules of accent, and carefully retain the true natural sound of the vowels, never making a short one long or a long one short, we cannot much err in our pronunciation.

I think your Correspondent mistakes in supposing that Dr. Carey approves of Dr. Warner's plan of paying little or no attention to accent in reading Latin. I have read his "Latin Profoudy made Easy," with high approbation, but can see no symptoms of his having embraced such an opinion. I am, Sir, &c.

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Sept. 17, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PASS my time, thank Heaven, with many satisfactions which tend to nourish the benevolent principle. I do not wish to be drawn into capricious and angry disputation, a thing very ill accordant to the spirit of philosophy. The Inquirer, however, has chosen to address a Paper to me of such a kind, that, notwithstanding little appears necessary to be said in reply to it, something, I apprehend, ought to be said; and that something must carry me into more length than such a positive and desultory attack, from the very nature of it, would carry him.

That the term *simple* may be used with degrees of comparison when it is applied in an indefinite popular sense, is very readily admitted. In the ancient and modern languages it is so used. But when it is made the basis of a metaphysical proposition, it ought to be used in its strict and proper sense. And in that sense simplicity is absolute and indivisible: it admits of no degree of complexity whatever.

If therefore there be simple ideas of sensation and simple ideas of abstraction, one cannot be more simple or less simple than the

the other. But that there are simple ideas of abstraction the Inquirer affirms: that there are simple ideas of sensation the Inquirer no otherwise denies than by saying that we receive the impressions together from one and the same object which excites different sensations, and that we make these simple by abstraction.

But the exciting causes being simultaneous, and from the same object, no more hinders the simplicity of each particular sensation, than a man standing in an army is less individually a man than if he stood alone on Salisbury Plain. In reality, an abstract idea is formed by a double operation of the mind: first by analysis, and then by synthesis. The mind analysing its sensations takes that of *soft*, for instance, a perception from the touch.—Whatever produces this perception it calls *soft*: and thus compounds its abstract idea of softness ascribable to all the various causes of this perception. And this being one homogeneous idea, its occurring in a variety of subjects takes nothing from its simplicity any more than in the abstract idea of space or time: as a thousand unisons in music form only the simple idea of that one sound or note.

It is mere trifling to say that I compare simplicity when I say that the idea of one simple perception is as simple as another. This is not making degrees of simplicity, and comparing it as if it had a more or less, but illustrating the metaphysical truth that simplicity has no degrees.

In the passage which the Inquirer has quoted, the very nature of the passage shews that Locke has used the word *simple*, there in the general and popular sense: but when we speak of simplicity of ideas, it admits and requires its strict and philosophical sense. Maxims, being assertive propositions, however intuitively true, must be necessarily compound: and can therefore admit of no other than this indefinite simplicity.

The Inquirer says that I confound ideas of abstraction with those of sensation: he is mistaken. A bitter taste means a bitter taste in particular, as of a sprig of wormwood for instance. Taste is an abstract; but the bitter taste of a sprig of wormwood, or any other bitter taste in particular, is the same which expresses that particular sensation. Suppose that I am tasting wormwood at this moment, I say this is a bitter taste, I express the particular sensation. I can afterwards apply the term bitterness to a vast variety of subjects in which it occurs.

The general idea of bitterness is in

Locke's dialect and mine, and every reasonable man's, an abstract idea, if he acknowledges any. A bitter taste, that is, one particular taste which was excited by a particular object, is not an abstract but a particular idea.

Locke does not suppose all ideas of reflection to be complex. He supposes and instances simple ideas of reflection. He has a title of them.

The remark of the Inquirer, who supposes the difference to be, that Locke takes all ideas of reflection to be complex and all ideas of sensation simple, and that the reverse is the truth, is therefore neither just as to Locke nor in itself. And yet presently after the Inquirer will have it that Locke and he say exactly the same thing in the instance from the rose and the lily, when the truth is, that Locke says, that sensations are not the less simple because their exciting causes co-exist in the same object (for this is the substance of his remark), and the Inquirer, that no sensation is simple, but owes all its simplicity to the abstraction which the mind performs in reviving the image or exciting the remembrance of a particular idea: for this is the substance of his remark.

Locke does say in terms that reflection is "the perception of the operations of our own minds within us:" and that ideas of reflection are such as the mind gets "by reflecting on its own operations within itself." I have quoted word for word: and now let the Inquirer charge composers, or whom he will, with forgery. It is true I have not quoted from an edition in the life-time of Locke, my library, though good, not containing one. But I quoted from the neat and accurate edition of Dublin in 1765, and now, for the satisfaction of the Inquirer, I quote from the handsome London folio of 1722, only eighteen years after the death of that great man, the impression of whose greatness I believe is rather strengthened than diminished after all that the Inquirer has been pleased to say.

The words "recollected"—"of sensations," are extracted from the general purport of the two sections to which I referred at the foot of the page. One is ashamed to notice such cavils, and so wide of the argument, as what he calls my "Pantheism," from the term "our own mind" implying, he says, that "one mind may be common to more than one individual." To bring Berkeleyanism into ridicule with the ignorant, he imputes this doctrine to Berkeley; for the same purpose he imputes it to me. The words

however, are neither Berkeley's nor mine, but Locke's. And individuality of mind subsists not in the material or mixt hypothesis better than on the immaterial.— When there is individuality of consciousness, individuality of agency, there is individuality of mind. Nothing can be poorer than to find or rather make spinosism or pantheism out of so common an expression *ἡμετέρα Ψυχή*, *nostra mens, nostra alma, notre ame*; and I might quote Hebrew to the same purpose. The language of conversation and of writing in so many different ages and countries, might all be tortured into this import.— “Our mind,” in common grammar, common sense, and common use, is the mind which we have individually, as other individuals respectively have theirs.

The Inquirer, however, who must object, and the more widely from the argument the better, says, that the perception of a sensation cannot be recollected, because sensation implies the presence and recollection the absence of the object; but as long as we can recollect friends seen, words heard, musical sounds played or sung, the experience of mankind will be contradictory to the objection. “Recollected,” however, is a word which is extracted from the sense of the three sections quoted, and not literally taken from Locke.

“Perception of sensations and operations of mind” is not tautologous: for there are operations of mind, which, though occasioned by sensation, and although they may be accompanied with it, are not sensations. What sort of sensation is the idea of eternity or non-existence? It is true there is no image of non-existence: it has no reality: it is only a sensation. But it is not the less a subject of intellect and of reasoning. And be it recollected, that ideas are with Locke whatever is the object of the understanding in thinking.

But he must object too that “Mind is made to prove sensations,” which he says are “Attributes of body only.”

Now take the mixt material system of mind and body, this is absolutely false.— Take the simple material system, it is equally false. Body, unless organized into mind, has even on that system no perception or sensation. Those who talk of the sensation of the body would do well to think of the phenomena attending an apopleptic fit or a catalepsy. There is the body entire, the organization not destroy-

ed, but sensation utterly suspended during the continuance of the fit, however strong the application of exciting causes.

Once more, he must object to the term “within us.” And yet he says, “the mind is necessarily and always within us.” And I persist to say, that every hypothesis which will not involve a contradiction must ultimately resolve all sensations into the mind. He says, “Sensation by definition implies contact with the external world,” and infers that therefore all sensation must be without and not within us. And expressly says, that it is “false and absurd to place our sensations within us.” What can be necessary to be said to such philosophy and such logic?

The Inquirer is angry that a Berkleian should be a Lockist. I am neither a Berkleian nor a Lockist, but a reasonist and a truthist.

The Inquirer bids me, and in the coarsest language, to “go into the church and preach the Trinity,” or “preconise,” as he calls it, be a common crier of that doctrine: for that “it would not be a vile occupation.” Had I chosen to preach in the church, I should have wanted neither inducement, nor opportunity, nor wish, nor temptation, during a great part of my life. But though I shall not preach the Trinity, I shall not call it a vile occupation; because good and learned and most excellent men have believed, and have consequently preached it; and however vile with my sentiments it would have been in me, it is no more vile in others to speak what they think, than in me to do the same.

I sign my name, and the Inquirer does not. He has no inconvenience or restraint from the language he chooses to employ; and he thinks perhaps, particularly on this subject, that I may. But my signing my name shall impose no restraint on me except that of decency, which, whether I had signed it or not, I flatter myself I should have observed.

His notion of a wish in me to tease him or any one is utterly unfounded. I write to vindicate what I believe to be true and useful. If in doing this I hurt the feelings of those who think differently, I hurt them unwillingly, and no farther than I think it necessary. After this the Inquirer may say what he pleases; only if he is not answered, do not let it be imagined it is because he cannot.

I am, Sir, &c. CAPEL LOFFT.  
Trossen, 5th Sept. 1805.

## ABSTRACT IDEAS NOT MERE TERMS.

P. S. Unless I am greatly mistaken, your Correspondent from Wolverhampton is known to me by correspondence and esteemed by me. But although he has the sanction of great names, I cannot accede to his hypothesis of the non-existence of abstract ideas.—If abstract ideas were merely terms, we could not reason by them; for there is no reasoning by terms that do not represent ideas. Now it is by these terms, and the ideas which they are appointed to represent, that we do reason. Give no sense to “*abracadabra*” or “*coatlizi*,” and there is no reasoning about them.\* Give them a sense involving some general assertion, and immediately they are subjects of reason. The mistake may have originated in this, that the abstract terms do not commonly convey sensible images. But ideas are not, in philosophic language, confined to sensible images. The term extends to being in general, and to properties and relations of being; to possibility, real or supposed: in a word, to “whatever employs our mind in thinking.” It is very allowable, convenient, and sometimes necessary, to extend words beyond their etymology, in order to obtain a most comprehensive term. Though a Platonist perhaps would say, that idea with him is equally comprehensive, and included every thing which can be seen, or perceptible to sense, or recognized by an operation of intellect, so as to be an *idea* either *atto* *to* *idea*, or *eidea* *Sai*.

## DR. JOHN JEBB.

I did hope some other surviving friend of Dr. John Jebb would have stepped forth, in answer to the imputation attempted to be thrown on him, where I should least have expected it, in the Biographical Memoir of Dr. Paley, in your Magazine for July last (p. 608). Unless there be some obscure and concealed irony, I cannot in the least comprehend the passage. If meant to convey praise under the form of censure, and censure under that of praise, it will then, and then only, be just and intelligible. I do not object to the praise of Dr. Paley, whose character and writings I highly respect, but to the implied praise of the opposers of all reform.

“Dr. John Jebb, well known both by his talents and his violence both in religious and political controversy.”—He was, indeed, and will be ever, well known by his talents. But he is not less known by his genius; his profound, accurate, and general learning, his indefatigable benevolence, his pure and firm disinterestedness. Violence! His writings are before the public. Many remember his countenance, his manners, his voice. These I believe will think that they have seldom read any writings which breathe such a spirit of peace and mildness; that they have yet more rarely seen or heard any person who conveyed to the heart so full a sentiment of

the most amiable virtue, or who better maintained the impression by his life and conduct. “The most notorious innovator both in creeds and government that disturbed the age in which he acted.”—It would have been curious had any one stood forth by name to avow the honour of such language applied to such a person. But the arrow flew in the dark,

Pressa est insignis gloria facti;  
Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam.

It is a wonder it had not been said, “creeds, government, and philosophy;” for Dr. John Jebb, who facilitates the comprehension of the Newtonian philosophy, in conjunction with two friends also eminent,\* was much in the same sense an innovator in religion and government as in philosophy. All abuses have been innovations; and those who cry loudest and longest against innovators are those who (unaware perhaps) maintain the widest deviations from the purity and simplicity of original truth and good. With all the vehemence of opposition to Dr. Jebb’s reforms in the University of Cambridge, parts of that reform have since his death been adopted, and more it is to be hoped will. And as we cannot be stationary either in government or our religious system, but from the necessary mutation of human affairs either accumulative abuses or reforms will come, let us trust that it will be reform, and reform such as he wished and endeavoured, with strenuous benevolence and perseverance; mild, peaceable, considerate; and as far permanent as human circumstances admit. For this must always be remembered, that no human system of policy can be maintained by indolently admiring and boasting of its perfection, and implicitly believing or affecting to believe that it is alike incapable of degeneracy or of improvement. And this also, that the later reform comes the more violent it generally is, the more productive of calamity, and the more uncertain of beneficial result.

## CROSS-EXAMINATION.

In answer to the query—if a witness examined thinks that a counsel abuses the freedom necessary to cross-examining with effect, the witness has a right to address the Judge, and to say that he will answer that question if the Judge will be so good to put it, or to say that the counsel had a right to put it, and that the witness is bound to answer. And where a witness may want the resolution necessary to self-defence, a judge will interpose and check a cross-examination, if he sees it to be improperly conducted. This abuse was formerly much greater than it is at present.

\* The Rev. Robert Thorpe, of Peter-house, and the Rev. George Wollaston, of Sidney.— See “Memoirs of Dr. Jebb.” by Dr. Disney, p. 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my Memoir on the late Dr. Currie I have said that "no correspondence had subsisted for a number of years" between him and that answerer of the Letter of Jasper Wilson who took the liberty of addressing his Reply to the Doctor by name, with the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance. I am since informed that Dr. Currie never had any correspondence with the person in question (*Mr. George Chalmers*); and that their only acquaintance arose from the visits of the latter to Liverpool, in one of which he was entertained at the Doctor's house, and assisted by him in some inquiries respecting the trade of that town.

I have authority to add, that Dr. Currie had prepared a new edition of the Letter, in which he had placed the conduct of Mr. Chalmers towards him in a proper light; but that he was induced, by the hazards to which writers obnoxious to authority were exposed, to suppress it, after a large part had been printed.

J. AIKIN.

Stoke-Newington, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent "A Frequent Creditor" does not seem aware that the London Gazette contains a prevention for the inconvenience he complains of.—Bankruptcies and meetings for the declaration of dividends are there announced, together with sufficient information to enable a creditor to avail himself thereof.—These are copied into our daily and other publications, amongst the rest, into your useful Magazine; so that no creditor need be at a loss for obtaining his dividend, provided he be at the common pains of reading these published lists. In the course of much experience I never knew a dividend lost if the debt had been well looked after. If creditors duly apply to their debtors, they will be timely advised, in cases of insolvency, of the course they are to pursue to make a proof of their debts; and a channel is opened, through the medium of solicitors or assignees, for obtaining subsequent information. If a creditor has neglected to prove his debt, he is very likely to lose his dividend; but when he has attended to the first measure, the second need not escape him. If many a dividend be lost, it is not from a want of information on the subject, but from not

availing of information abundantly offered. Unclaimed dividends of stock are liable to accumulate, from a change of proprietors, &c.; but as every proprietor conscious of his dormant dividend may receive it by applying to the Bank, so every creditor, aware of a debt due to him from a bankrupt's estate, may have it by applying to a solicitor or an assignee.—The bank-directors wish to convey information to persons whose monies they hold: assignees do the same in advertising a dividend.

In cases of bankruptcy delay in the making of a dividend frequently arises from choosing a banker who is a creditor both as assignee and treasurer. It is the duty of the former, as agent for the body of creditors, to divide the effects as speedily as possible: it is the interest of the latter to postpone this division. The practice has been censured, from its evident effects, by high legal authority, and commissioners of bankrupts would do their duty to enforce this censure.

Commercial intercourse is so abundant, and commercial information so general, that it needs not the formation or interference of a society to put a diligent creditor in the way of collecting in his debts.—Punctuality of claiming debts establishes the character of a man of business, as much as punctuality of paying them does his credit. I am, Sir, &c.

OBSERVATOR.

Birmingham, Oct. 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pinkerton, in his work intitled "The Scottish Gallery," having stated, on the authority of Messrs. Morisons, his correspondents at Perth, that, "Obseiving the uncommon genius of my late apprentice Robert Johnson, I employed him to trace the figures on the wood in the History of Quadrupeds;" and in your Magazine for August last Mrs. Hodgson, of this place, who is a proprietor of one-third part of that work, having asserted that I was employed merely as the "engraver or wood-cutter," I reluctantly come forward to repel both these attacks, which are equally false and malicious.

In answer to the first assertion it is only necessary for me to declare, and this will be attested by my partner Mr. Beilby, who compiled the History of Quadrupeds, and was a proprietor of the work, that neither



neither Robert Johnson, nor any person but myself, made the drawings, or traced or cut them on the wood.

In answer to Mrs. Hodgson, I may be allowed to ask, if I was merely employed as the "wood-cutter?" Who gave me the order and furnished the designs? I challenge the publication of the "documents" she mentions. They can only prove that her late husband paid one-third part of the price of the engravings, and a similar compensation for compiling the book. Her property therein has never been denied by me, and therefore it was unnecessary for her to attack my character under the pretext of an "Address to the Editor of the Annual Review," for whose mistakes I am not answerable, and whose review of the History of British Birds was in fact more injurious to me than to any other person, although his misrepresentations came in the garb of panegyric, and unquestionably his design was friendly.

If I be allowed to give a short history of the publication in question, it will not only refute the misrepresentations alluded to, but, through the wide circulation of your Magazine, serve as an answer to a multitude of inquiries, which, in the course of the voluminous correspondence caused by the History of Birds, have been made to me by gentlemen to whom I am under the greatest obligations for their assistance towards its completion.

From my first reading, when a boy at school, a sixpenny History of Birds and Beasts, and a then wretched composition called the History of Three Hundred Animals, to the time I became acquainted with works on natural history written for the perusal of men, I never was without the design of attempting something of this kind myself; but my principal object was (and still is) directed to the mental pleasure and improvement of youth; to engage their attention, to direct their steps aright, and to lead them on till they become enamoured of this innocent and delightful pursuit. Some time after my partnership with Mr. Beilby commenced I communicated my wishes to him, who after many conversations came into my plan of publishing a History of Quadrupeds, and I then immediately began to draw the animals, to design the vignettes, and to cut them on wood, and this, to avoid interruption, frequently till very late in the night; my partner at the same time undertaking to compile and draw up the de-

scriptions and history at his leisure hours and evenings at home. With the accounts of the foreign animals I did not much interfere; the sources whence I had drawn the little knowledge I possessed were open to my coadjutor, and he used them; but to those of the animals of our own country, as my partner before this time had paid little attention to natural history, I lent a helping hand. This help was given in daily conversations, and in occasional notes and memorandums, which were used in their proper places. As the cuts were engraved, we employed the late Mr. Thomas Angus, of this town, printer, to take off a certain number of impressions of each, many of which are still in my possession. At Mr. Angus's death the charge for this business was not made in his books, and at the request of his widow and ourselves the late Mr. Solomon Hodgson fixed the price; and yet the "widow and executrix" of Mr. Hodgson asserts in your Magazine, that I was "merely employed as the engraver or woodcutter" (I suppose) by her husband! Had this been the case, is it probable that Mr. Hodgson would have had the cuts printed in any other office than his own? The fact is the reverse of Mrs. Hodgson's statement; and although I have never, either "insidiously" or otherwise, used any means to cause the reviewers or others to hold me up as the "first and sole mover of the concern," I am now dragged forth by her to declare that *I am the man*.

But to return to my story:—While we were in the progress of our work, prudence suggested that it might be necessary to inquire how our labours were to be ushered to the world, and, as we were unacquainted with the printing and publishing of books, what mode was the most likely to insure success. Upon this subject Mr. Hodgson was consulted, and fully acquainted with our plan. He entered into the undertaking with uncommon ardour, and urged us strenuously not to retain our first humble notions of "making it like a school-book," but pressed us to let it "assume a more respectable form." From this warmth of our friend we had no hesitation in offering him a share in the work, and a copartnership deed was entered into between us for that purpose on the 10th of April, 1790. What Mr. Hodgson did in correcting the press beyond what falls to the duty of every printer, I know not; but I am certain that he was extremely desirous that it should have justice done it. In this

*weaving of words* I did not interfere, as I believed it to be in hands much fitter than my own, only I took the liberty of blotting out whatever I knew not to be truth. This work was published in 1790. The History of the Land Birds was begun in 1791, and published in 1797, under circumstances exactly similar to the former work, excepting that Mr. Hodgson had no share, and was merely employed as the printer. The History of the Water Birds, from Mr. Beilby's declining the engraving business, devolved wholly upon myself. In undertaking this the vanity of being an author never entered into my mind; there was no choice; absolute necessity compelled me to "write a book." In 1800 death deprived us of Mr. Solomon Hodgson, after he had printed four editions of the Quadrupeds and the first volume of the Birds. With him we might have gone on peaceably to the end; but we soon found his "widow and executrix" to be a very different person, and disputes without end were what we had to look to. In order to avoid this cloud of mischief, Mr. Beilby sold me his share in the Quadrupeds, and left me in the publication of that book to do the best I could with my new associate. With our squabbles it would be impertinent to trouble the world; they have been painful to me; they have been with the widow of my deceased friend.—By these disputes I was compelled to intrust the printing of the Water Birds to another Office, where this kind of work had not previously been attended to, and consequently I had to run the hazard of an experiment which might have injured the reputation of the work. Fortunately this experiment succeeded, and this I believe is one motive for Mrs. Hodgson's attack. I am, Sir, &c.

Newcastle, THOMAS BEWICK.\*  
October 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN perusing an interesting work, just published by Mr. Playfair, intitled, "An Inquiry into the Permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and

\* We have admitted this letter, as a reply to that of Mrs. H.; but the dispute relating to a mere private affair, with which the public have no concern, we must excuse ourselves from affording a vehicle to carry it on further.

—Editor.

Wealthy Nations," I have been much entertained and instructed by the author's ideas on that most important subject; and in particular was highly pleased with his Charts, which enabled me to take at one glance a comprehensive view of the state and fluctuation of commerce, wealth, and power, during a long succession of ages.—I do not recollect to have seen any thing similar or so luminous in any preceding publication. In one instance, however, I suspect Mr. P. has, from misinformation, been led into too severe and unmerited remarks relative to the management of poor-houses. In a note, p. 253; Mr. P. says:—

"In Middlesex, where the expence amounted, in 1803, to 123,700l. or about 340l. a-day, the sum expended to buy materials amounted to no more than 4l. 1s. 11d.!!! It is impossible to comprehend how this capital stock could be distributed amongst above ten thousand labourers. It is not easy to conceive the impertinence of those who presented this item to the House of Commons, which would have done well to have committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Mace the persons who so grossly insulted it. The business altogether is conducted with ignorance, and executed carelessly and negligently to an extreme and shameful degree."

On pointing out this passage to a gentleman of the highest respectability, who in his official capacity had been concerned in furnishing the items to the account alluded to, he informed me, that the governors of the poor and workhouses in and about the metropolis are never under the necessity of laying out money for raw materials to be manufactured by the poor, as a sufficiency of such work as is fittest for the aged and infirm (i. e. old ropes to pick, sewing, &c.) is sent in by shop-sellers, ship-chandlers, rope-makers, &c., for which the proprietors, when the goods are returned, pay a stipulated price.

In another place Mr. P. draws inferences from the supposition that the *whole* of the money levied by the poor's-rate is exclusively for the maintenance of the poor; whereas part is applied towards paying the county expences, bridges, raising the militia, maintaining militia-men's families, and other parochial expences, too insignificant to have a separate assessment made for them.

I am, &c. G\*.\*.

Oct. 14, 1805.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent A. M. is generally correct in his reprehension of our translators from the French, yet perhaps not entirely so, in the example he gives of the word *aimable*, which is used rather anomalously in both the French and English languages. The French occasionally admit the word in the same sense in which we generally use it in English; and the English, in particular cases, adopt it according to its general acceptance in French; for instance, when a man is the subject. In the particular case, quoted from M. Segur, A. M. has, beyond a doubt, detected an error. He might also have instanced the French word *massacr *, which universally signifies *put to the sword*, not massacred, or assassinated, in the English acceptance. This error was of infinite use to our party newspapers, during the war of the revolution, as, in translations from the French papers where it was stated, that, in taking a fort or town, such a number of men were *massacr s*, i. e. put to the sword, the word was invariably rendered massacred, with!!! tacked to the end of it. But a much heavier accusation lies against our modern translators, namely, that of garbling, altering, and obscuring, the sense of their originals, and even of omitting whole passages, from the base and degrading apprehension of disobliging their fastidious and aristocratical customers of this country, or of shocking their delicate prejudices with the promulgation of wholesome truth. We have even an edition of poor Gil Blas, garbled of all the naughty passages, and rendered wholesome food (by some worthy member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, I ween) for the younger and elder children of the conventicle; but that which grates my indignant feelings the most, is, that I cannot read Bruce's Travels entire and ungarbled, as the original; but, strange to relate, to attain that advantage, must have recourse to the French translators!

Another Correspondent, in the same page, desires information on the subject of *bruising malt*. I am a brewer of more than thirty years standing, but yet may be unable to answer precisely and satisfactorily the question of Z. With respect to the method of breaking malt, crushing or bruising has ever been preferred, where the operation is performed by grinding with stones, and there are stone mills sufficiently light to be turned by hand; but

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the steel-mills, as they are called, are still lighter, and do the business very well, although I think them still inferior to stones, which besides receive no damage from any rubbish or hard bodies that are accidentally mixed with the malt. Bruising machines, or mills composed of iron, must ever be blunted and injured, in some degree, by the intervention of gravel or stones. I know of but one way to obviate the difficulty complained of by Z. It is, after skreening the malt, to spread it, a bushel at a time, upon a clean floor, and to carefully hand-pick it free from all extraneous bodies. If your Correspondent, Mr. Editor, should deride the idea of such trouble, let him be informed, that I have often had, in days of yore, and of rural felicity, (alas departed) a company of women, young and old, marshalled around a wide-spread heap of wheat, and picking out all defective grains, and impure seeds, previously to the corn being sown.

Information is requested of your numerous Correspondents, whether I must have recourse for the most ample details of the proceedings of the Councils of Lacedaemon and Nice, held about one thousand five hundred years since? also whether any late French or continental writer has given an *impartial* history of the first two or three centuries of the Christian era? Gibbon is not sufficiently full on those points, in which I chance at this time to be interested.

May 19, 1805.

HISTORICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 3d vol. of your Magazine, p. 36, Dr. Beddoes gives the plan of an Indian fortification on the Muskingham, and at the same time promises a further communication on the subject. I think that promise is not yet fulfilled; and as many of your readers may be anxious to know something more on a subject so worthy of inquiry, permit me to refer them to a book intitled "Observations on some Parts of Natural History, to which is prefixed, an Account of several remarkable Vestiges of an ancient Date which have been discovered in several Parts of North America, by Benjamin Smith Barton, Member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh." They will also find that book noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, 2d part of the 57th vol. p. 87.

Your's, &c. JOHN CLENNELL.

Qq

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for 1804—

By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[Concluded from p. 217 of our last Number.]

THE labours of the Registry of Lands in France are actively continued; there are 2000 persons employed in the 108 departments.

M. Biot read to the Institute a Memoir on the loadstone, in which, conformably to the observations of M. Humboldt, he supports the hypothesis of a magnetic mass situated nearly at the centre of the earth, towards the 79th degree of latitude, to the north of America; and he thence deduces a formula representing the inclination of the needle in different latitudes and the intensity of the magnetic power. It affords the means of nearly ascertaining the longitude and latitude of a country where currents or fogs render navigators liable to dangerous errors.

The tempests of this year have been both extraordinary and frequent. That of the 6th June committed great ravages at Paris and to the distance of one hundred leagues east and south; another, on the 7th, took place in Switzerland; the 21st in Styria; the 25th at Montauban; the 1st July in the department of Landes and in that of the Ain; the 3d at Marseilles; the 21st on the Rhine; the 27th at Genfacs; the 31st at Auch, where there was a tremendous hurricane. During the same two months inconceivable inundations occurred, together with extraordinary showers of hail, the stones of which were as large as a man's fist. Thunderstorms happened so frequently as seven times in one day; trees were torn up by the roots, houses unroofed, and people killed.

The Aurora Borealis of the 22d of October was the most remarkable that has been observed in France since the year 1769. It was visible at Lyons, at Geneva, and in all the more northern provinces. It furnished me an opportunity of mentioning the cause, which I have demonstrated in my Astronomy, namely, electrical emanations; and of learning that Billings in the Account of his Voyage says, that the Aurora Borealis sometimes explodes with a great noise; which confirms the explanation of that phenomenon by means of electricity.

The earthquake of the 25th August, which shook all the buildings of Almeria in Spain, was felt as far as Holland; and the waters of the Nevis, in the Bourbonnois, were greatly agitated, and rose

three feet; which gives me occasion to call to mind, that at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, the 1st November 1755, a considerable elevation was perceived in the waters of Bourbon l'Ancumbault, at the distance of 287 leagues; which seems to prove, that the subterranean cavities are of vast depth, and extend to very great distances.

The poem intitled "Navigation," by Esmenard, which appeared this year, has some connection with astronomy. This poem, which had long been celebrated, was expected with impatience. There are verses which are very remarkable, especially those containing the eulogy of M. Laplace. The author might have mentioned the immense improvement of geography by means of astronomical navigation, and of the perpetual assistance which the Moon affords to mariners. He speaks of the astrolabe, which navigators never made use of. I am sorry to observe, that, like Roucher, in his Poem on the Twelve Months, he has doubts concerning the cause of the flux and reflux of the sea.—These blemishes will not be found in the poem of M. Gudin, the new edition of which will appear this year.

I must likewise announce a Translation of Ovid's "Fasti," by M. Saint-Ange, since the months are there described by the rising of the stars.

It would be an agreeable task to write the History of Astronomy, were it not always closed by the recital of our losses. One of the most important is that of M. Mechain, who was not only one of our best astronomers, but one of the most laborious, the most courageous, and the most robust. He fell a victim to his courage, like the youthful Bernier, whose loss I a few months ago deplored.

Pierre François André Mechain was born at Laon August 6th 1744. At an early age he had a natural inclination for astronomy. During the period of his education he wrote to me, offering his cooperation in our labours. I sent him the proof sheets of my Astronomy, and he was even then capable of finding faults and of correcting them. I invited him to Paris in 1772. He was employed by M. Zanon for the Dépôt of the Marine, and by M. Darquier in correcting his Observations. M. Doisy, director of the Dépôt, soon became acquainted with his merit, and employed him in a more advantageous manner at Versailles. He there made observations; and on the 13th August 1774 the Academy approved of his first Memoir, on occasion of an eclipse of Aldebaran

Aldebaran which he had observed at Versailles the 15th April. He calculated the orbit of the comet of 1774; he discovered that of 1781; since which period he has never ceased to render himself useful in that part of the science. The Duke d'Ayen presented him with instruments, the use of which Mechain had taught him. In 1790 he discovered his eighth comet; and enjoyed the advantage of having not only discovered it, but likewise of giving observations and calculations of its orbit. In 1782 he gained the prize of the Academy on the subject of the comet of 1661, whose return was eagerly expected in 1790. Having been received into the Academy the same year, he was soon charged with the superintendance of the *Connoissance des Temps*.— Never was that work so ably conducted; he enriched it every year with his labours. The volumes from 1788 to 1794 are perhaps superior to any since the commencement of the work in 1679. In 1792 he undertook, in conjunction with M. Delambre, the labour of measuring the degrees of the meridian, in order the more accurately to determine the magnitude of the earth and the length of a metre.— This undertaking was not worth the time it cost our two best astronomers, and the loss it occasioned us. But Borda eagerly pushed the enterprize, to shew the advantages of his whole circles, which he had brought into vogue, and of which he considered himself as the inventor. On the 25th June, 1792, Mechain set out to measure the triangles from Perpignan to Barcelona. The war suspended his labours, which he however completed in the following year. A dangerous accident affected his constitution, and he returned at the conclusion of 1795 to Perpignan. I have related in my Bibliography what hardships he encountered on the dangerous summits of the Pyrenees, and what difficulties he experienced till in 1798 he was joined by M. Delambre. They at length arrived at Paris in the month of December the same year. Mechain was long engaged in drawing up an Account of his labours; and he arranged the observatory, for which, when I was director, I had procured a mural quadrant worthy of his care. The injury his health had sustained and the hardships he had undergone did not daunt him; he was desirous of prolonging the meridian to the island Ivica, that the 45th parallel might be in the middle of the total arch. He set out the 8th January 1805; he fixed with infinite trouble upon all the stations where

he was to make his observations. Having finished at Espadan, on the 30th of August, he set off for the station of Desierto near Cape Oropeza. This was the fourth, and he hoped to finish the four others in 1805, when he was seized with the summer-fever, which is occasioned by the rice-grounds, and annually sweeps away twenty thousand persons on the coast of Valencia. He expired on the 20th of September at Castellon de la Plana.

A more extensive Memoir of his labours, with his portrait, will be found in Baron von Zach's Journal for July 1800. His last observations and calculations of the eclipse of the Sun of the 11th of February are in the *Connoissance des Temps* for the year 15, which has just appeared. He published a great number in the Ephemerides of M. Bode of Berlin. He preferred that work to the *Connoissance des Temps*, since I became the editor of the latter. He has left two sons, who successively began to study astronomy, but who successively abandoned that science.

On the 12th of November the Institute appointed M. Burckhardt, who was before known as one of the first astronomers of Europe, to the place vacant by the death of M. Mechain.

Among the losses sustained by astronomy must undoubtedly be reckoned that of the Duke of Gotha, to whom we are indebted for one of the finest observatories in Germany, and who loved and cultivated all the sciences.

Ernest I. Duke of Saxe-Gotha, died the 30th April, in the 68th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign, in consequence of a consumption. This Prince made observations and calculations himself. He assisted in the completion of works, or defrayed the expences of their publication. The recent mensuration of a degree by Baron von Zach; the first undertaken in Germany, hitherto the only one in its kind, places him in the rank of the royal protectors of astronomy, with this difference, that the plan of this enterprize was formed by his own intelligence, and the expences were defrayed by his economy; so that, with the merit of a connoisseur, an author, and a protector, he combined the virtues of an enlightened scholar and of a generous prince.

The following is a passage from the Duke's will, written with his own hand: "I rested at a considerable expence the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha. I supplied the funds from the fruits of my economy, without demanding the least assistance from my state. It has been visited

sited by many distinguished foreigners; and I am desirous that it should be preserved and maintained for the benefit of the sciences. For this purpose I bequeath the sum of 160,000 francs, to be raised on what I may with justice call my personal property. This sum shall be placed in the exchequer of our domains, which shall pay interest for it at the rate of four per cent. per annum, without being obliged to reimburse the capital. This interest shall be applied to the salary of the astronomer, and the current expences of the building and of instruments. These instruments are an extraordinary and indispensable charge; but this case will probably not often occur, and new instruments must be considered as effects of the inventory: the whole will consequently remain to the ducal house, and will contribute not a little to its glory in the scientific world. I therefore recommend this observatory in the most express manner to my heirs and successors. I hope this request will not be made in vain, since I expressly order by this will that no monument of any kind whatever may be erected to my memory: I request only, that attention be paid to the maintenance of the observatory. This vanity is the more pardonable, as it will contribute to the advancement of useful knowledge and to the glory of my successors."

In a codicil the Duke repeats: "I expressly forbid the erection of any monument to my memory, or of any monument or epitaph near or over my tomb."

Baron von Zach, who has introduced this will into his Journal, adds, "I can give this well grounded and positive assurance to the friends of the sciences, that the desire of the father will not only be fulfilled, but even exceeded, by his successor, the present Duke Emilius Leopold Augustus, who has already given the most decisive proofs of his love of the sciences."

The father of our able astronomer Flaugergues expired at Viviers 3d August 1804. Antoine Flaugergues was born at the above place the 14th December 1724. His taste for meteorological observations, the assiduity with which he prosecuted them for a period of nearly sixty years, and the attention he paid to compare them with the lunar points, deserve that we should mention him in this place. He was profoundly conversant with antiquities, and was curious with respect to objects of natural history, of which he had formed a considerable collection. The modesty of Flaugergues prevented the publication of several works on which he

had long been engaged. As an amiable scholar, an upright magistrate, a tender husband, and an affectionate father, he is universally regretted.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER of DR. FRANCIS PACCHIONI, PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY in the UNIVERSITY of PISA, to LAURENCE PIGNOTTI, HISTORIOGRAPHER to the KING, containing an ACCOUNT of the DISCOVERY of the COMPOSITION of MURIATIC ACID.

"TO you, my much-respected friend, both on account of the spontaneous impulse of innate kindness with which you deigned to take so much care of my talents, such as they are, as to receive me among the number of your pupils, and on account of your having paved the way for my obtaining that very chair which was filled by you for many years with so much applause and honour to our country, rather than to any other person, shall I give an account of a discovery which I have made and satisfactorily verified. But these are not the only reasons by which my conduct is influenced. I wish, at the same time, to shew my gratitude towards you, and to give you a proof that I am endeavouring to render myself more worthy of your esteem and friendship.

"It is perfectly known to you that since last year, on account of the premiums proposed by that excellent general and philosopher Bonaparte, emperor of the French, for the advancement of that new and fertile branch of experimental philosophy discovered by the celebrated professor of Bologna, Galvani, and afterwards wonderfully extended by the sublime genius of Volta, I have contrived a great number of experiments, which I have performed with much care and almost completed. These experiments have revealed to me many facts which I am collecting for a memoir to be presented to the *Societa Italiana*, and have led me to a knowledge of the constituent elements of an acid which has hitherto proved refractory to all the efforts of chemistry. I speak of the muriatic acid, hitherto tortured in vain with the electric-spark, caloric, and all the play of affinity. You are perfectly acquainted with the different and discordant opinions of the most recent and approved writers concerning the nature of this acid; some of them considering it as a simple combustible body; others as formed of an unknown base combined with

with oxygen; and lastly, others as a simple substance naturally acid. But these opinions have not contributed to the advancement of science, and are justly esteemed as mere hypotheses destitute of proof.

“ Having, however, neglected these hypotheses, and considered the means by which the discovery of the nature of this acid has been hitherto attempted, it appeared to me that one had not yet been tried, viz. the continued action of the pile of the celebrated Volta; and I suspected that it might assist in leading me to discoveries which had hitherto escaped the research of experimental philosophers. As far as I can judge, my endeavours have been crowned with success, and have furnished me with satisfactory evidence of the nature of the constituent principles of muriatic acid.

“ The simplicity of the apparatus, and of the means adopted to attain my views, the care with which I have endeavoured to avoid every source of error, have I hope sufficiently secured me against those illusions which frequently deceive young men ardent in the pursuit of science, and even those practised in the art of extorting from nature her secrets. Want of time prevents me from relating the series of experiments by which I arrived at the discovery I have mentioned; but you may see it by perusing the manuscript of my memoir, which will be immediately published, to submit my researches and their results to the judgment of the learned.— For the present I shall select from the experiments and facts therein described those which are decisive, and which establish in an evident manner the following truths:

“ I. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and consequently composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

“ II. In the oxygenated muriatic acid, and therefore *a fortiori* in muriatic acid, there is a much less proportion of oxygen than in water.

“ III. Hydrogen is susceptible of very many and different degrees of oxidation, contrary to what is universally believed by pneumatic chemists, who assert that hydrogen is susceptible only of one invariable degree of oxidation, that in which it forms water.

“ Having at first examined the phenomenon of the decomposition of water by the Galvanic pile, and having by accurate experiments ascertained the true theory, I readily discovered a very simple and exact apparatus, in which I could distinctly perceive the changes which happen to water,

which, from the continued action of the Galvanic pile, is continually losing its oxygen at the surface of a wire of very pure gold immersed in it.

“ I therefore proceeded to examine these gradual changes of water thus losing its oxygen, and I at last observed a very singular fact, which unequivocally indicated the formation of an acid. In other antecedent experiments I had examined the nature of the air obtained before arriving at this remarkable point, and I always found, by means of the eudiometer of Giobert, that it was very pure oxygen, as the residuum scarcely amounted to one-sixtieth.

“ Having thus examined the nature of the air formed in various experiments from the first moment of decomposition until there were evident indications of the formation of an acid, I began to endeavour to determine in a more positive manner the existence and nature of this acid.

“ When the water, or, to speak more accurately, the residual fluid, occupied about half the capacity of the receiver which at first contained the water, this residual fluid presented the following characters:

“ Its colour was an orange-yellow, more or less deep according as the bulk of the residual liquor was greater or less, and it resembled in appearance a true solution of gold.

“ From the inferior orifice of the vessel, which was closed with a piece of taffety, and then with double bladder, there escaped a smell which was easily recognised to be that of oxygenated muriatic acid.

“ The gold wire had in part lost its metallic lustre, and its surface appeared as if corroded by a solvent.

“ The bit of taffety which had been in contact with the coloured fluid, in consequence of its action, was easily torn, as is usual with similar bodies when half burnt (*semi-combusto*).

“ Around the edges of the vessel, on the bladder, there was formed a deep purple ring, which surrounded a circular space rendered entirely colourless or white.

“ A drop of this fluid tinged the skin of the hand, after some hours, with a beautiful rose-colour.

“ Having obtained in various successive experiments the same liquid, possessing constantly the same properties, I chose that obtained in the last experiment to subject it to chemical examination. The very able chemist of this university, Sig. Giuseppe Branchi, had the goodness to

enter zealously into my views ; and in his laboratory we easily proved,

“ 1. The existence of a volatile acid by the white vapours which were formed by ammonia placed near it.

“ 2. That this acid was certainly oxygenated muriatic acid, since it formed in nitrate of silver a curdy precipitate, the *luna cornea* of the ancients, or the muriate of silver of the moderns. From these facts we may draw the following positive and undeniable results :

“ 1. Muriatic acid is an oxide of hydrogen, and is therefore composed of hydrogen and oxygen.

“ 2. Oxygenated muriatic acid, and of course muriatic acid, contains less oxygen than water does.

“ 3. Hydrogen has not one degree of oxygenation, but many. One of these constitutes water, another below it oxygenated muriatic acid, and below this there is another which constitutes muriatic acid.

“ I shall mention the other degrees in another memoir, which will be published immediately.

“ These, my much esteemed friend, are the decisive facts and experiments, which exclude every doubt, and which confirm my fortunate conjectures. It is long since experimental philosophy may be said to have become a source of wonders. The transmutation of azote into nitrous acid, and of hydrogen into water, appears to me truly wonderful, and your genius will enable you readily to judge whether the same epithet may be applied to the metamorphosis of water into the true solvent of gold and platina, into that volatile substance which attacks and neutralizes pestilential miasmata, and presents so many resources to philosophy and the arts.

“ After having thus discovered the elements of this refractory substance, I am engaged in determining their proportions by experiment and calculation.

“ To me it appears that the origin and nature of muriatic acid being now known, there is no longer any mystery in its formation, nor in that of the muriatic salts in the vast extent of the ocean. But these and other deductions will be explained by me in another place. They will have already occurred to you ; and I should exceed the limits of this letter if I were to enter further into the subject.

“ With the most profound esteem and sincere attachment, I have the honour of subscribing myself, &c. &c.

“ FRANCIS PACCHIONI.”

Pisa, May 9, 1805.

Contrary as the results announced in this interesting communication are to analogy, there are some facts from which they receive at least such a degree of confirmation as to entitle them to the attention of every one zealous in the cultivation of science. In 1801 Mr. Cruickshank discovered that infusion of litmus was reddened by the one end of the pile, and infusion of Brazil-wood rendered purple by the other ; but he supposed these effects to be owing to the formation of nitrous acid and ammonia ; and only a few days before Professor Pacchioni's letter was published at Pisa, the formation of muriatic acid by the Galvanic action was announced in London, in a letter from Mr. Peel, dated Cambridge, April 23, 1805.

*We insert a letter of Mr. Henry, of Manchester, on the same subject.*

“ SIR,

“ The very important discovery announced by Mr. Peel, of Cambridge, has been lately confirmed by the evidence of Professor Pacchioni, of Pisa, who, without any knowledge of the experiments made in this country, attained similar results by the use of precisely the same means. There is one considerable point of difference, however, between the English and the Italian chemist, viz. that by passing a continued current of the Galvanic fluid through water, Mr. Peel obtained muriate of soda ; while Professor Pacchioni, having employed an interrupted gold wire for the same purpose, produced muriate of gold. These experiments cannot fail to have excited an ardent interest in the mind of every chemist in this country, and an anxious expectation of the issue of the process in the hands of other experimentalists. For this reason I communicate to you the following account, though not perfectly conclusive, with a request that you will suppress it if more satisfactory testimony should reach you from any other quarter.

“ The apparatus which I employed was such as would occur to any person having the same object in view ; viz. a glass tube  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, in which were secured, by means of corks, two slips of platina (cut from a piece which was given to me long ago by Mr. Tennant), with their extremities at a proper distance from each other. The water at the outset amounted to two diachms, and was reduced by six days' exposure to the current (in part probably by evaporation, though carefully covered with piteboard) to a quantity which left half an inch of the tube unfilled. It had been



been most attentively purified, first by simple distillation, and again by a second distillation, after the addition of nitrate of silver. At the close of the experiment it was found to become opalescent in a few seconds by the mixture of nitrate of silver, and afterwards to undergo, when exposed to the light, the usual change of colour, indicating the presence of muriatic acid. To ascertain whether muriate of platina were present, I added a solution of muriate of ammonia to one portion, and to another carbonate of soda; but no precipitation ensued. This, however, might possibly be owing to the very dilute state of the solution: and I was proceeding to reduce the remainder by evaporation, with the view to further experiments, when the whole was unfortunately lost by accident.

"The repetition of this process requires the careful observance of one precaution, which is extremely likely to be overlooked. The water employed must on no account come into contact with the fingers of the operator; for I have found that from the surface of the skin there is a constant and copious excretion of muriate of soda, with perhaps a little muriate of ammonia. Of this any one may be satisfied by observing the change effected by nitrate of silver on pure distilled water after being poured on the palm of the hand; and if a glass tube containing distilled water be frequently inverted in a cup of the same by means of the thumb or finger, the water will be found to be precipitated by nitrate of silver. Suspecting that the corks might have furnished some muriatic salt, I added nitrate of silver to portions of pure water in which corks had been kept immersed twenty-four hours; but instead of opalescence being produced, the colour of the liquid passed through successive shades to that of Port-wine, and the tinging matter remained in solution, instead of settling to the bottom like muriate of silver. In future experiments on the synthesis of muriatic acid it will therefore be expedient to employ an apparatus in which the water shall neither come into contact with the fingers, nor with corks. For transmitting the metallic wires, perforated glass stoppers, one of which has an aperture large enough to allow the water to escape as the gases are generated, would answer the purpose sufficiently. It is desirable also that the water employed should be well freed from air, and that the atmosphere should be excluded; for if muriatic acid be generated, it will otherwise remain to

be proved that azote is not one of its components; and this presumption is even confirmed by the extreme minuteness of the portion of muriatic acid which seemed to be produced in my experiment. If water contain all the elements of that acid, and nothing more be required to effect its transmutation than a change of their proportion, we might expect a considerable and unequivocal production of muriatic acid by the process of Galvanism. Another circumstance suggesting the presence of azote in this acid is, that on examining the liquor obtained by detonating impure hydrogen and oxygen gases in close copper vessels, Mr. Keir found that a small quantity of muriatic acid accompanied the nitrous acid thus formed.—See Keir's Dictionary, p. 119.

"The precautions which I have suggested will not be thought trivial by any one who recollects that one of the most accurate and celebrated chemists of this or any other time\* was misled to a belief that he had effected the synthesis of muriatic acid by a circumstance which was neglected solely from its apparent insignificance. The source of fallacy in the instance alluded to shews how unaccountably that acid may find its way into the subjects of our experiments, and introduce uncertainty into their results.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"WILLIAM HENRY."

*Manchester, July 23, 1805.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

OBSERVATIONS and CAUTIONS respecting  
EMIGRATION to AMERICA.

[Continued from Vol. 19, p. 548, No. 130.]

WE now come to the 3d head, or a consideration of the truth of the assertion which has been made by many writers, that the New World holds out advantages not to be found in the Old one.

When the Europeans first discovered the continent of North America, their eyes were saluted with an immense expanse of waste encumbered with trees. Beneath them were stagnant and foetid swamps, for want of the hand and skill of man to

\* Berthollet. The error arose from the employment of iron-silings contaminated with muriatic acid, from which it required repeated washing with distilled water to free them, and which was even present in them when fresh made for the purpose.—*Annales de Chimie*, xxxix. 15, 16.

open channels for the passage of the waters; a soil neither solid nor liquid; and marshes covered with aquatic and noisome plants, which served only to nourish venomous insects, whilst they suppressed the growth of herbs fit for the use of man.— The green enamelled turf, which forms the beauty of the exterior and announces the fecundity of the interior of the earth, was no where to be seen. On the few spots which were unencumbered with wood the Indians had built towns, and cultivated maize in some, and others were covered with a tall wiry grass, which the cattle would never touch when they could find the buds of trees, plants, and succulent herbs, which they preferred to it. Every thing denoted that the New World, the mountains excepted, had lain buried beneath the sea for ages after the Old one.— Later experience has demonstrated this point beyond all doubt. At a very little depth, from eighteen to twenty-five feet beneath the upper stratum, there is found a black saline ooze or mud, the smell of which sufficiently discovers its origin.— The upper strata are generally composed of masses of oceanic shells, which time has converted into calcareous stones, and in many parts beds of these shells are found in a continued extent of miles in their original undecomposed state. These strata, for above one hundred miles from the Atlantic shore, are covered with sea-sand intermixed with gravel, and mud washed down from the Alleghany mountains by the rains, and incruited with the remains of decayed vegetation. In a word, nature seemed to have been in a state of infancy, and to have required time to bring her works to perfection.— These matters are all rendered facts by the authority of the American Philosophical Transactions, and the researches of enlightened and veridical travellers, such as Volney, &c. Nothing, therefore, but the extravagant avidity and credulity with which mankind receive the account of distant regions, could have ever made them believe that Nature, equal and invariable in all her operations, could have done more for a new than an-old soil, especially with the art and industry of man against her; and the amazing luxuriance of America must be restricted to vallies where the soil has accumulated to a vast depth, and which are in very inconsiderable quantities relatively to the whole.— Even those parts nourish only those grains and herbs which nature has adapted to them, and not to those of the Old Continent; for which reason the European

agriculturist has every thing to learn over again, and experience will only convince him that his labour and expence have been unprofitable. Instead of a soil cultivated for ages, which he may improve at a certain cost, and the replace of which may be ascertained to a sixpence in an acre, he must begin to dry up swamps, to open a passage for stagnant waters, to destroy rank weeds, to fell trees useless through their immense quantity, and finally to produce a new or cultivated nature. For want of hands or money he must do this laborious work himself, and he will find the life of an American farmer very different from that scene of ease, repose, and plenty, which its panegyrists have chaunted forth, even though he should be settled in the vicinity of the best market-town, and on the best cleared lands in the United States.

It should seem that those panegyrists have known no more of it, and have treated it in the same manner as the ancient poets have sung to us in the "Golden Age." They have painted it in the most seducing colours; but they have not known, or have omitted to tell us, of the daily cares and labours; they have handled the subject as poets and not as agriculturists, as theorists and not as practical observers: but if those writers had themselves followed the plough for days, exposed to wind and rain; if they had mowed and stacked hay in the marshes in the heat of a burning sun, devoured by flies, and tormented by gnats and mosquitoes; if they had reaped the harvests with their backs exposed to the rays of the sun, their face to the exhalations of the earth and dropping perspiration, they would have known, that, if by chance the American farmer gathers roses, it is only in the midst of thorns. They have not sung those sudden frosts which at the beginning of summer destroy in a single night all hopes of fruit, apples, and cyder; those electric storms which in the midst of the burning heat of the dog-days overwhelm him with winter's hail, and scarcely leave him straw when he expected grain. They omit those gusts which come accompanied with torrents of rain, and wash his seed out of the loose soil; and those flocks of birds which live at the farmer's expence, and pick out of the earth those seeds which have escaped being washed away. They do not mention those circumstances, because they have never experienced, or wished to conceal, them. But these are very far from being the whole of the disadvantages attending the American farmer,

mer. There are, besides, swarms of insects, so various, voracious, and destructive, that they seem to rise only to multiply, to injure vegetation, and to die.— In warm and moist years their fecundity is inconceivable and their numbers incalculable. The instinct of some leads them to gnaw the bark of trees, others prey upon the leaves, and others again upon the buds. There is nothing sown or planted which has not its enemy; and that nothing may be exempted from their ravages, the insects of autumn devour the fruit whose buds have escaped the voracity of their predecessors. They say nothing of those worms which attack the stalks of the Indian corn, nor of those Hessian flies\* which kill these plants by arresting their sap for their own nutriment, nor of those swarms of caterpillars, which, like a devastating conflagration, lay waste his orchards and woods, and in the midst of summer create the gloomy nakedness of winter. They have totally overlooked all those enemies, so formidable in power though so contemptible in size. They forget that the years have no spring, nor even a summer and winter of regular duration; and that when to the ravages of so many insects are added the irregularity and inclemency of the seasons, the farmer sustains annually considerable losses, and his only consolation, hope for better luck next season, very often proves delusive. They pass over that it is dangerous to aim at making improvements, because, from the paucity of hands, and the little dependence which can be placed even on those who will work, there is no saying when they will be finished, and the only certainty is, that of an enormous expence in proportion to the labour done. They do not say that the American farmer is afraid to raise larger

crops than he and his family can consume, lest he should get no market for them, or because he is too far distant from any; and that if he does sell his superfluous produce, he is certain of getting no money, but only goods in exchange, which are commonly West-India or European articles of luxury, which in his situation he had better never know the use of.— They omit that the crops in the ground are often lost by the sudden transition from winter to summer, without any interval of spring, for want of hands; and that if labourers could be hired, the crops will not pay the expence. They have not told us that salt-pork or fish with Indian bread was their only food, and milk or water their most common drink, for cyder is by no means in general use.

Yet all these disadvantages are deplored by the American farmers, although they deem them common to every other country, and are so very apparent, that it must be wilful negligence to pass them over *sub silentio*, or gross perversion to have represented them as not existing.— Whether you view his crops, or make inquiries of the American farmer, you will see or hear of those enemies at every step; and as it would be ridiculous to attempt to draw any parallel between his situation and that of an European, particularly an English farmer, I shall proceed to shew what productions thrive in the United States and what do not.

The United States are evidently a planting country, and not one adapted to tillage. Nature has sufficiently pointed out this fact by producing spontaneously tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, and maize or Indian corn, the staple commodity of American food, and by denying to them great crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c. which are its representative in the Old Continent. Wheat delights in a stiff soil which will shelter its roots from the ardent rays of the sun, and the soil of the United States is light, loose, and so permeable, that brooks, creeks, and even rivers, have disappeared. Wheat, therefore, and every other grain which requires a stiff soil, will not thrive there; but Indian corn, which is a strong plant, growing on a stem of from ten to fifteen feet in height, demands a loose soil which will freely admit those rays to penetrate to its root. This astonishingly productive plant affords nutriment to both man and beast, and is the staff of the United States. For want of a due contexture of the soil these states are by no means a grass country, but nature has provided against every exigency.—

\* The inhabitants of Long-Island, during the revolutionary war, having perceived that an insect till then unknown destroyed their crops of corn in the neighbourhood of the Hessian camp, called it the Hessian-fly. So soon as the stalk and the ear are formed, this insect bores the upper and lower parts of the first joint, and deposits its little eggs in the aperture. When the young ones are blown, they intercept the sap and feed on it, which generally occasions the death of the plant.— From Long-Island this insect has spread over several states; and, as it advances westward, it leaves entirely the places it has before ravaged. It is absurd to suppose that this insect was brought from Europe, the whole natural history of which has none of a similar species.

The blades of the Indian corn plant furnish all the winter-fodder for the cattle, and the woods present them with their buds, shoots, plants, and herbs, in the summer. Were it not for this remarkable production of maize, which thrives in a soil repugnant to all other grains, the United States could not subsist its present population.\*

It may be asked here, how the United States, which export so much wheaten-flour, can be said to be unfavourable to the growth of wheat? I answer, that the Americans export all they grow, because either from habit they prefer and use only that of Indian corn, or because wheat, which is sure of a foreign market, is the same to the American as cash, of which they have a very small stock; besides, were the quantities of wheat grown in the United States compared with their extent and the population, nine-tenths of whom are agriculturists, it would appear very inconsiderable indeed. A further proof that wheat does not thrive is, that they have not straw enough to litter their cattle; and the quantity of straw upon the largest cultivated estate in the United States will not afford enough of it to manure half an acre of garden-ground; and this want of manure is one reason why the lands will not recover their vigour in a century after they have been thoroughly impoverished by the cultivation of tobacco. Indian corn, therefore, which requires very little manure, because less than a shovel-full will do for a single plant, and there are only a thousand or twelve hundred to an acre, furnishes all the bread used in the United States, except in the cities, where the consumption of wheat-flour is too inconsiderable to deserve notice, and, with salted pork, many of them eat nothing else during the whole year, unless they should happen to be in a situation proper for hunting or fishing, and even then these are employments to which they can very seldom spare that time which the cultivation of their lands require. It is usual indeed, to see a man

go out with his rifle in one hand and his axe in the other, so that he may either cut down trees or shoot game if any come in his way; but in the interior of the country I never heard hunting looked upon as a diversion, but as a laborious exercise, and so expensive are the articles of powder and shot, that they would think a deer bought at a high price if they should not happen to kill it at the first shot.

[To be concluded in our next.]

For the Monthly Magazine,

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Continued from p. 215 of our last Number.]

Τὸς δὲ βίος, τὶ δὲ τριαννὸν ἄτερ χρυσίου Ἀφροδίτης;

Τεθνάμην, ὅτι μοι μνησέτι ταῦτα μέλος.

MIMNERM.

Monet ætatis species, dum floreat, uti;

Contemni spinam cum cecidère rosæ.

OID *Fest.*

THAT class of poems on which I now propose to enter, affords, perhaps, less of variety than may be expected from a subject so fertile and so universal as that of love. But the greatest number of those which are to be introduced in this place are either in celebration of personal charms, or descriptive of the mere passion of love, without any or very little mixture of those peculiar elegances and those refined sentiments, the produce of modern notions and modern manners, and which may be perhaps entirely attributed to that singular system of gallantry introduced among us by the pure and elevated doctrines of our Gothic chivalry. This spirit was unknown to the Greeks; and both the nature of the passion which they felt and the poetry which that passion inspired may perhaps bear a closer comparison to Asiatic luxury than to European delicacy and refinement.

“Can you suppose (says the tragedian Amphis) or will any one ever persuade me that there has existed a man whom the elegant mind alone of his mistress has attracted and not the charms of her person?”

Yet nature is the same in all ages and countries. By its first great law beauty is every where felt and acknowledged as the strongest attraction, the most irresistible impulse of our desires and affections; and hence it is that many of those longer and lighter amatory effusions both of our own and other countries which are most universally known and admired, have their originals, or at least their strong re-

\* In the year 1791 the population of the United States was ascertained from official statements to be nearly 3,000,000 of souls; and in 1792, in a statement of their exports for that year, as made out by Thomas Jefferson, Esq. then Secretary of State, the whole of the bread-grains, meals, and bread, exported, amounted to 7,649,887 dollars, which, at the average of that article, would have given a bushel of flour to each person and no more.

semblances, among the early poems of the Greeks. A soft air of voluptuousness, an engaging detail of description, a kind of eastern fragrance which pervades the latter, is in general changed among us for more elegance in the turns of expression, a greater mixture of sentiment, and a juster sense of the delicacy and respect due to the delightful objects of our praise; but the ground-work remains unaltered, as the passion which forms it is every where the same. It is evident that I am here speaking of those among our modern poets whose reputation is established, and who have fixed the standard of our national taste. There is a later race of writers of amorous poetry to whom these observations in no respect apply. More voluptuous than the most voluptuous of the Grecian bards, they contrive to render themselves as disgusting as they are immoral, by the extreme viciousness of their style and the undisguised libertinism of the images they present. More absurdly refined than the most refined of our own poets, unnatural sentiment usurps the place of real passion; and by trying at every turn to impress their readers with ideas of their excessive sensibility, they soon convince them that they in fact have no feeling, unless it be in the coarsest and most brutal of all gratifications.

The manners and customs of the ancient Greeks were such as necessarily formed the style of their amorous poetry. After Cecrops had introduced the ordinances of marriage among them, the system of polygamy as well as of concubinage appears to have been very prevalent, though the former was probably early discountenanced; for we find that Agamemnon, immediately after the siege of Troy, having, contrary to the custom of his country, and in imitation of the constant habits of the Asiatics, married Cassandra, the daughter of Priam, that action was one of the chief causes of the conspiracy which was formed against him by Clytemnestra, his first wife, and which involved the unfortunate bride in the massacre that ensued. Many ages after, however, Socrates himself had two wives at one time, the notorious Xanthippe, and Myrto, the great-grand-daughter of Aristides; and Philip, King of Macedon, is said to have taken a new spouse in every town that he subdued or country that he conquered, from motives of policy, to render his new subjects more submissive to the yoke of his government. Concubinage, however, was never much discouraged even by their philosophers and lawgivers. Solon authorized

courtesans for the state. When Xerxes invaded Greece, the courtesans (who were already a class in high estimation at Corinth) crowded to the Temple of Venus, the tutelary deity of that place; and even Simonides ascribes to their prayers the providence that was afterwards so signally exerted in rescuing Greece from slavery. Aspasia, the mistress of Pericles, publicly assisted him in the affairs of the government, and is recorded to have been the immediate cause of the Peloponnesian war, by instigating him to avenge on the Megarensians the insult they had offered her by carrying away some female slaves whom she loved. We have an epigram of Plato's in honour of Archæanassa of Colophon, with whom he was desperately in love. Periander, Epaminondas, Isocrates, Aristotle, come in for their share of amorous anecdotes. The statue of Phryne was placed between those of Archidamus and Philip, Kings of Macedon, at Delphi.

Mother of warm desires and amorous grace!

With new delights Thee's soul engage,  
That she may leave the youthful, strong embrace,

For the ripe sense and vigorous mind of age!

Such is the address of Sophocles to Venus when he was a very old man; yet even then he had not arrived at the period of his amours, but actually died while in pursuit of another mistress, Archippe.

Since so general a licentiousness prevailed throughout the nations of Greece, we shall hardly wonder at the romantic legend of Hermesianax of Colophon, who relates that Homer composed his *Odyssey* for love of Penelope; or if we smile at its absurdity, we must recollect that, actuated by the same spirit, our own old romance-writers make two amorous knights out of Hercules and Theseus; and that by the magical wand of the French tragedians, the Horatii, the Scipios, and the Marii, are metamorphosed into a company of whining gallants, to the completion of whose characters nothing is wanting but powdered wigs, stiff stays, and embroidered ruffles.

Many of the ancient philosophers approved of love and amorous incitements as the best cure for melancholy; and that which others approved, Epicurus practised. A story of him, which is said to have excited the strong censures of Cicero, is told by old Burton in the following quaint manner. "When a sad and sick patient was brought unto him to be cured, he laid him on a down-bed, crowned him with a

garland of sweet-smelling flowers, in a fair perfumed closet delicately set out; and after a potion or two of good drink which he administered, he brought in a beautiful young wench that could play upon a lute, sing, dance," &c.

The amazing influence of the courtesans of Greece over the wisest and greatest men among them is strikingly exemplified in the well-known stories of Laïs and Phryne, and other celebrated women of that description. It is well expressed in the following verses on the first of them.

Τῆς δὲ πρῶτῃ μεγάλαυχος.

Greece, once the nurse of generous hearts,  
Mistress of nations, queen of arts,  
No longer great, no longer free,  
Yields to a willing slavery.  
A Girl of Corinth holds the chain  
Which circled once th' Ionian Main.

There are several epigrams respecting this extraordinary woman in the Anthologia. I cannot avoid mentioning one more, as it has given rise to two very well-known epigrams of Ausonius, and to the still more spirited imitation of our English Prior.

Venus, take my votive glass;  
Since I am not what I was,  
What from this day I shall be,  
Venus, let me never see.

The original is, more literally, as follows:

Ἦ σοβαροὺν γέλασασα καθ' Ἑλλάδα.

I who, erewhile, in fame and beauty proud,  
Before my lattice drew an amorous crowd,  
Laïs the fair! my hateful glass resign,  
An offering, heav'nly Venus! at thy shrine.  
For what I am 'tis piteous to behold,  
And Time has ruin'd what I was of old.

Some of these courtesans have given illustrious examples of affection and constancy. Such was Myrine the Samian, who remained faithful to Demetrius (the last of Alexander's successors in the throne of Syria) through every change of fortune till death. The mistress of Alcibiades accompanied him into banishment, followed him in his perilous flight, revenged his unhappy fate, and with her own hands erected for him a monument in the foreign and hostile country where he perished. Leana, the worthy companion of Harmodius, being put to the torture by Hippias to make her discover what she knew of the conspiracy, expired on the rack without once opening her mouth.

Gnathæna is highly celebrated by Athenæus for the liveliness of her wit and the keenness of her satire. Among a

number of anecdotes collected by him, the humour of which has evaporated or become unintelligible to us through age, a few are told which seem to support the character he assigns her. Diphylus, the comic poet, having behaved himself indecorously at some public festival, was hustled out of the assembly and carried off his legs by the crowd. From thence he repaired to the house of this lady, his mistress, and there (according to the Athenian custom) asked for water to wash his feet; on which she said, with a well-affected astonishment, "You did not come here on your feet; how then can they want washing?" An avaricious lover of her's once brought her a very small cask of wine, the virtues of which he loudly praised; particularly its great age: "I see it must be very old (says she) for it is almost dwindled to nothing."

The shortness of life is an argument continually in the mouths of the ancient poets for the purpose of recommending the enjoyment of it while it lasts. It has been the theme for many of the most alluring and many of the most affecting productions of the Muse, equally indulged by the gay and the serious, by the voluptuous Anacreon and by the tender and moral Horace. It was adopted by the philosophers as well as poets of antiquity, and the melancholy strains of Mimnermus were not more dictated by a poetical fancy than by the operations of reflection and reason on the prevailing opinions of the time.

Πίνε δ' εὐφραίνε.

Drink and rejoice! what comes to-morrow,  
Or what the future can bestow  
Of pain or pleasure, joy or sorrow,  
Men are not wise enough to know.

O bid farewell to care and labour,  
Enjoy your life while yet you may,  
Impart your blessings to your neighbour,  
And give your hours to frolic play.

Life is not life, if free from passion,  
From the soft transports love can give:  
Indulge your amorous inclination;  
Then life is worth the pains to live.

But, if you pass the short-liv'd pleasure,  
And leave the luscious draught unknown,  
Another claims your slighted treasure,  
And you have nothing of your own.

Herodotus gives a memorable practical example of the doctrine to which I am alluding in Mycerinus, King of Egypt, who being warned by an oracle that he had but a short time to live, immediately ordered his palace to be illuminated from top to bottom with the blaze of torches, and

and from that moment lived (as much as possible) every hour of his time in festivity, turning night into day, and giving up his whole soul to the full indulgence of his senses.\*

But when applied to love, this argument has double force. "Life is short (the lover may say), but short as it is, the period allotted to the duration of beauty and vigour, of the inclination and the power of enjoyment, is but a small portion even of that confined space of time.

Gather therefore the rose while yet is time,  
(For soon comes age that will her pride de-  
flow'r)

Gather the rose of love while yet is time,  
While loving thou may'st loved be with  
equal crime. SPENSER.

So the Greek poet addresses the mistress whose cruel repulse he has experienced.

Θείη παρθένος.

Still glorying in thy virgin-flow'r?  
Yet in the gloomy shades of hell  
No lovers will adorn thy bow'r—  
Love's pleasures with the living dwell.  
Virgin! we shall be dust alone  
On the sad shore of Acheron.

Venus, in an ancient gem, is represented with a wreath of roses in her hand, to indicate the short duration of amorous pleasures; and thus in effect the very same emblem has been made use of in several beautiful epigrams. The first I shall present is very short, but most exquisite in point of tenderness, justness of thought, and elegance of expression.

Τὸ ῥόδον ἀκριμάζει θαιὸν χρόνον· ἢ δὲ παρήλθη  
Ζητῶν εὐφροσίνε ἐῤῥῶν ἀλλὰ βλάτων.

Remember, Love, the fragrant flow'r  
Design'd for thee at peep of morn.  
Returning both at evening hour,  
We fought a rose, but found a thorn.

In the next the thought is more dilated and combined with a circumstance often since taken advantage of, the present of a chaplet of flowers. Prior's elegant and well-known poem of the Garland was I believe formed on this very model.

Περὶ πῶσιν σοὶ ῥοδοκάλεια. RUFINUS.

This garland, interwin'd with fragrant  
flow'rs,  
Pluck'd by my hand, to thee, my Love, I  
send.

The lillies here with op'ning roses blend;  
Th' anemone, bespreat with April-show'rs;

The soft Narcissus; Violet, that pours  
From every purple leaf the glad perfume;  
And, while upon thy sweeter breast they  
bloom,  
Yield to the power of love thy passing hours;  
For thou, like these, must fade at nature's  
general doom.

Upon the same principle, and very similar in the execution, allowing for a greater mixture of fancy and sentiment; such as we have been led to expect from the reasons I have before stated, is our Waller's beautiful Address to the Rose. It is so applicable to the present subject that I cannot desist from inserting some of the lines in this place.

Go, lovely Rose!  
Tell her that waits her time and me,  
That now she knows,  
When I resemble her to thee,  
How sweet and fair she seems to be, &c.

It concludes thus,

Then die! that she  
The common fate of all things rare  
May read in thee:—  
How small a part of time they share  
That are so wond'rous sweet and fair.

The old Provençal poets availed themselves often of the same simile. Peter d'Auvergne sends a nightingale to the bower of his beautiful Clairette, instructing the bird to pour out his passionate complaints in her ear. The song thus introduced is attended by several romantic and picturesque circumstances; but it concludes in the very style of our Grecian bards: "Why do you pause? Embrace love when it is offered! Seize the happy moment! It is a flower that swiftly fades away."

But the ancient poets were not always quite so tender or polite to the cold-hearted fair ones whose barbarity they deplored. The same argument carried a little further we find to degenerate into abuse, and though the amorous minstrels of Greece did not often extend their triumphs over those cruel tyrants whose hearts had begun to soften just at the season when they were no longer to be prized, to quite the extent that Horace has done in his "Audivere, Lyce, Di mea vota," yet they did not fail to display their exultation when occasion offered. The following reproofs, though a little less uncivil, are on the same model with the ode of Horace: they are both by Rufinus.

\* Καὶ εἰς τὰ ἔλαα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα νεανία, ἔτι τε ἔτι πύθειτο ζήτηρία εἶναι μεθύσκεσθαι.

Οὐκ ἔδειχον Προδίκη γειράσκομεν.

Did I not warn thee, Rosaline, that Time  
Would soon divide thee from the youthful  
throng,

Feed on the daisies of thy blooming prime,  
And scatter wrinkles as he pass'd along?

The hour is come; for who with amorous  
song

Now woos thy smile or celebrates thy  
bloom?

See from thy presence how the gay and young  
Retiring turn, and shrink as from a tomb,

Ῥυφεται Ῥοδίη τῷ κάλλει.

Cold Rhodope, of beauty vain, replies,  
Whene'er I greet her, with disdainful eyes,  
The wreath I wove, and on her door-post  
bound,

Enraged she tore, and scatter'd on the ground.  
Remorsefuls Age, and wrinkles, to my aid,  
Fly, swiftly fly, and Rhodope persuade!

Add to these the following lively fally  
of Nicarchus, who appears to have been  
jilted, and to have taken the method usu-  
ally practis'd by despis'd poets of aveng-  
ing himself.

Ἠμίμασε Νικαρχόν.

Of beauty Lydia may have boasted  
With reason in her prime,  
Perhaps by all the young was toasted  
Wholiv'd in Noah's time.

But now her days of love are over,  
Of ogling and of sighing,  
'Twere wile no more to seek a lover,  
But think at last of dying.

From the cruel fair themselves it is but  
natural to expect that the abuse of the poet  
would be transferred to the god who caus'd  
his disquiet. Hence he is born on  
rocks, nourish'd by lionesses, and re-  
proach'd as a coward for entering the lists  
with mortals.

Ἐχθαίρω τὸν Ἐρωτα.

I hate thee, Love! On tygers try  
The terrors of thy archery;  
A mortal I, and thou divine—  
What mighty victory is thine?  
The quiet of my heart is lost;  
But thou should'st rather blush than boast.

The ancients had certainly no ideas of  
any composition approaching to the form  
of the modern romance. The first regular  
tale which was formed on the subject of  
love is, I believe, acknowledged to be that  
of Theagenes and Chariclea, written by  
a Christian bishop, Heliodorus. Yet  
their popular traditions were probably as  
full of amorous incidents as those of any  
modern nation; and tales of cruel nymphs  
and "despis'd love" were as frequently  
recorded by the Grecian as by the British

peasants. Even the roughest and most un-  
couth of men were represented as subdued  
by the power of love, and suffering those  
tortures which are usually considered as  
the lot of softer and more refined spirits  
alone. We are sickened with the lame-  
ness of imagery accompanying the pictures  
of love-sick shepherds and complaining  
boys, and turn from them with wonder  
and awe to the gloomy figure of the fierce  
and gigantic Cyclops pouring out to the  
wild rocks and caverns of his native  
Ætna the deep groans and lamentations  
of a savage love.

Ἄντα; ἴσον βασύμαϊ ἔμανθον. ΒΙΟΝ.

Yet will I go beside the sounding main,  
And to yon solitary crags complain;  
And, onward forrowing by the sandy shore,  
The scorn of Galathea's brow deplore:  
But sweetest Hope shall ever fill my heart,  
Nor with my latest, feeblest age depart.

The ludicrous introduction of the ficti-  
tious nymph Echo, with her courteous re-  
plies to the questions of despairing swains,  
is of very ancient fabrication, and suits  
well with the grotesque image of the syl-  
van deity. It is thus that Pauradas re-  
presents a conversation between the nymph  
and the god:

ΠΑΝ.—Echo, attend the humble suit I  
move!—

ΕCHO. move!  
What makes Cotisca render scorn for love?—  
Her love.

What, gentle Echo, may Cotisca bribe?—  
A bribe.

Wilt thou to her my painful toil describe?—  
I'll describe.

I seek occasion—but she flies me still—  
Be still.

And can you promise that she'll grant my  
will? I will.

The following story in Pausanias is as  
romantic in its circumstances, and, if  
worked-up in the pastoral style of the  
writers of later days, might make as inter-  
esting an Arcadian drama as the Aminta  
of Tasso or the Pastor Fido of Guarini.

Among the priests of Bacchus, while  
the city of Calydon yet stood, was one  
named Coræus, who loved the beautiful  
virgin Callirhoe with the most ardent pas-  
sion. He long wooed her with unremitting  
perseverance; he employed every art of  
persuasion, he exhausted every effort of  
fancy, to win her heart; but the more  
violent his attachment grew, the more  
averse was she to listen to his prayers;  
and the more earnest the solicitations he  
used, the more cruel and determined was  
her repulse. In vain did he pursue her  
day



day and night like a shadow. In vain did he renew every art that had failed him before. His prayers, his tears, his pursuit, all were in vain. At length he poured out his soul in prayer to the deity whom he served to turn the heart of his cruel tyrant, to make her at length feel the force of his passion, and see the barbarity of her own neglect. The God heard him, and to grant the request of his beloved servant did all that Bacchus could do. The people of Calydon were suddenly seized with an epidemic phrenzy which raged among them, and resembled in its effects the most violent paroxysms of drunkenness. Numbers perished daily in raving fits. No cure could be found for the disease, which increased continually both in violence and extent. In this extremity, such among the citizens as yet retained the use of their reason consulted the oracle by means of their holy doves which they kept in their temple, and which were the constant messengers between them and the divinity. The winged ambassadors began their journey through the air, nor rested till they perched on the tall oaks of Dodona. They delivered faithfully the object of their mission, and soon returned to Calydon with the answer of Jove, which required that a noble virgin should be sacrificed to appease the offended deities. The loveliest maids of the city were assembled in the temple, and the fatal lot fell on the loveliest of them all, the cruel Callirhoe. The appointed day arrived. The devoted victim was led before the altar of Bacchus. As yet it was unknown to all but those in whose presence the lots had been cast who was the unhappy virgin destined to propitiate the offended Heavens. It fell to the lot of Corœsus to immolate the victim; but when he approached the altar, a sudden trembling seized on all his frame; he hastily tore off the white veil which yet concealed the face of his Callirhoe. But the die was cast, and what had been done was now irrevocable. He lifted the fatal knife to strike, but found it impossible to execute his purpose. At length with one desperate effort he plunged it, not into the bosom of his Callirhoe, but his own, and died instantly at the feet of her he loved. His tragical end produced the effect which all the exertions of his life had failed to accomplish. The heart of the virgin was turned, and the object of the God being accomplished, his anger ceased. But Callirhoe did not long survive her unhappy lover; she fell into a deep melancholy for

his death, and thence into madness, and soon afterwards drowned herself in a neighbouring spring, which received its name from her.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY.

No. III.

THE RING-OUZEL.

**T**HIS bird usually frequents only rocky and mountainous countries, but it has been known to breed in bushes on the sides of a tolerably steep valley, betwixt Clifton and Marston, in Northamptonshire. Morton, the historian of that county, mentions having shot one of the male birds in the month of April, 1710. On examination of its gizzard, he found that it contained the wings and shells of beetles, and several round seeds. The ring-ouzel has a chattering note, not much unlike that of a field-fare. In October, 1710, a hen of this species was shot at the top of Flitwell grounds, by Arlington field side. The hen was without that ring round its neck which distinguished the cock, and from which the bird has its name.—*Morton's History of Northamptonshire*, p. 425.

THE CARRION VULTURE.

*Vultur aur. of Linnæus.*

These birds (says Dampier) are quick enough to discover their prey. For when we hunt in woods and savannahs, as soon as we have killed a beast, they will immediately flock to us from all parts, and in less than an hour's time there will sometimes be two or three hundred, though at first there was not one to be seen. I have sometimes admired from whence so many could so suddenly come, for we never see above two or three at a place, before they assembled to feed on a carcase.—*Dampier's Voyage to Campeachy*, p. 67.

THE HEN-HARRIER.

Hen-harriers breed annually on the Cheviot hills, in Northumberland, and on the shady precipices under the Roman wall, by Crag lake, in the same county. This and the ring-tail are certainly the same bird, though they are seldom to be seen together except in the breeding season. The male, when any person approaches the nest whilst the hen is with her eggs or young, flies about apparently in great anxiety, and utters a harsh and singular kind of note. The female lays four eggs in the recesses of the steepest precipices by lakes; and on the ground, among heath, on the Cheviot hills. The young ones,

when

when surprised in the nest, after they have attained some strength, make a bold defence, by throwing themselves on their backs, and exerting their sharp beak and talons against the hand of the invader.

These harriers commit great havoc amongst wild ducks and other water-fowl, that breed in the lakes and mountain rivulets of Northumberland. They also destroy great quantities of game; and in the spring of the year often pounce upon and devour chickens and other young poultry.—*Wallis's Natural History of Northumberland*, vol. 1, p. 311.

#### THE CROW.

Crows build in prodigious numbers in Fiamark and other parts of Norway, although they are very uncommon birds in Sweden. They generally take their flight in large flocks along the sea-shore. These birds, through cold and hunger, become very tame in winter; and at that season hover about the tents of the Laplanders, and sometimes even venture to come into them, and pick up any fragments of provision that happen to be within their reach.

#### THE CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

*Loxia Cardinalis of Linnaeus.*

These birds are great enemies to the different species of bees, frequently lying in wait for, and devouring them in great numbers, which, in spite of their stings, they do without any injury to themselves. Professor Kalm fed a small bird of this species in a cage for five months, with maize and buck-wheat. By its song it attracted others of its species to the court-yard, and after maize had been put on the ground under the window where it was kept, the others came there every day to get their food: on these occasions it was very easy to catch them by means of traps. Some of the birds, especially the old ones, both cocks and hens, died when put into cages. But those which could endure the confinement, and became docile, soon began to sing with great sweetness. Their note very much resembles that of the European nightingale, and on account of this agreeable song they have frequently been sent in cages in great quantities to London. They have such strength in their bills, that when laid hold of with the hand, they often pinch so hard as to bring blood. In spring they sit warbling on the tops of the highest trees in the woods, in the morning. But in their cages they remain quite still for about an hour; the next hour they hop up and down singing, and so they go on alternately nearly through

the whole day.—*Kalm's Travels in North America*, vol. ii. p. 71.

#### MUSK-BEETLE.

*Cerambyx moschatus of Linnaeus.*

On holding one of these insects to my nose to smell at it, the little animal discharged into my eye a liquid which had a very powerful musky scent, and which occasioned considerable pain for some minutes. This property of discharging a fluid against any object that offends it, was no doubt intended by nature as a means of defence to the creature against its enemies, both of its own and other classes.

#### STAG BEETLE.

*Lucanus cervus of Linnaeus.*

The stag-beetle flies abroad in the evenings, but always conceals itself during the day in old elm stumps and roots, on the leaves of which tree it feeds. I have frequently found the heads of these insects, sometimes to the number of ten or twelve together, perfectly alive, but the trunks and abdomens were no where to be found; and occasionally I have found the head and trunk together, the abdomens only being wanting. How these heads and trunks came to be left alive, and the abdomens carried away, I could never satisfactorily discover; but from what I have often observed of the manners of these insects, I can almost suppose it is done in their battles with each other. They are very fierce creatures when provoked, and easily able, by means of their powerful jaws, to bite each other asunder. But, in this case, what can become of the abdomens? I never found these separate, and the insects do not devour each other, at least their mouths do not appear to be formed for such kind of food; and they have been observed in the act of eating vegetable food. If the separation of their bodies was occasioned by any bird that fed on them (and I have seen the spotted fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola of Linnaeus*, catch one of them whilst flying), we can scarcely conceive that the head should generally be the only part left, since the elytra would be rejected with an equal, if not greater ease than this, and they are equally indigestible.

#### THE ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY.

*Papilio atalanta of Linnaeus.*

These insects frequently alight in great numbers upon the ripe pears which fall off the trees in the autumn. These being soft and mellow, and moreover crushed by their fall, are easily penetrated by the long and tender probosces of the insects,

and they suck out of them some of the sweet juices with which they at this time abound. I do not recollect that these butterflies have been before remarked to adopt this kind of food. The reason, however, is obvious. Towards the end of autumn there are generally so few nectariferous flowers in blossom, that they are compelled, from necessity, to have recourse to the juices of fruit.

#### THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Hessians have had the credit of introducing this pernicious insect into America; and from them it derived its name. It commits the most alarming ravages on some of the most valuable kinds of grain, and particularly on wheat and rye. It is, however, undoubtedly a native of America, and how it came to be overlooked as such seems very strange. It is a more formidable enemy to the colonies than twenty thousand Hessian soldiers, with all their implements of war, could possibly be.—*Barton's Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania.*

#### SLOW-LEGGED BEETLE.

*Tenebrio mortifagus* of *Linnaeus*.—*Blasius mortifaga* of *Marsden*.

A specimen of this beetle was taken by Mr. Baker, amongst several others, out of a tub in which there was only left the muddy sediment of rain water. It was put into spirits of wine, and in a few minutes appeared to be quite dead. On being taken out of this, it was shut up in a box, and deposited in a drawer, where it remained unnoticed for more than two months. When Mr. Baker opened the box, at the end of this time, he found that it was still alive and vigorous, though it appeared to have taken no food during its whole confinement, and had received no air but what could be had in a very small and close box. It was again plunged in spirit, and for a much longer time than before, but at the end of a month afterwards was (in the same box) found again alive. From having thus existed three months without sustenance, and survived immersions that prove fatal to nearly all other insects, Mr. Baker began to fancy that this creature possessed powers of life that were either altogether unknown, or at least very unusual in the race. It was a third time immersed, and was suffered to remain all night in the spirits, but on the following day, after having been out a little while, it was as lively and active as if nothing extraordinary had taken place.

It was now no more put into spirits,  
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but was placed under a glass; and it lived there above two years and a half without having eaten any thing whatever. Food was indeed at different times put to it, but this was never in the least diminished; and for at least twelve months the little animal was altogether without.

The insect was usually observed with its head close to the bottom of the glass, as if drawing in air; and on removing the glass it always appeared robust and vigorous, and attempted to run away. In cold weather it became somewhat torpid.—*Baker on Scarabeus impernis tardipes, in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xli. p. 441.*

#### TREE OYSTER.

*Ostrea parasitica* of *Linnaeus*,

In the river Gambia, on the west coast of Africa, there are a great many tree oysters. The banks of the river being lined with mangroves, these fasten themselves to the roots, and at low water they are left bare, and are seen hanging from thence. It was from this mode of attaching themselves that some writers have ascribed of the same kind of oysters in America, that they perched upon the trees. The negroes, in gathering them, cut off the branches of the roots to which the oysters are fastened. A single root is sometimes known to bear more than two hundred; and if it has several branches, a cluster is formed which one man would find it difficult to carry. The shells of these oysters differ from those of the European species, in being longer, narrower, and thinner; but in the flavour of the fish there is said to be no essential difference.—*Adanson's Voyage to Senegal and Goree.*

#### SNAILS.

The flesh of these animals is of a spongy texture, and the juices which afford them nourishment are viscous. This may be one reason why the motion of snails is so very slow, as we observe it, that kind of juice being of too thick a substance to circulate quickly. "I have been informed (says Mr. Bradley, in his Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature) that the most intense cold that can be produced, either by nature or art, cannot freeze the juices of snails: but I think all viscous matter is hard to be congealed; for I do not find that birdlime, if it is in any considerably body, will freeze if it be exposed to the coldest air, any more than the berries of the mistletoe or viscum, whose season of ripeness is in the coldest time of winter; but other seeds, whose juices

juices are more aqueous, are spoiled by a little frost. The food of all this race (of snails and slugs) is tender leaves, and young sprouts of plants, which they devour by means of a tooth-like body, growing in their upper jaw, with which they rather scrape the leaves to pieces than mangle them; for there is no sign of any teeth in their lower jaw.

“The better to discover the degree of life in these creatures, the circulation of whose juices seems slow enough to come nearer to a state of stagnation than the motion of juices in other animals, I have endeavoured to find out the situation of the heart, and to compare its motion with the beats of a pendulum. The first subject I met with, which gave me the view of this part, was a small snail, just hatched, whose body and shell were so transparent, that I could discover its beats to be distant about three seconds; but as I supposed the juices in this were much more fluid than in the older snails, I had recourse to some of the largest I could find; but their shells not being transparent, I was obliged to take them off as well as I could, without wounding the snails; and then, on their left sides, I plainly discovered the beats of the heart to be about five seconds distant from one another, and three hours afterwards about seven seconds, though some of them were strong enough to begin the renewing of their shell, which they effect by throwing out a great quantity of viscous matter through the pores of that part of the body which had been incased before. The motion of these creatures is performed by repeated undulations of their fleshy parts, without the help of feet. This undulating motion presses a viscous matter out of their pores, which serves to fasten them to any thing they crawl upon, and helps them in creeping up the sides of walls or trees, and even when they reverse their bodies, and creep upon ceilings, with their shells downwards. But it is observable, that a snail seldom puts itself into motion except when it is in search of food, or is about generating, and then only when the ground is moist, and it has opportunity of supplying its lost juices by fresh food. I have remarked, that when a snail is obliged to pass over a dry dusty place, it loses so much of its viscous juice, that it can hardly recover it again.”—*Bradley's Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature*, p. 176.

(To be continued.)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An ACCOUNT of an EARTHQUAKE that took place in the KINGDOM of NAPLES on the 26TH of JULY, and of the ERUPTION of MOUNT VESUVIUS on the 12TH of AUGUST; selected chiefly from PARTICULARS transmitted by MR. FALCONNET, a MERCHANT of NAPLES.*

“ALTHOUGH I expressed to you by a former letter my regret that no eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place, but that on the contrary the little columns that arose now and then were less since the earthquake, and how desirable it was that a vent should be given by an eruption to the inflammable matter that seemed to exist in the bowels of the earth, I did not expect to have this day to announce to you that my wishes were accomplished last night by an abundant eruption of lava from Mount Vesuvius, which, though we have not felt any fresh shock of an earthquake since July 26, yet now relieves us from any farther apprehension of new shocks.

“In the course of yesterday, till about seven o'clock in the evening, Vesuvius was very quiet, emitting but little smoke; it then increased, with flames at intervals; at nine o'clock they became frequent; and I observed when they fell, that the mouth of Vesuvius appeared still as a furnace. I was then on the terrace of my country-house at St. Jeriv, west from Vesuvius, and very near it. Mrs. Falconnet had just left me to sit down to supper in the dining-room; the scene before me kept me some minutes longer. I then joined her, but had not sat down a minute when we were told the eruption was beginning. In an instant we were on the terrace, and observed its having overflowed on the same side as last year, and rushed down with such rapidity as to run more than a mile in ten minutes, and in a very short time it reached the valley towards Torre del Greco. This stream of lava was immense, and extended with amazing rapidity over the country. It divided itself into three branches, one of which, beyond the Torre del Greco, surrounded the country-house of the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples, and before morning it reached the sea, and continued running into it.—The stream of lava is much diminished; but when it broke out, from about ten o'clock in the evening till twelve, it was  
a grand

a grand and splendid sight ; and as it ran from north to south, and I was on the west, it represented the back scenery of hell at an opera. Figure to yourself an immense sheet of flames rising at least half a mile from the ground, and crowned by a black cloud which vanished by degrees.

“Many very valuable vineyards and farm-houses have been destroyed ; and as the lava rushed out with very little noise and great rapidity, I am afraid some habitations on the brow of the hill will have been surrounded before the people were aware of the danger or had time to escape : but a great part of the lava ran on that of the last eruption in 1779, which renders the mischief less. It surprises many strangers that people should still persist in living on and cultivating such a spot, as the lava constantly takes that direction, south-south-east ; but the land is so very productive that the temptation is not easily combated.”

From another Correspondent we extract the following account.

“At ten o'clock last night the eruption of Vesuvius, of which the earthquake seemed to be the forerunner, took place. We were going to visit the crater, when the cries of the people and a volume of flame informed us that the volcano had opened. The lava precipitated itself in three seconds from the last peak of the mountain, and took a direction towards the valley situated between Torre del Greco and Torre del Annunziato, two towns on the sea-coast beyond Portici, and seven or eight miles from Naples. We set off immediately to see this wonderful phenomenon nearer. From the place of our departure we saw the whole course of the lava, which extended already two miles from the crater to the houses that join the two towns. The sight was the most magnificently frightful that could be seen. I contemplated the cascades of flames pouring from the top of the mountain, and shuddered at seeing an immense torrent of fire ravage the finest fields, overthrow houses, and destroy in a few minutes the hopes and resources of an hundred families. A line of fire marked the profile of the mountain ; a cloud of smoke, which seemed to send forth from time to time flashes of lightning, hung over the scene, and the Moon appeared to be pale. Nothing can adequately describe its grandeur or give an accurate idea of

its horrot. As we approached the spot ravaged by this river of fire, ruined inhabitants had quitted their houses ; desolated families were trying to save their furniture or provisions, the last feeble resource ; an immense crowd of curious persons retreating step by step from advancing lava, and testifying by extraordinary cries their wonder, fear, and pity. The frightful bellowing of the mountain, the frequent explosions which burst from the bosom of the torrent, the cracking of the trees devoured by the flames, the noise of the walls falling, and the lugubrious sound of a bell which the religious Camaldules, isolated on a little hill, and surrounded by two torrents of fire, rang in their distress—such are the details of the frightful scene to which I was witness. The moment we arrived the lava was crossing the great road below Torre del Greco. To see it better we got into a beautiful house on the road-side ; from the terrace we saw the fire at no more than fifteen paces from us. In a minute we descended, and twenty minutes afterwards there remained of the house but three large walls. I approached as near as the heat and flow of the current would permit me. I attempted at different times to burn the end of my handkerchief in it ; I could only do it by tying it to the end of my cane. The lava does not run in liquid waves ; it resembles an immense quantity of coals of fire which an invincible strength had heaped up and pushed on with violence. When it met with a wall it collected to the height of seven or ten feet, burnt it, and overthrew it at once. I saw some walls get red-hot, like iron, and melt, if I may use the expression, into lava. On the horizontal road I reckoned that the torrent travelled at the rate of eighteen inches in a minute. Its smell resembled that of iron red-hot.”

“One cannot but regret (says Mr. Falconnet) that such a beautiful country as this, blessed with an admirable soil, fine situation, healthy climate, and pure sky, should be liable to such drawbacks and convulsions of nature. But in this world we cannot expect enjoyments without some alloy ; and we must submit to Providence, who has perhaps decreed in its wisdom that a people too much inclined to vice and immorality should be sometimes recalled to a sense of their duties by such uncommon events, which happen when least thought upon.”

Particulars of the Damages caused by the Earthquake on Friday, July 26, 1805, from Reports to the Secretary of State's Office.

Towns and Villages.	Damages.	Families perished.	Total dead.
Isernia, . . . . .	Destroyed. . . . .	339 . . . . .	1506
Castel Petroso, . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	131 . . . . .	443
Contallipa, . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	142 . . . . .	508
Ponto Massimo, . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	74 . . . . .	227
Tresolone, . . . . .	Part destroyed. . . . .	390 . . . . .	1440
St. Angelo in Grotta, . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	43 . . . . .	174
Carpinone, . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	193 . . . . .	579
Baranella, . . . . .	Ditto. . . . .	180 . . . . .	720
Saffano, . . . . .	Entirely destroyed. . . . .	Inhabitants lost.	
Bassano, . . . . .	Become a Lake. . . . .	230 . . . . .	672
St. Angelo di Lombardi, . . . . .	Part destroyed. . . . .	No particulars.	
Camelli, . . . . .	A Volcano opened. . . . .	Ditto.	

*Other Places, with general Information.*

Bassano, destroyed, was the centre of the earthquake, which extended 150 miles. The following places were also destroyed: Rucca, Mandolfi, Machia Godena, Mirabillo, Vinghiatura, and other villages. The following places were partly destroyed: Campobassi, Saverna, Supino, Ducameno, Santabuono, Colle Dancheffe, Castor Petrone, Civita Narva, Bolino, and other villages. Of the different places in Abruzzo and Contado di Molise that have suffered, no particulars are as yet given, no account having been received of the number of families or persons dead or missing, and as many are supposed to be dead who are only missing, the number is likely to be less than computed.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. III.

[Continued from No. 133, page 112.]

*Burden, Load.*

**B**URDEN, says the German synonymist Eberhard, is etymologically connected with the verb 'to bear,' as is 'load' with 'to load.' The one means a weight borne, the other a weight imposed; both include the idea of weight lifted.

'The potter sweats under his burden.'  
—'The waggon creaks beneath its load.'

When we are considering in a ship its power of bearing or lifting, we talk of its burden; when we are considering the means of stowing and heaving the cargo, we talk of its loading.

Dr. Truiter says, erroneously, that by burden we understand a weight possible to

be borne; but by load, a weight more than we are able to bear.

The following phrases are both usual and correct:

'What do you ask for that load of wood? you have employed plenty of cattle to draw it.'—'The burden was too much for him; he has got an injury.'—'You are to carry back the hampers empty; you will have a light load.'

Dryden writes,

At every close she made, th' attending throng  
Repi'd, and bore the burden of the song.

He evidently considers the word 'burden,' when it means a bob or chorus, as identical with the word under discussion, and therefore describes it as borne. It ought probably to be written *burdon*; and derives from *bourdon*, Fr. the drone of a bag-pipe, which serves as accessory music, like a chorus.—'The burdon of a song.'

*Breakers, Surges, Billows, Waves, Undulations, Fluctuations.*

Those huge waves whose summits break into foam at a distance from the shore are called breakers.

'The breakers in the Bay of Biscay are formidable to mariners.'

Those waves which rise higher than others are called surges, from the Latin word *urgere*, to rise.

He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar  
Pursues the foaming surges to the shore.

Those waves which swell out more than others are called billows. This term is derived from the verb 'to bulge,' or 'to bidge,' which is itself a derivative from the substantive 'belly;' in Anglo Saxon *bilig*. Bilge-water is the water contained in the belly of a ship.

Bailey

Bailey is incorrect in deriving *billow* from *bellen*, to bark or roar. Were he right, billows would signify the noisier waves.

The waves are so called from the Anglo-Saxon word *waeg*, which is connected with *weagan*, to weigh. A balancing or oscillatory motion is therefore the radical or essential idea; and a wave may be defined a ridge of water in a state of oscillation.

The wave behind impels the wave before.

From the substantive 'wave' comes a verb 'to wave;' and from the verb 'to wave' comes a frequentative verb 'to waver.' From 'to waver' is formed the verbal substantive 'a wavering.'

Undulation is identical in form with wavering. From *unda*, wave, comes the frequentative verb *undulare*, and hence the verbal substantive *undulatio*. But as in wave the fundamental idea is oscillation, whereas in *unda* the fundamental idea is swelling, the metaphorical use of wavering and undulation is different; although when applied to sensible objects the meaning of these words is not always distinguishable.

'The waverings of hesitation.'—'The undulations of pride.'

We say 'the wavering of boughs,' because they oscillate; but not 'the undulation of boughs,' because they do not upswell. '*Undans Aetna*.'—'*Undat equis*.'—'*Undulata toga*.'

'Undulsted waistcoats are now in fashion.'—'Through undulating air the sounds are sent.'

Fluctuation is derived from *fluctus*, of which the etymon is connected with *fluere*, to flow, and *flumen*, flood. Those waves which flow faster than others are the *fluctus*. Movement, tossing, is the prominent feature described.

'The fluctuations of the tide.'—'The fluctuations of opinion.'—'As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unsteady and volatile nature, either tost upon seas or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial acres and tenements.'

*Clergyman, Parson, Minister, Priest.*

There are three ranks of clergymen below that of a dignitary,—parson, vicar, and curate. Parson is the first, meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tithes of a benefice. By the word parson then is implied one of a particular class of clergy, whereas by the word clergyman is understood any person ordained to serve at

the altar. Parsons are always priests; many clergymen are only deacons. Every bishop, dean, prebend, &c. is a clergyman, though not always a parson.

So far Dr. Trusler, and well; but he omits to notice the remaining synonyms. A minister is one who actually or habitually serves at the altar. The clergyman who delegates his functions is not a minister. The Dissenting clergy are all ministers; for as ordination with them confers no indelible character, on ceasing to officiate they revert into laymen. A priest is one of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon and below a bishop; it is a title bestowed by specific ordination, which confers a privilege of consecrating the sacrament. Only priests are capable of being admitted to any parsonage, vicarage, benefice, or other ecclesiastical promotion. The word priest is derived from *πρεσβυτερος*, an elder, a legate, and is applied to the sacerdotal officers of any religion. Minister means servant, and therefore retains the idea of actual employ. Parson is probably from *parochianus*, and therefore implies one whose rights extend over a parish. Clergyman, like fisherman for fisher, is a somewhat awkward substitute for the *clerc* of our ancestors, which meant a graduate, a man regularly educated.

*Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuality.*

Continuation, continuance, continuity, continuability, are all derived from *con* and *tenere*, and have consequently for their primary sense or radical idea 'a holding together.'

Continuation is used of space, continuance of time, continuity of substance, and continuability of motion. Thus we say,

'The continuation of a march.'—'The continuance of a war.'—'The continuity of a rampart.'—'The continuability of explosions.'—'The Paddington canal is to have a continuation into the Thames.'—'During our continuance in any office we are industriously to discharge its duties.'—'As in the natural body a wound or solution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spiritual.'—'The continuability of the noise in the street makes me wish to remove into the Temple.'

Are there adequate grammatical reasons for this practice?

Continuation and continuance derive from the verb 'to continue.' The formative ending *ation* began in *actio*, signifying 'doing.' The formative ending

ance is probably corrupted from an obsolete substantive of the Latins, *entia*, signifying 'being.' The first therefore has something of a transitive, the second of a passive meaning.

'The continuation of your hostility is unbecoming.'—'The continuance of my deafness grows tedious.'

This accessory idea of action attached to the word continuation renders it fitter for use wherever effort is implied.

'The continuation of the thunder-claps.'—'The continuation of the Rapin's History.'—'The continuation of the species.'

But to all passive substantives an accessory idea of state, condition, duration, easily attaches, which renders the prevalent application of continuance natural and proper.

'The continuance of moonshine.'—'A longer continuance here is impossible.'—'Continuance in such company is a continuation of his imprudence.'

Continuity and continuality derive respectively from the adjectives 'continuous' and 'continual.' The formative termination *ity* began perhaps in *itus*, gait, from 'to go.' As generosity signifies the quality or property of being generous, so continuity signifies the quality of being continuous, and continuality the quality of being continual. Continuous is derived from the Latin, in which language it means 'immediately successive.' Continual is derived from the French, in which language it means 'incessant.' The one is oftener an attribute of substance and the other of motion.

'Continuous waves.'—'A continual stream.'

The shades of meaning attached to these four words are such as their derivation requires: their habitual employment corresponds with their essential significance; it is likely therefore to be permanent.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following interesting Paper was printed in the month of August last, by the order of the House of Lords; and as it contains the only authentic description that has yet been given of England and Wales, it is an article very proper for the Monthly Magazine. The title given to it by the House of Lords is,

"Abstract of the Answers and Returns made pursuant to an Act passed in the forty-

third year of his Majesty King George the Third. Ordered by the House of Lords to be printed, fifth of April, 1805."

An account of our population was taken about four years ago, but so very imperfectly and so very inaccurately, no dependence can be placed upon its authenticity. The officers of many parishes gave no account, and many gave their accounts in the most careless and slovenly manner, partly from ignorance, and partly from indolence. This account from the House of Lords is unquestionably the best. A.

County of Bedford.

The area of this county is 430 square statute miles, equal to 275,200 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 persons; total of persons is 63,210.

County of Berks.

The area of this county is 744 square statute miles, equal to 476,160 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 147 persons; total of persons is 109,368.

County of Buckingham.

The area of this county is 748 square statute miles, equal to 478,720 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 144 persons; total of persons is 107,712.

County of Cambridge.

The area of this county is 686 square statute miles, equal to 439,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 130 persons; total of persons is 89,180.

County of Chester.

The area of this county is 1,017 square statute miles, equal to 650,880 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 189 persons; total of persons is 192,213.

County of Cornwall.

The area of this county is 1,407 square statute miles, equal to 900,480 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 134 persons; total of persons is 188,538.

County of Cumberland.

The area of this county is 1,497 square statute miles, equal to 958,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 78 persons; total of persons is 116,766.

County of Derby.

The area of this county is 1,077 square statute miles, equal to 689,280 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 150 persons; total of persons is 161,550.

County



*County of Devon.*

The area of this county is 2,488 square statute miles, equal to 1,592,320 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 138 persons; total of persons is 343,344.

*County of Dorset.*

The area of this county is 1,129 square statute miles, equal to 722,560 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 102 persons; total of persons is 115,158.

*County of Durham.*

The area of this county is 1,040 square statute miles, equal to 665,600 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 154 persons; total of persons 160,160.

*County of Essex.*

The area of this county is 1,525 square statute miles, equal to 976,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 persons; total number of persons is 225,700.

*County of Gloucester.*

The area of this county is 1,122 square statute miles, equal to 718,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 224 persons; total of persons is 251,328.

*County of Hereford.*

The area of this county is 971 square statute miles, equal to 621,440 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 92 persons; total of persons is 89,332.

*County of Hertford.*

The area of this county is 602 square statute miles, equal to 385,280 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 162 persons; total of persons is 97,524.

*County of Huntingdon.*

The area of this county is 345 square statute miles, equal to 220,800 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 109 persons; total of persons is 37,605.

*County of Kent.*

The area of this county is 1,462 square statute miles, equal to 935,680 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 210 persons; total of persons is 207,120.

*County of Lancaster.*

The area of this county is 1,806 square statute miles, equal to 1,155,840 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 372 persons; total of persons is 671,832.

*County of Leicester.*

The area of this county is 826 square

statute miles, equal to 522,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 159 persons; total of persons is 129,744.

*County of Lincoln.*

The area of this county is 2,787 square statute miles, equal to 1,783,680 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 73 persons; total of persons is 209,025.

*County of Middlesex.*

The area of this county is 297 square statute miles, equal to 190,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 2753 persons; total of persons is 818,235.

*County of Monmouth.*

The area of this county is 516 square statute miles, equal to 330,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 88 persons; total of persons is 45,408.

*County of Norfolk.*

The area of this county is 2,013 square statute miles, equal to 1,288,320 statute acres; the number of persons in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 persons; total of persons is 273,768.

*County of Northampton.*

The area of this county is 965 square statute miles, equal to 617,600 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 136 persons; total of persons is 131,240.

*County of Northumberland.*

The area of this county is 1,809 square statute miles, equal to 1,157,760 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 87 persons; total of persons is 157,383.

*County of Nottingham.*

The area of this county is 774 square statute miles, equal to 495,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 181 persons; total of persons is 140,094.

*County of Oxford.*

The area of this county is 742 square statute miles, equal to 474,880 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 148 persons; total of persons is 109,816.

*County of Rutland.*

The area of this county is 200 square statute miles, equal to 128,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 82 persons; total of persons is 16,400.

*County of Salop.*

The area of this county is 1,403 square statute miles, equal to 897,920 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square

square mile; containing 640 acres, is 119 persons; total of persons is 166,957.

*County of Somerset.*

The area of this county is 1549 square statute miles, equal to 991,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 177 persons; total of persons is 274,173.

*County of Southampton.*

The area of this county is 1,533 square statute miles, equal to 981,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, containing 640 acres, is 143 persons; total of persons is 219,219.

*County of Stafford.*

The area of this county is, 1,196 square statute miles, equal to 765,440 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 199 persons; total of persons is 238,004.

*County of Suffolk.*

The area of this county is 1,566 square statute miles, equal to 1,002,240 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 134 persons; total of persons is 209,844.

*County of Surrey.*

The area of this county is 811 square statute miles, equal to 519,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 332 persons; total of persons is 269,252.

*County of Sussex.*

The area of this county is 1,461 square statute miles, equal to 935,040 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile, is 109 persons; total of persons is 159,249.

*County of Warwick.*

The area of this county is 984 square statute miles, equal to 629,760 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 212 persons; total of persons is 208,608.

*County of Westmoreland.*

The area of this county is 722 square statute miles, equal to 462,080 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 58 persons; total number of persons is 41,876.

*County of Wilts.*

The area of this county is 1,283 square statute miles, equal to 821,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 144 persons; total number of persons is 184,752.

*County of Worcester.*

The area of this county is 674 square statute miles, equal to 431,360 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 207 persons; total of persons is 139,518.

*County of York—East Riding.*

The area of the East Riding of this county is 1268 square statute miles, equal to 811,520 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 110 persons; total of persons is 139,480.

*North Riding.*

The area of the North Riding of this county is 2,112 square statute miles, equal to 1,351,680 statute acres, the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 74 persons; total of persons is 156,288.

*West Riding.*

The area of the West Riding of this county is 2,633 square statute miles, equal to 1,685,120 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 214 persons; total of persons is 563,462.

*Dominion of Wales.*

The area of the dominion of Wales is 8,125 square statute miles, equal to 5,200,000 statute acres; the number of inhabitants on each square mile is 67 persons; total of persons is 544,375.

The area of England and Wales, according to the latest authorities (so expressed in the Lord's account) appears to be 58,335 square statute miles, equal to 37,343,40 statute acres; the inhabitants therefore on each square mile average 152 persons.—Total 8,866,920 persons.

The area of all the parishes, as forming the metropolis, appears to be about 30 square statute miles, equal to 19,200 statute acres; the number of inhabitants in each square mile averages about 28,828.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent who subscribes himself *Conatus*, page 208 of your list, seems perfectly correct in supposing, that, to bestow on the "*rus incola*" a small portion of Christian philanthropy, the interposition of *se* becomes necessary. But, if he will examine the general nature of the character described, I think he will be of opinion, that Virgil is then writing as a Stoic, one belonging to a sect of philosophers whose emotions were not to be excited either through their own misfortunes, or for those of others; the essence of their doctrines consisting in an indifference to all external things, and a consequent general apathy, or freedom from passions; and that, therefore, the proposed addition would utterly destroy the uniformity and consistency of the description.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. J. G.

Crouch-End, Oct. 5, 1805.

To

**SUMMARY of the TOTALS of the EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in the several COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.**

COUNTIES.	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1785.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.
	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.
Bedford.....	47,484	22,638	18,193	0 3 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28,454
Berks.....	96,860	49,646	39,726	0 4 11	67,589
Buckingham.....	105,378	49,020	37,052	0 4 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68,950
Cambridge.....	69,010	28,838	20,342	0 5 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44,509
Chester.....	84,991	40,848	31,016	0 3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	63,393
Cornwall.....	72,446	30,993	25,504	0 4 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5,437
Cumberland.....	34,896	12,002	8,389	0 2 8	22,668
Derby.....	77,310	24,973	18,503	0 4 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	49,070
Devon.....	179,358	85,805	72,352	0 4 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	121,646
Dorset.....	78,357	34,620	27,415	0 4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52,285
Durham.....	71,665	21,701	19,408	0 2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	44,840
Effex.....	216,688	103,255	88,098	0 5 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	136,459
Gloucester.....	144,565	69,114	59,158	0 3 5	92,726
Hereford.....	60,833	17,987	11,674	0 5 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	42,335
Hertford.....	71,291	36,634	31,577	0 4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	35,298
Huntingdon.....	30,952	13,839	9,126	0 4 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20,327
Kent.....	255,452	113,061	87,137	0 5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118,238
Lancaster.....	230,765	80,301	56,163	0 5 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113,991
Leicester.....	107,568	33,547	26,360	0 5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	69,136
Lincoln.....	145,848	47,190	35,628	0 3 7	80,638
Middlesex.....	490,144	210,912	189,876	0 3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	125,152
Monmouth.....	25,048	9,989	7,468	0 7 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17,119
Norfolk.....	204,532	100,988	83,739	0 5 2	124,765
Northampton.....	120,592	49,623	38,899	0 4 7	81,795
Northumberland.....	66,106	21,263	15,057	0 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	46,869
Nottingham.....	63,209	21,520	14,684	0 3 10	34,907
Oxford.....	103,559	38,348	31,154	0 4 8	76,566
Rutland.....	12,674	3,855	2,886	0 3 5	6,214
Salop.....	83,477	37,048	25,443	0 3 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	45,941
Somerset.....	151,237	71,045	57,897	0 4 2	102,864
Southampton.....	183,429	66,002	54,814	0 4 11	84,461
Stafford.....	110,624	45,404	35,986	0 4 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	68,186
Suffolk.....	149,646	74,284	62,696	0 4 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	68,290
Surrey.....	179,005	75,139	57,302	0 5 8	58,769
Suffex.....	206,591	77,446	61,564	0 8 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	132,299
Warwick.....	155,205	65,683	48,329	0 4 8	97,530
Westmorland.....	17,592	5,756	3,041	0 5 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12,612
Wilts.....	148,661	66,423	57,747	0 4 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113,868
Worcester.....	87,307	38,134	29,757	0 5 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	60,175
York, East Riding.....	68,325	15,835	11,622	0 2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	33,721
— North Riding.....	76,061	19,777	13,352	0 2 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	43,291
— West Riding.....	277,050	70,033	53,436	0 6 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	160,742
Total of England.....	5,161,813	2,100,587	1,679,585	Average of England, 4s. 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	2,920,165

**SUMMARY of the TOTALS of the EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in the several COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.**

COUNTIES.	Money expended in Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overseers, &c.	Persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses, not including their Children.	Persons relieved in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, including Children.	Number of Persons relieved occasionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.	Number of Children in Schools of Industry.
	£.	£.					
Bedford .....	8,440	1,175	2,516	674	2,072	2,730	196
Berks .....	14,404	3,610	5,620	1,169	8,266	2,843	305
Buckingham .....	17,201	2,623	6,505	1,260	5,392	4,079	331
Cambridge .....	9,974	1,588	3,870	892	3,368	3,173	142
Chester .....	3,234	3,171	7,504	273	7,398	14,828	74
Cornwall .....	3,211	3,046	6,415	399	3,581	16,736	298
Cumberland .....	4,935	2,064	3,170	602	1,923	7,788	26
Derby .....	5,389	4,205	4,699	462	4,030	22,681	267
Devon .....	22,376	4,542	18,237	2,713	9,776	31,792	989
Dorset .....	12,486	2,209	5,734	930	4,490	3,795	409
Durham .....	7,125	2,720	7,099	746	2,596	11,556	271
Essex .....	40,680	7,287	11,219	2,969	13,412	14,890	846
Gloucester .....	16,318	4,370	11,851	1,857	10,893	19,606	1,518
Hertford .....	4,135	1,596	4,515	303	3,542	2,811	188
Hertford .....	21,082	2,257	4,197	1,754	4,649	8,622	391
Huntingdon .....	3,540	1,097	1,588	353	1,322	1,740	111
Kent .....	88,269	8,888	9,227	6,337	15,129	12,633	1,062
LANCAIR .....	34,290	12,743	14,448	2,719	13,175	104,776	1,704
Leicester .....	10,774	3,895	6,446	954	3,919	10,889	133
Lincoln .....	14,936	5,320	6,609	1,112	5,821	7,530	177
Middlesex .....	224,048	18,084	12,185	15,186	24,765	72,741	2,613
Monmouth .....	1,164	1,478	1,943	133	1,354	3,799	79
Norfolk .....	44,967	6,031	13,668	3,996	14,114	14,821	384
Northampton .....	12,811	3,287	7,314	1,394	4,800	8,062	230
Northumberland .....	5,547	2,149	7,801	600	2,618	11,606	205
Nottingham .....	9,314	3,230	3,467	965	2,450	15,202	131
Oxford .....	12,124	2,614	6,539	1,243	6,148	5,010	290
Rutland .....	2,061	398	498	169	393	1,704	83
Salop .....	20,806	3,136	5,644	1,586	5,767	19,144	802
Somerset .....	18,925	5,072	12,944	1,902	8,144	19,848	670
Southampton .....	39,558	5,101	7,959	5,537	11,378	4,733	614
Stafford .....	15,225	5,389	6,829	1,828	6,608	32,852	359
Suffolk .....	51,673	4,694	8,066	4,098	15,850	11,448	635
Surrey .....	75,105	8,536	5,173	5,268	17,167	19,199	860
Suffex .....	47,558	5,746	9,415	3,823	6,891	4,418	499
Warwick .....	19,822	5,599	10,624	1,981	6,416	17,000	1,064
Westmorland .....	1,223	459	1,934	152	911	2,435	118
Wilts .....	14,746	3,682	12,500	1,617	11,111	11,330	372
Worcester .....	11,060	3,543	6,236	1,136	5,055	12,845	457
York, East Riding .....	7,667	2,946	3,991	614	2,074	11,248	240
....., North Riding .....	5,410	2,509	5,643	506	3,183	9,719	149
....., West Riding .....	25,727	11,528	20,149	2,534	13,961	59,558	795
Total of England .....	1,009,359	183,639	311,991	82,746	295,912	674,220	21,087

SUMMARY of the TOTAL of the EXPENCE and MAINTENANCE of the POOR in the several COUNTIES of ENGLAND and WALES.

COUNTIES,	Raised by the Poor's Rate within 1803.	Money annually raised in 1783, 1784, and 1783.	Raised by Assessment in 1776.	At what Rate in the Pound for 1803.	Money expended out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Money expended in Houses of Industry or Workhouses.	Expenditure in Suits of Law, Removal of Paupers, and Expences of Overseers, &c.	Persons relieved out of Houses of Industry or Workhouses, not including their Children.	Number of Children in Schools of industry.	Persons relieved in Houses of Industry or Workhouses, including Children.	Number of Persons relieved occasionally.	Number of Members in Friendly Societies.
Angleley .....	£. 7,785	£. 1,082	£. 219	£. s. d. 0 5 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	£. 6,166	£. ....	£. 365	1,145	.....	387	161	25
Brecon .....	12,200	4,666	2,852	0 6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,169	.....	286	1,503	.....	677	1,555	52
Cardigan .....	10,197	2,434	1,267	0 9 1	7,088	29	512	1,720	7	456	800	12
Carmarthen .....	17,046	6,336	3,852	0 12 9	12,397	362	092	2,826	66	1,373	5,676	12
Carnarvon .....	9,137	1,687	237	0 4 9	6,469	360	328	1,279	71	395	715	96
Denbigh .....	24,479	11,318	6,734	0 5 4	18,285	1,194	474	474	98	1,982	2,221	57
Flint .....	16,130	7,958	4,944	0 5 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,522	261	658	1,572	25	781	3,307	62
Glamorgan .....	27,780	9,750	6,367	0 7 4	20,398	1,569	1,168	2,000	151	1,352	12,178	53
Merioneth .....	9,449	2,279	1,068	0 6 4	7,776	.....	167	1,775	.....	245	145	38
Montgomery .....	22,988	9,495	5,864	0 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,680	2,600	577	3,233	188	1,227	1,139	38
Pembroke .....	18,213	5,704	4,179	0 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,975	302	741	2,851	71	743	1,628	35
Radnor .....	10,982	4,447	3,144	0 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,352	404	462	1,221	45	369	605	60
Total of Wales .....	186,391	67,161	40,731	Average of Wales, 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	141,281	7,086	6,433	24,208	722	9,987	30,130	502
Grand Total of England and Wales.....	5348,205	2,167,749	1,520,316	Average of England and Wales, 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	3,906,146	1,016,445	190,072	336,199	83,468	305,899	704,350*	21,589

\* Of these 34,879 are Females.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the CHARACTER and PRIVATE LIFE of MR. NECKER, written by his DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAËL.

[Continued from p. 144 of Number 133.]

**A**MONG Statesmen, are to be reckoned Cicero, Chancellor de l'Hôpital, and Chancellor Bacon, who in the midst of political agitations have never lost sight of the great interests of the soul, and of their own thoughts; but my father suffered his work to appear at a moment particularly unfavourable to the opinions he maintained, and all Mr. Necker's precision in matters of calculation, was necessary to rescue him from the imputation of a visionary, in employing himself on such a subject. There is in all periods a virtue which is deemed silliness; it is that which is truly a virtue, because it can answer no purpose of speculation.

The second administration of Mr. Necker, from the 25th of August, 1788, to the 14th of July, 1789, was precisely the period when a party among the French started into action. I repeat here, that I pledge myself, when I write the political life of my father, to prove merely from the history of the revolution, that this party was always mistaken as to its true interests, the bias of events, and the characters of men; but it seems already acknowledged by all who know the character and conduct of Mr. Necker, that he never harboured a thought of promoting a revolution in France. In theory it was his belief, that the best social order of a great state was a limited monarchy, resembling that of England: this opinion predominates in all his writings; and whatever may be a reader's political creed, it cannot I think, be denied that a love of order and liberty shines in them with the united force of wisdom and elevation of soul: but my father's political opinions were, like himself, entirely controlled by morals; he had duties towards his king as a minister; he feared the consequences of any insurrectional movement whatever, which might endanger the repose and the lives of men; and if he was to be reproached as a statesman, in the vulgar sense of the word, it was in being as scrupulous in his means as in his ends, and in placing morality not only in the object desired, but also in the road to its attainment. How could a man of such a character, being the king's minister, suffer himself to be the instrument of a revolution

which was to subvert the throne? Without doubt he loved liberty; where is the man of genius and character that does not! But duty always appeared to him more celestial in its origin, than the noblest of human sentiments; and in the order of duties, the most imperious are those, which connect us individually; for the more extensive the relation, the less precise is the obligation.

In accepting the helm of affairs, Mr. Necker told the king, that if the government should ever fall into circumstances that might seem to require the severe and violent will of a Richelieu, he was not the man to suit him as a minister; but that if reason and morals were enough, he might yet render him good service. In fact, when reflecting and enlightened men shall study the history of the French revolution, at a time, when all those who have had a part in it shall no longer exist, I am convinced that the political conduct and writings of Mr. Necker will revive a question, old it is true, but always worthy the attention of mankind:—Whether virtue is compatible with politics; whether it can ever be of advantage to nations that the small number who govern them should sometimes depart from the strict line of moral rectitude? The answer to this question is the verdict on the life of Mr. Necker; but supposing he be on this point condemned as a public man, surely that condemnation is glorious which only reaches to his excess of virtue; it is yet a suit which it would be honourable to lose, and on which an appeal might successfully be made to the experience of ages, to that experience which alone is equally commanding with that sentiment on which it is to pass judgment, the conscience of an honest man.

Mr. Necker has continually repeated in his writings, that the convocation of the States General was solemnly promised by the King, previous to his going into office; that the doubling of the numbers of the *Tiers Etat* was so far urged by the opinion of the times, that the King must have shewn himself uselessly unjust and dangerously unpopular, had he refused it. Yet, what was my father's aim, in so earnestly repressing some of the claims he might have to the enthusiasm and the gratitude of a great portion of the French nation? Was it to atchieve the favour of the party named Aristocratic? He had not sought that favour when that party

was powerful; no doubt he disclaimed it still more in his proscription and in his misfortune, but still he had never written any of those irrevocable maxims on political points which alone conciliate outrageous parties; he has always held those moderate ideas which so much irritate that class of men whose violent opinions are their arms and their standard. Why then, I have often said to him, do you seek to diminish your merit in the eyes of the popular party; you, who have no pretensions to gain over their opponents? I wish, would he answer me in this case, to express the truth, without ever considering its relation to my personal interest; and if I have any desire relating only to myself it is, that it may be generally known, that I will never suffer myself, be my individual opinions what they may, to take any step as a minister, contrary to the obligations which by my office I have contracted with the King. And what more eminent proof could my father give of this respect for his duty to the King, than his conduct of the 11th of July, 1789!

It was known that in the Council Mr. Necker had opposed the order that had been given, to collect German and French troops at Versailles and at Paris; it is known that he was disposed towards a reasonable accommodation with the Commons, who, not having provoked any recourse to force, had not revealed the secret of the insurrectionary disposition of the troops, and had not annihilated the royal authority in teaching the people that the army was no longer in its hands; but a party which confidence constantly ruined, and who always ascribed to certain men difficulty which consisted in the general state of things; this party, I say, persuaded the King, that it was sufficient to change the ministry in order to smooth all these difficulties; and this inconsiderate measure, this vehement act, without any real force, without resolution of character to sustain it, led the way to the 14th of July, and from the 14th of July to the overthrow of the royal authority.

On the 11th of July, just as my father was going to sit down at table with rather a large company, the Minister of Marine came to his house, took him apart, and gave him a letter from the King, which ordered him to give in his resignation, and to quit France without noise (*sans bruit*). Every thing was conveyed in these words, *sans bruit*; in fact the public mind was then so agitated, that if my father had suffered it to be discovered, that he was

exiled for the cause of the people, there is no doubt that at that moment the nation would have elevated him to a very eminent degree of power. If he had nourished in his soul a spark of faction, if he had suffered the natural sentiments of such a moment to betray him, his departure would have been impeded, he would have been brought in triumph to Paris, and all that the ambition of man could desire would have been at his command. The first cockade which was worn at Paris, after his departure, was green, because it was the colour of his livery: two hundred thousand armed men repeated the name of Mr. Necker in all the streets of Paris, whilst he himself was flying from the popular enthusiasm more carefully than a criminal would avoid the scaffold. Neither his brother, myself, nor his most intimate friends, were informed of his resolution. My mother, whose health was very weak, took no woman with her, no travelling habit, for fear of throwing out a suspicion of her departure. They both ascended the carriage, in which they had been accustomed to take an airing of an evening, they travelled night and day as far as Brussels, and when I joined them three days afterwards, they still wore the same dress, in which after dining with a numerous party, and when no person suspected their motions, they had silently withdrawn from France, from their home, from their friends, and from power. This dress all covered with dust, the assumed name which my father had taken that he might not be recognized in France, and consequently retained by that affection which he had every where excited, all these circumstances impressed me with a sentiment of respect which impelled me to prostrate myself before him on entering the inn where we met. Ah! that sentiment! I have never ceased to experience it in the most trifling circumstances of his domestic life, as well as in the greatest epoch of his public career. Justice, truth, elevation, simplicity of sentiment, in the minutæ of his private life, presented the emblem of his entire character.

It has been vulgarly said that there are no heroes to those who see them familiarly: it is because the greater part of men who have sustained a great political part, have not possessed the virtues of the individual; but when you find the man of simplicity in the man of eminence, the just man in the powerful man, the good man in the man of genius, the man of sensibility in the illustrious man, the nearer you

you see him, the more you admire him, the more plainly you discover the image of that Providence who presides in the starry heavens, yet disdains not to adorn the lily, or watch over the life of a sparrow.

My father has often been praised in the writings of his wife and daughter, altho' it had been easy for us to understand and to attain to that modesty in common, which is imposed on families: but we saw into his heart, and discovered in it virtues so constant and so natural, virtues so strictly in harmony with his public speeches and conduct; that our hearts felt a necessity of expressing that sort of domestic worship which was the business of our life. Oppressed by gratitude and love, we braved that vain spirit of ridicule which might be directed against the truth of our sentiments.

In quitting Versailles, Mr. Necker had not even taken a passport, to avoid admitting any individual into his confidence; he scrupulously rejected every pretext, and every motive that might retard his journey. When arrived at Valenciennes, the governor of that city would not let him pass through without a passport; my father shewed him the King's letter, the governor read it, and at the same time recognized my father, from the print of him he had over his chimney; he let him pass, sighing over the irreparable misfortunes, which were to result from his departure.

It had been proposed to the King to arrest my father, because nobody could believe that he would take such direct precautions against that enthusiasm which he had excited; but the King, who has never failed to do justice to the perfect probity of Mr. Necker, expressed his assurance that he would secretly depart if he ordered him. It is clear the King was not deceived.

In the morning of the 12th of July, I received a letter from my father, which announced his departure, and desired me to go into the country, lest I should receive on his account some expressions of public homage at Paris. In fact, deputations from all quarters of the city came the next morning to my house, and held the most exalted language on my father's flight, and on what was necessary to be done to compel his return. I hardly know what line of conduct my age and my enthusiasm might have prompted me at that time to pursue, but I obeyed the will of my father, I immediately retired to some leagues distance from Paris. A fresh

courier from him instructed me in his route, of which he had still made a mystery to me in his first letter, and on the 13th of July I set out to join him.

My father had chosen Brussels as a less distant frontier than that of Switzerland, an additional precaution, that he might not augment the chance of being recognized. During the four and twenty hours that we passed together, to make preparation for the long journey he had yet to make through Germany to return to Switzerland, he recollected that a few days previous to his exile, Messrs. Hope, bankers, of Amsterdam, had required him to guarantee from his private fortune, from his two millions deposited in the royal treasury, a supply of grain which was indispensable for the consumption of Paris in this year of scarcity. The troubles of France excited great anxiety among foreigners, and the personal security of Mr. Necker affording them the most perfect confidence, he did not hesitate to give it: on arriving at Brussels, he was fearful the news of his banishment might alarm Messrs. Hope, and that they would suspend their supply. He wrote to them from that place, to renew his guaranty. Exiled, proscribed as he was, he exposed the greater part of what still remained to him, to preserve the inhabitants of Paris from the evil which the embarrassment and inexperience of a new minister might occasion them. Oh! Frenchmen! Oh! France! it is thus that my father has served you!

During the first labours of the ephemeral succession of Mr. Necker at that time, the principal secretary of finance, Mr. Dufrenoy de Saint Léon, was called on to present in the ministerial correspondence the answer of Messrs. Hope, which accepted of the first security my father had offered them. I do not know what the successor thought of this mode of serving the King without emolument, and of risking too his personal fortune for the good of the state; but can there be an instance of more nobleness, of more grandeur, of more antique patriotism, than even during exile to confirm such a sacrifice, to be so far exempt from sentiments the most natural to man, the desire that their successor should cause them to be regretted; and that their absence should be grievously felt.

My father set out, accompanied only by Mr. de Stael, to go to Basle, through Germany: my mother and I followed rather more slowly, and at Frankfort we were overtaken by the messenger who brought



brought letters from the King and the National Assembly. These letters called Mr. Necker to the ministry for the third time. We seemed then to have reached the summit of prosperity: it was at Francfort that I learnt this news, at that same Francfort where a very different destiny awaited me fourteen years afterwards.

My mother, far from being dazzled with this success, had no desire that my father should accept his recall: we joined him at Basle, and there he made his determination. He suffered me to hear him speak relative to the motives of his decision; and I protest it was with a sentiment of profound grief that he resolved to return. He had learnt the event of the 14th of July, and felt perfectly aware, that his part was about to change, and that it was the royal authority and its partizans that he would then have to defend. He foresaw that in losing his popularity in order to support the government, he should never possess a sufficient power over its chief, surrounded as he then was, to direct him entirely in what he deemed most expedient. At length, futurity, such as it was, presented itself to him. One duty, one hope combatted all his fears: he believed that his popularity might yet serve for some time to preserve the partizans of the old regime from the personal dangers that threatened them; and he even flattered himself for an instant with the hope of bringing the Constituent Assembly to make such conditions with the King as might give to France a limited monarchy. This hope however was far from being firm. He told himself, and he told us all the chance that could annihilate it. But he dreaded his own reproaches, if by refusing his endeavours to stem the evil, he might have to accuse himself of all those calamities which he had not tried to prevent. This fear of remorse was all-powerful in the life of my father: he was inclined to condemn himself whenever success did not attend his endeavours, he was continually passing a new judgment on his actions.\* It has been thought he

was proud, because he never bent either beneath injustice or power; but he was humbled by inward regret, by the most delicate temper of mind, and his enemies may learn with certainty that ~~they~~ had the mournful success of bitterly disturbing his repose, whenever they have charged him with having been the cause of a misfortune, or with having been incapable of preventing it.

It is easy to conceive that with so much imagination and sensibility, when the history of our life is found to be mingled with the most terrible political events, neither conscience nor reason, nor even the esteem of the world, can entirely satisfy the man of genius, who, in solitude, anxiously directs his thoughts towards the past. I would advise the envious to direct their spleen against fortune, beauty, youth, all those gifts which serve to embellish the exterior of life; but the eminent distinctions of the mind produce such ravages in the bosom that invites them, the human destiny can so rarely harmonize with this superiority, that it is a very unfit object of hatred.

20th of this month, and every day I have had some idea of seeing you arrive, because you would have taken this route on finding that I was going to Switzerland from Brussels through Germany. I went before Mademoiselle Necker, with M. de Stael for a companion; and we have passed through Germany without accident under borrowed names. Yesterday Mademoiselle Necker and my daughter arrived, who have supported the fatigue of the journey better than I could have hoped. Mr. de St. Leon preceded them by some hours; he had sought me at Brussels and had followed my route; he has brought me a letter from the King and States-General, pressing inviting me to return to Versailles and resume my place. These circumstances have made me unhappy; I was just entering port and I was pleased at it; but this port would have been neither tranquil nor serene, if I could have reproached myself with having wanted courage, and if I left it to say that such and such a misfortune might have been prevented by me. I return then to France, but as a victim to the esteem with which I am honoured. Mademoiselle Necker partakes this sentiment yet more strongly, and our change of plans is an act of resignation on the part of both. Ah, Coppet, Coppet, I shall perhaps soon have just motives to regret it! but we must submit to the laws of necessity, to the fetters of an incomprehensible destiny. In France all is in motion; a scene of disorder and sedition is just opening at Strasburg. It appears as if I were just about to plunge into the gulf. Adieu, my dear friend!

\* Among the papers of my father's eldest brother who did not survive him long, a letter has been found explaining so simply and so naturally what my father then experienced, what he confided to his most intimate friend at the most remarkable period of his life, that I have thought it interesting to publish it.

Basle, 24th July, 1789.

I dont know, my dear friend, where you are, having no intelligence from Paris of a late date. I arrived here last Monday, the

Yet, what a moment of happiness was this journey from Basle to Paris, journeying as we did, when my father had determined to return. I believe nothing similar to it has ever befallen a man who was not the sovereign of the country! The French nation, so animated in the expression of its sentiments, surrendered itself for the first time to a hope it had never before experienced, a hope which it had not yet been taught to limit. To the enlightened class, liberty was known only by the noble sentiments it excited, and to the people, only by notions analogous to their troubles and their wants. Mr. Necker then seemed the harbinger of this long-expected blessing. He was hailed at every step by the warmest acclamations, the women fell on their knees at a distance in the fields when his carriage passed; the principal citizens of the different places we pass through, took the places of postillions, to drive our horses, and in the cities the inhabitants unharnessed them and drew the carriage themselves. One of the generals of the French army, called the bravest of the brave,\* was hurt by the crowd in one of these triumphal entries; in fact, no man who has not filled the throne has ever experienced in an equal degree the affection of the people. Alas! it was I who enjoyed it for him, it was me whom it intoxicated; nor ought I to remember these days without gratitude, whatever may be now the afflictions of my life; but my father's sole occupation from that moment, was to assuage the consequences of a triumph so formidable to all those who were of the vanquished party.

My father's first step on arriving at Basle, was to seek out Madame de Polignac, who had always shewn herself his determined opponent, but who interested him at this moment, for she was proscribed. He never ceased during his journey to render services to persons of aristocratic opinions, who were flying in great numbers from Paris: many requested letters from his hand to enable them to pass the frontiers without danger. He gave them to all who were exposed to danger, although in doing so he was aware how far he committed himself. For it must be observed, in order fully to estimate his conduct in this respect, that my father both by nature and by his habits of mind possessed an unusual prudence, and did scarcely any thing at the impulse of the moment. It was a quality of his mind unfavourable to

action, that it was too perceptible of uncertainty; he calculated every chance, and never in the giddiness of speculation overlooked the possibility of an obstacle: but whenever the idea of a duty presented itself, all the mathematical powers of his reason stooped to this supreme law; and whatever might be the consequences of a resolution that virtue dictated, it was the only case in which he decided without hesitation.

In almost every place where my father stopped during his journey, he spoke to the people who surrounded him, on the necessity of respecting property and persons. He required of those who manifested most affection for him, to prove it by fulfilling their duties: he accepted of his triumph from a religious devotion to virtue, to humanity, to the public good; what is the nature of men, if these are not the means of acquiring their esteem and respect? what is life, if such a conduct does not secure the divine blessing?

Ten leagues from Paris, people came to tell us that the Baron de Besenval, one of the men most within the danger of the popular fury, was brought back a prisoner to Paris, which would infallibly expose him to be assassinated in the streets. Our carriage was stopped in the road, and my father requested to write to the persons, by whose authority the Baron de Besenval was conducted to Paris, that he would take upon him to warrant the suspension of the orders they had received from the Commune of Paris, and to indemnify them in keeping the Baron de Besenval where he was. Such a requisition was hazarding much, and my father was not ignorant how soon the favour which springs from popularity is destroyed; it is a sort of power that must be enjoyed without being used. He wrote it nevertheless upon his knees in his carriage; the least delay might cost the Baron de Besenval his life, and my father would never have forgiven himself for not having prevented the death of a man, when he had it in his power. I do not know what may be said politically of this profound respect for men's lives; but I should think the human race can have no interest in stigmatizing it.

When arrived at Versailles, it was necessary my father should go to the Commune of Paris, to account for his conduct in the affair of Mr. de Besenval; he went there, and my mother and myself followed him. All the inhabitants of Paris were in the streets, at the windows, or on the roofs; all cried out, *Vive M. Necker!*

\* General Junod.

My father went to the Hotel de Ville, in the midst of these acclamations he delivered a speech, the only object of which was, to request favour towards M. de Belenval, and that the amnesty might be extended to all persons of his opinions. This speech drew over the numerous auditors who listened to it; a sentiment of pure enthusiasm for virtue and goodness, a sentiment excited by no interest, by no political opinion, seized on nearly two hundred thousand French-men; who had assembled in and about the Hotel de Ville. Ah! who would not then have passionately loved the French nation! Never did it prove so great as on that day, when its sole intention was to be generous, never more amiable than on that day, when its natural impetuosity sprung freely towards a virtuous end. Fifteen years have elapsed since that day, and nothing has enfeebled its impression, the strongest I have ever experienced. My father also, in the various events which have happened since, has continually felt at the name of France that indefinable emotion, which can only be explained to Frenchmen; not, indeed, that many of the events of the revolution have tended to preserve such a constant esteem towards this great nation; but it is so favoured by Heaven, that it is natural to expect it will one day merit the blessings it has received.

Very few women exist who have had the happiness to hear a whole people repeat the name of the object of their tenderest affection, but they will not contradict me when I assert, that nothing can equal the emotion which the acclamations of the multitude then excited. All those looks, which seem for the moment animated with the same sentiment as your own, those numerous voices which vibrate in your heart, that name which ascends to the skies, and seems to return to Heaven, after having paid the homage of the earth; that electricity altogether inconceivable, which men communicate to each other, when they feel together the sentiments of truth; all those mysteries of nature and society, added to that greatest of mysteries the sensation of love, crowd on the soul, and it sinks under the strength of its emotions. My father was at the summit of his glory; a glory which he made subservient to the hopes he most cherished, to humanity, to indulgence; but from that day, ever memorable to his friends and to the nation itself, commenced the reversal of his destiny.

Almost all great men have an epocha of prosperity in their history, which seems to

have wearied fortune; but might not one who had never harboured in his heart one project of personal benefit, one selfish desire, have hoped for a more constant prosperity? He did not obtain it; Providence did not guide the French revolution in the path of justice; my father, in following it, was of necessity foiled. The very night of his triumph at the Hotel de Ville, at the instigation of M. de Mirabeau, the amnesty pronounced in the morning was repealed in the sections, and of that great day all that remained to my father, was the pleasure of having saved the life of the old Baron de Belenval. Still that was much: alas! we are so little acquainted with the anguish of a cruel death, that to have averted it from a single man was enough to preserve for ever in his mind the inexhaustible solace of an honourable recollection. And will it not always be read in history with pleasure, that there existed a great statesman, who thought morality, sensibility, and goodness, perfectly compatible with the talents necessary for the government of an empire; will it not be more pleasing to reflect that this man was accessible to generosity, and to pity, and those who suffered misery of whatever description in the vast country of France, could say—if he knows it, and can relieve us, we shall be relieved!

A year of scarcity, such has had not occurred for near a century, combined in 1789 and 1790 with the political troubles, and Mr. Necker by multiplied cares, silent but incessant, by those cares which produce no brilliant glory, but which are incited by a sentiment of duty, saved Paris and many other cities of France from famine: he procured supplies of grain from all parts of the world, employed himself night and day on the subject, and often regretted the impossibility of bestowing on politics all the time they required; but so great was his terror lest Paris should be in want of bread, in the midst of a faction impatient for hostility, that it occasioned him a long and dangerous bilious complaint, the source of those which ultimately abridged his days; for his affections mingled with his politics, and while he governed men, he loved them.

I have read among his papers the letters of the Commune of Paris and of the surrounding Communes, thanking him for his successful endeavours to preserve them from famine. How many addresses of this kind, on various occasions, have I found, sent from all quarters of France! How agonising to contemplate them, in spite of the

the lustre they shed on a memory I so much cherish!

During the last fifteen months of his last administration, Mr. Necker sustained a continual struggle with the executive power, as well out of the Constituent Assembly as in the midst of it: and his situation became every day so much the more disadvantageous, as the violent men who surrounded the court, had excited suspicions there of his intentions; and as he had lost the guidance of those whom he had engaged to defend. Much may be said about firmness of character, and with reason it may be considered as an important quality in those who govern: but in the first place I think it easy to prove that in 1789 and 1790 such was the fermentation of men's minds, that no moral power could have allayed it, and secondly, it is impossible to possess a consistent character for another. A man may lend his mind, he may lend his resources, but there is something so individual in character, that

it can only serve for himself. The personal action of the King is not necessary in the constitution of England, but in the other monarchies of Europe, above all in the midst of a great political crisis, a minister never can supply the energy of a King: and the speeches he composes for him, often serve only to expose the contrast that exists between what it is intended he should appear, and what he really is.

I must also allow that my father, frugal by principle of all measures of violence and force, repugnant by disposition to all the resources of corruption, had no other arms against the factious than reason; but if he had resorted to other maxims, still I firmly believe that, in the existing circumstances, the King only could have defended the King, and that the words of a minister who was known to be without influence at court, could not have the power of a single word pronounced on the throne.

*(To be continued.)*

### *Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.*

#### CONCERNING A MAXIM OF SWIFT.

THESE are several apothegms which from being neatly expressed are easily remembered, from being easily remembered are frequently repeated, and from being frequently repeated are extensively believed, independently of their consonance with fact. Of this kind is Swift's somewhat misanthropic remark, "Men are grateful in the same degree as they are resentful." In consequence of a personal occurrence, I have been for twenty years in the habit of trying this maxim upon the individuals within my range of observation; but I have hardly ever found it to fit: I am come to think that resentment is rather proportioned to the irritability, but gratitude to the tenacity of the memory; that those who acquire quickly are usually resentful, and those who retain distinctly are usually grateful. I invite a comparison of this very different position with experience. Resentment is a more sudden and violent emotion; gratitude a more permanent and gentle impression. Courageous, selfish, and rude natures are more prone to resentment; cautious, benevolent, and refined natures are more prone to gratitude; men are the more resentful, women the more grateful creatures. To resentment the antithetic emotion is fondness, which has also its ex-

cesses and its transiency: to gratitude the antithetic emotion is envy, which has also its measuredness and its perseverance.

#### ON THE EPIGRAM.

Sulzer compares an epigram with a monument and its inscription. The first half, he says, should indicate some interesting object; and the second half make an impressive reflection upon it. This distich forms a complete epigram in his idea:—

"Infelix Dido! nulli bene nupta marito:  
Hoc pereunte, fugis; hoc fugiente, peris."  
Poor Dido! still in either husband's crost;  
Whose death thy flight, or flight thy death  
has cost.

It first announces the celebrated Dido as an example of matrimonial misfortune, and then defines with pointed precision in what the misfortune consisted; the incipient verse is as it were the statue, and the concluding verse a characteristic motto.

The following epigram wants the first half; it is necessary to give it a superscription; but it is neat.

#### *On a woody Island.*

Hic Cytherea tuo poteris cum Marte jacere;  
Vulcanus prohibetur aquis, Sol pellitur umbris.

Here with her Mars may Venus safely dwell;  
Vulcan the waves, and Sol the shades repel.

There

There is a like deficiency in the following Greek epigram: it is here also necessary to prefix a title:—

*On the Statue of Niobe.*

Ἐκ ζωῆς με θεοὶ τεύξαν λίθον· ἔκ δε λίθοι  
Ζῶνι Πραξιτέλης ἑμπαλίῳ ἐργασάτα.

Alive, the gods could into stone transform;  
Of stone, Praxiteles with life inform.

But it is a far greater defect to omit the second part, or point, which is the case with several epigrams in the anthology, and which at first sight appears to be the case in the following German epigram, although it in reality conceals a sharp sting:

You ask an epigram, and on yourself;

My wit is out of joint:

But you can laugh so glibly, so at nothing,

'Twill do without a point.

#### DR. HECTOR AND HIS PATIENTS.

Dr. Hector, a famous physician among the dames of London in Lord Bacon's time, when they complained they were they could not tell how, but yet they could not endure to take any medicines, would tell them, their way was only to be sick, for then they would be glad to take any medicine.

#### TEA-URNS.

Tea-urns pass for a modern and a British invention: their application only is new. I have seen among the findings at Pompeii, preserved in the museum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the insertion of a red-hot iron, in which water was thus kept boiling. The whole apparatus, in form and structure, closely resembles our own utensils. Hero, in his *Pneumatica*, describes this machine by the name *anthepisa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roscius Amerinus as of Corinthian origin. The Chinese have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he describes a kettle on the fire.

#### MR. ADDISON to a LADY.

“MADAM,

“It would be ridiculous in me, after the late imagination you were pleased to favour me with, to affect any longer an ignorance of your sentiments, opposite soever as an approbation of them must be to the dictates of reason and justice. This expression, Madam, I am highly sensible may appear a little too coarse in the mouth of a polite man; but I hope is no disgrace to the behaviour of a sincere one. When we are to talk upon matters of importance, delicacy must give way to truth, and ceremony be sacrificed to candour,

and honest freedom is the privilege of ingenuity; and the mind which is above the practice of deceit can never stoop to a willingness to flatter. Give me leave, Madam, to remark, that the connection subsisting between your husband and myself is of a nature too strong for me to think of injuring him in a point where the happiness of his life is so materially concerned. You cannot be insensible of his goodness, or my obligations; and suffer me to observe, Madam, that, were I capable of such an action, at the time that my behaviour might be rewarded by your passion, I must be despised by your reason; and though I might be esteemed as a lover, I must be hated as a man.

“Highly sensible, Madam, of the power of your beauty, I am determined to avoid an interview where my reputation may be for ever lost. You have passions, you say, Madam, but give me leave to answer, that you have understanding also: you have a heart susceptible of the tenderest impressions, but a soul, if you would choose to wake it, above an unwarranted indulgence of them; and let me intreat you, for your own sake, that no giddy impulse of an ill-placed inclination may induce you to entertain a thought prejudicial to your honour and repugnant to your virtue. I, madam, am far from insensible; I too have passions; and could my situation a few years ago have allowed me a possibility of succeeding, I should have legally solicited that happiness you are now ready to bestow. I had the honour, Madam, of supping at Mr. D—s's, where I first saw you, and shall make no scruple in declaring, that I never saw a person so irresistible, or a manner so excessively engaging; but the superiority of your circumstances prevented any declaration on my side, and though I burned with a flame as strong as ever filled human breast, I laboured to suppress, or at least studied to conceal it.

“Time and absence at length abated an unhoping passion, and your marriage with my patron and friend effectually cured it. Do not now, I beseech you, Madam, destroy a tranquillity I have just begun to taste, or blast your own honour, which has hitherto been spotless and unsullied. My best esteem is ever your's; but should I promise more? Consider, I conjure you, the total necessity I am under of removing myself from an intercourse so dangerous; and, in any other command, dispose of your most humble

“And devoted, “J. A.”

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MURDER OF  
THE RED CUMING.WRITTEN BY THE CHEVALIER LAW-  
RENCE.

**ROBERT BRUCE** having, in the year 1304, a dispute with John, surnamed, from the colour of his hair, the Red Cuming, a powerful chieftain, and formerly regent of Scotland, stabbed him in the Dominican church of Dumfries; but, full of confusion and remorse, the future monarch rushed out of the church with the bloody poinard in his hand. Kirkpatrick and Lindsay, two barons of his party, were waiting at the gate. "I doubt (said Bruce) I have slain the Red Cuming." "Doubtest thou (exclaimed Kirkpatrick): I mak sicker."—Accordingly with Lindsay and a few followers he rushed into the church and dispatched the wounded Cuming. The priests, offended at a sanctuary's being violated, reported, that as they were watching the dead body at midnight, they all were overtaken by a deep sleep, except one aged father, who heard a voice exclaim, "How long, O Lord! shall vengeance be deferred?" It was answered, "Endure with patience till this day shall return for the sinner's second time." In 1357 James of Lindsay was hospitably feasted in the castle of Caerlaveroc in Dumfriesshire, belonging to Roger Kirkpatrick. They were the sons of the murderers of the regent.—In the dead of the night, for some unknown cause, Lindsay arose and poinarded in his bed his unsuspecting host. He then mounted his horse to fly, but guilt and fear had so bewildered his senses, that after riding till day-break he was taken not three miles from the castle, and executed by order of King David II.

THE haly abbot of Dumfries  
Was stricken with affright,  
Returning thro' the kirkyard trees,  
He herde the bird o' night.

He drapt a bead, he crofs'd himself,  
"Gramercie Christ me save."

Anon he herde a tolling bell,  
And thought him an the grave.

He left his palfrey in the stall;  
The cloisters all were mirk,  
Nae monk found he in cell or hall,  
He hastet to the kirk.

The kirk was deck'd in black attire,  
The Saints in black array'd,  
And in the middle o' the quire  
A bloody corpse was laid,  
And round it mony a monk and frier  
In silence watch'd and pray'd.

And when they saw their abbot come,  
And blest them wi' the sign,  
With luiks they spake, their lips were dumb,  
They pointed to the shrine.

And nearer as he came, he found  
The altar stain'd in blood,  
And on the steps and all around  
There stream'd a crimson flood.

His silver locks wild horror rais'd,  
And wae! he cried, wae! wae!  
The mae he cried, the mae he gaz'd,  
The wounds they bled the mae.

"Say wha is murder'd here? (he cried)  
And by whafe arm he fell?  
He seems a chief o' mickle pride;  
Methinks I ken him well."

"Red Cuming lies upon that bier  
(A monk arose and said),  
And gif he war a traitor here,  
He is a faint now dead.

"For being slain in holy ground  
By ruthless dirks and keen,  
The blood that trickles frae his wound  
Will wash his conscience clean.

"Cuming, the friend of England's name,  
And Bruce, the Scotman bold,  
This morning unattended came  
A parley here to hold.

"Red Cuming had for Edward spoke,  
And spoke of English gold:  
Quoth Bruce, 'Thou hast thy honour broke,  
And our dear country fold.'

'You lie,' quoth Cuming; Bruce replied  
Nae word, but drew his dirk,  
And plung'd it in the regent's side,  
In spite o' mither kirk.

"But Bruce was struck wi' haly fear,  
And fled without the kirk,  
The barons saw the chief appear,  
Grasping the bloody dirk.

"His bushy hair like bristles stood,  
His luiks war all astound,  
And frae his dirk the draps o' blood  
Ran trickling to the ground.

"What now? what now?" (Kirkpatrick cried,  
Wi' frown o' fierce disdain)

"I doubt (said Bruce, he said and sigh'd)  
I have Red Cuming slain."

"What doubttest thou (with knotty brow  
Return'd Caerlaveroc's knight);

"I sicker make," Kirkpatrick spake,  
And vanish'd out o' sight.

"And he and Lindsay, like bloodhounds,  
Pursu'd the track o' gore,  
And, while we strove to bind his wounds,  
Pierc'd Cuming o'er and o'er.

- “Red Cuning’s ghaist has ta’en its flight  
E’en frae the altar’s side :  
Ah wae to Lindsay’s impious spite !  
Wae to Kirkpatrick’s pride !
- “For Bruce to rue the deed begins,  
And tears are in his e’en ;  
He vows he’ll wash away his sins  
Wi’ blood in Palestine.
- “And when he dies his squire fall lock\*  
His harte in gouden case,  
And fall inter it in the rock  
At Joseph’s burying-place.
- “Yet still I herde Kirkpatrick swear,  
In spite o’ fate and kirk,  
That he above his helme would bear  
As crest the bloody dirk.
- “And that, in spite o’ hell, he’d write  
As his devise belae,  
The words he spake, “I sicker make :†  
Wae to Kirkpatrick ! wae !”
- The monk had spoke, and ta’n his place ;  
“Ah wae ! (the abbot cried)  
Wae to Kirkpatrick’s haughty race !  
And wae to Lindsay’s pride !”
- The monks prepar’d the funeral rite,  
The corpse in shroud was dress’d,  
The monks were watching at midnight,  
When sleep their e’en oppress’d.
- But tir’d with watching while they slept,  
The abbot wak’d alane,  
And o’er the corpse his vigils kept,  
When strait he herde a mane.
- Him thought it was an infant’s cry,  
The wailing voice he herde ;  
“How lang, O Lord ! (it seem’d to sigh)  
Shall vengeance be deferr’d ?”
- To this from high a loud reply  
Was thunder’d thro’ the air :  
“Whan yeres are gane fifty and ane,  
The following yere beware.”

### THE MURDER OF CAERLAVEROC.

BY C. K. SHARPE, ESQ.

“*Minstrelsy of the Scott’s Border.*”

- “NOW come to me, my little page,  
Of wit sae wondrous fly !  
Ne’er under flower o’ youthful age  
Did mair destruction lie.
- “I’ll dance and revel wi’ the rest,  
Within the castle rare ;  
Yet he fall rue the drearie feast,  
Bot and his lady fair.

\* The Lockharts derived their name from their ancestors being charged to transport to Jerusalem the heart of King Robert Bruce, locked in a golden case.

† Hence the crest of Kirkpatrick is a hand grasping a dagger distilling gouts of blood. Motto, “*I mak sicker.*”

- “For ye maun drug Kirkpatrick’s wine  
Wi’ juice o’ poppy-flowers ;  
Nae maer he’ll see the morning shine  
Frae proud Caerlaveroc’s towers.
- “For he, has twain’d my love and me,  
The maid o’ mickle scorn ;  
She’ll welcome wi’ a tearfu’ e’e  
Her widowhood the morn.
- “And saddle weel my milk-white steed ;  
Prepare my harness bright !  
Giff I can make my rival bleed,  
I’ll ride awa’ this night.”
- “Now haste ye, master, to the ha’ !  
The guests are drinking there ;  
Kirkpatrick’s pride shall be but sma’  
For a’ his lady fair.

\* \* \* \* \*

- In came the merry minstrelsy ;  
Shrill pipes wi’ tinkling string,  
And bagpipes, lifting melody,  
Made proud Caerlaveroc ring.
- The gallant knights and ladies bright  
Did move to measures fine,  
Like frolic fairies jimp and light,  
Wha dance in pale moonshine.
- The ladies glided thro’ the ha’,  
Wi’ footing swift and sure ;  
Kirkpatrick’s dame outdid them a’,  
Whan she stood on the floor.
- And some had tyres of gold sa rare,  
And pendants\* eight or nine ;  
But she, wi’ but her gowden hair,  
Did a’ the rest outshine.
- And some, wi’ costly diamonds sheen,  
Did warriors hearts assail ;  
But she, wi’ her twa sparkling e’en,  
Pierc’d thro’ the thickest mail.
- Kirkpatrick led her by the hand,  
Wi’ gay and courteous air ;  
No stately castle in the land  
Could shew sae bright a pair.
- For he was young, and clear the day  
Of life to youth appears.  
Alas ! how soon his setting ray  
Was dimn’d with show’ring tears !
- Fell Lindsay sicken’d at the sight,  
And fallow grew his cheek ;  
He tried wi’ smiles to hide his spite,  
But word he cou’d na speak.
- The gorgeous banquet was brought up  
On silver and on gold ;  
The page chose out a crystal cup  
The sleepy juice to hold.
- And when Kirkpatrick call’d for wine,  
This page the drink would bear ;  
Nor did the knight or dame divine  
Sic black deceit was near.
- Then every lady sung a sang,  
Some gay, some sad and sweet,  
Like tunefu’ birds the woods amang,  
Till a’ began to greet.

\* Pendants,—jewels on the forehead.

Even cruel Lindsay shed a tear,  
 Forletting malice deep ;  
 As mermaids, wi' their warbles clear,  
 Can sing the waves to sleep.  
 And now to bed they all are dight ;  
 Now steek they ilka door ;  
 There's nought but stillness o' the night  
 Whare was sic din before.  
 Fell Lindsay puts his harness on,  
 His steed doth ready stand,  
 And up the staircase is he gone,  
 Wi' poinard in his hand.  
 The sweat did on his forehead break,  
 He shook wi' guilty fear ;  
 In air he heard a joyfu' shriek—  
 Red Cuming's ghaist was near.  
 Now to the chamber doth he creep ;  
 A lamp of glimmering ray  
 Shew'd young Kirkpatrick fast asleep,  
 In arms o' lady'gay.  
 He lay with bare unguarded breast,  
 By sleepy juice beguil'd ;  
 And sometimes sigh'd, by dreams oppress'd,  
 And sometimes sweetly smil'd.  
 Unclos'd her mouth o' rosy hue,  
 Whence issu'd fragrant air,  
 That gently, in soft motion, blew  
 Stray ringlets o' her hair.  
 " Sleep on, sleep on, ye lovers dear,  
 The dame may wake to weep :  
 And that day's fun may shine fou clear,  
 That spills this warrior's sleep."  
 He louted down, her lips he prest,  
 O kifs forboding woe !  
 Then struck on young Kirkpatrick's breast  
 A deep and young blow.  
 Sair, fair and mickle did he bleed ;  
 His lady slept till day,  
 But dreamt the Firth\* flow'd o'er her head  
 In bride-bed as she lay.

\* Caerlaveroc stands on Solway firth.

The murderer hasted down the stair,  
 And back'd his courser fleet ;  
 Than did the thunder 'gin to rair,  
 Than shower'd the rain and fleet.  
 All fire fraught darted thro' the rain,  
 Whare a' was mirk before,  
 And glinted o'er the raging main,  
 That shook the sandy shore.  
 But mirk and mirker grew the night,  
 And heavier beat the rain,  
 And quicker Lindsay urg'd his flight,  
 Some ha' or build' to gain.  
 Lang did he ride o'er hill and dale,  
 Nor mire nor flood he fear'd :  
 I trow his courage 'gan to fail  
 When morning light appear'd.  
 For, having hied the livelang night,  
 Thro' hail and heavy showers,  
 He saund himsel', at peep o' light,  
 Hard by Caerlaveroc's towers.  
 The castle bell was ringing out,  
 The ha' was all afeer,  
 And mony a screech and waefu' shout  
 Appall'd the murderer's ear.  
 Now they hae bound this traitor strang,  
 Wi' curses and wi' blows,  
 And high in air they did him hang,  
 To feed the carrion crows.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 " To sweet Lincluden's\* haly cells  
 Fou dowie I'll repair ;  
 There Peace wi' gentle Patience dwells,  
 Nae deadly feuds are there.  
 " In tears I'll wither ilka charm,  
 Like draps o' balefu' yew ;  
 And wait the beauty that could harm  
 A knight sae brave and true."

\* Lincluden abbey, near Dumfries, on the banks of the river Cluden.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

IT is not for want of due attention to the National Institute of France that we have noticed so few of their proceedings during the last several months, but because the papers laid before that body have been less interesting than those connected with the labours of other learned societies. We present to our readers in this number, an account of a Report made by the Physical and Mathematical Class of the Institute, in answer to the question, " *Whether those manufactories*

*from which a disagreeable smell arises may prove injurious to health ?*"

The solution of this problem is, doubtless, of very considerable consequence, as, from the great confidence reposed in the decisions of the National Institute it will, probably, form the basis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend; and since in Paris, the fate of the most useful establishments, and the existence of many arts has hitherto depended on the award of individuals, and that some, driven to a distance from materials, from workmen, or consumers, by prejudice, ignorance,



ignorance, or jealousy, continue to maintain a disadvantageous struggle against innumerable obstacles, by which their growth is opposed.

To arrive at the true solution of the problem, the Report takes a view of the several arts against which a clamour has been raised, and it divides them into two classes. The first comprises all those, the processes of which allow aeriform emanations to escape from them into the surrounding atmosphere, either in consequence of putrefaction or fermentation. The second class includes those, in which the artist, operating by the aid of fire, develops and evolves in air, or vapour, various principles, which are more or less disagreeable to respire, and reputed more or less injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories against which considerable prejudice has been excited at different times, and in different places, the Reporters infer that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," say they, "we cannot too strongly exhort those magistrates who have the health and safety of the public committed to their charge, to disregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought against different establishments, daily threaten the prosperity of the honest manufacturer, check the progress of industry, and endanger the fate of the art itself.

The magistrate ought to be on his guard against the proceedings of a restless and jealous neighbour, he should carefully distinguish between what is only disagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in short, he should be fully aware of this truth, that by listening to complaints of this nature, not only would the establishment of several useful arts in France be prevented, but we should insensibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braziers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all those occupations which are more or less disagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been established by time and necessity; let us not doubt therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known will peaceably enjoy the same advantage in society; in the mean time we are of opinion, that the class ought to avail itself of this circumstance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, sal-ammoniac, Prussian blue,

sugar of lead, white lead, starch, beer, and leather, as well as slaughter houses, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity when they are properly conducted.

We cannot say as much for the steeping of hemp, making catgut, laystalls, and, in general, establishments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is subject to humid putrefaction: in all these cases, besides the disagreeable smell which they exhale, miasmata, more or less deleterious, are evolved.

We must add, that, though the manufactories of which we have already spoken, and which we have considered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet administration should be requested to watch over them strictly, and consult with well-informed persons for prescribing to the conductors the most proper measures for preventing their smoke and smell from being diffused in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the processes of the manufactories, raising the outer walls, so that the vapours may not be diffused among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to such a point, that all the smoke shall be burnt in the fire-place, or deposited in the tunnels of long chimnies; and maintaining the utmost cleanliness in the manufactories, so that nothing shall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuse capable of fermentation be lost in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

We shall observe too, that when new manufactories of Prussian blue, sal-ammoniac, leather, starch, or any other article, by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or explosions, are to be established, it would be wise, just and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without special authority; and that if persons neglect to comply with this indispensable condition, their manufactories may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

It follows from our report; 1st. That catgut manufactories, laystalls, steeping of hemp, and every establishment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-house. 2dly. That manufactories where disagreeable smells are occasioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Prussian

Prussian blue, and sal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions, and that the care of government should extend only to an active and enlightened superintendence, having for its objects the improvement of their processes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanliness. 3dly. That it would be worthy a good and wise government, to make regulations prohibiting the future establishment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any essential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houses, without special authority previously obtained. In this class may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night-soil), leather, and starch; founderies, melting-houses for tallow, slaughter-houses, rag-warehouses, manufactories of Prussian-blue, varnish, glue and sal-ammoniac, potteries," &c.

These conclusions were adopted by the Institute, and addressed to Government, with an invitation to make them the basis of its decisions.

M. C. A. PRIEUR has lately laid before the Institute a Memoir, intitled "Considerations on Colours, and of several of their singular Appearances." He sets out from the known opinions concerning the various species of luminous rays; the colours resulting from a mixture of several of these rays taken at different parts of the solar spectrum, and among others the very remarkable case, where the rays are so chosen, that their union produces on the organ of sight the sensation of whiteness, even if two sorts of rays only be employed.

If we would comprehend what passes in the seeing of colours, it is indispensable in the first place to obtain a familiar acquaintance with the shades composed of several simple rays, to acquire precise ideas of black and white, and of the complication these introduce into coloured appearances; and more especially to understand the relation of colours, which, taken two and two in a certain order, are capable of forming by their union white or any other compound tint.

Two colours having this kind of relation to each other are reciprocally termed complimentary colours. One of these being given, the other may be determined with more or less precision by various modes of experiment, calculation, &c.; and the consideration of them applies very usefully to a great number of cases.

The author next proceeds to contrasts,

that is, the effect of the simultaneous vision of two substances differently coloured, when brought near together under certain circumstances. Contrast, then, is here a comparison, from which results the sentiment of a certain difference, great or small. Colours exhibited by contrast are always conformable to the tint that would be obtained by abstracting from the colour proper to one of the substances the rays analogous to the colour of the other. Thus if on red paper a slip painted orange-colour be placed, the latter will appear nearly yellow, but the same slip placed on yellow paper will appear nearly red. If it be placed on violet-paper it will resume a yellowish tint; and on green paper it will appear red, but in a different degree.

The explanation of these instances by the rule proposed is easy, if we suppose the orange-colour of the little strip to be compounded of all the rays except blue, which is commonly the case. A multitude of combinations of colours thus placed upon one another bring out the colour of contrast indicated by the rule laid down; but there are several circumstances that render the effect more striking, or modify the result. Sometimes it depends on the degree of light by which the colours are observed, and sometimes upon the manner in which it enters the eye.

The colours of contrast will appear likewise with greater vividness after they have been observed a few moments, or if the coloured substances be shaken a little, so that they may pass slowly over the retina. It seems as if a certain fatigue of the eye, either instantaneously with regard to the intensity of light, or more slowly by a prolonged vision, concurred to produce the appearances in question. But an excessive fatigue of the organ would produce a degeneration of the colours belonging to another mode.

M. Prieur proposes a new method of rendering the colours of contrast very sensible. This method consists in the observer being in a room with a good light, and placing against the window the coloured papers on which he means to observe the contrasts in the manner above-mentioned. The coloured paper serving as the ground will then possess a degree of semi-transparency; while the little slip of a different colour placed upon it is more opaque, and in the shade, on account of the double thickness of paper. Thus the colour produced by the contrast is rendered much more striking.

From

From this arrangement results also the singularly striking effect of contact of a little slip of white paper applied successively on paper, glass, and cloth, of a given colour. When the transparent body is red, the opaque white appears bluish green; if the ground be orange, it is decidedly blue; on a yellow ground, a kind of violet; on a crimson ground, green, &c.; always corresponding exactly to the complementary colour.

The knowledge of contrast may be usefully applied to those arts which are employed on the subject of colours. The painter is aware that it is not a matter of indifference what colour is placed near another; but when he is acquainted with the law to which their action on each other is subjected, he will know better what to avoid, and how to dispose his tints, so as to heighten the brilliancy of that which he wishes to bring forward. Contrasting them together in succession likewise affords valuable indications of their nature and composition. This the author himself has put in practice with advantage in his manufactory of colours and paper-hangings.

Considerations on contrasts led Mr. P. to the examination of a very singular case, viz. the white appearance which a coloured body sometimes exhibits when viewed through a glass of the same hue; and his conclusion is, that the perception of whiteness in these cases is owing solely to the action of contrasts, by which the impression of the colour is deadened or annihilated; while that of a certain degree of brightness still subsists, and is noticed from the opposition of a greater degree of obscurity. Hence he gives a new definition of whiteness:—"White is with respect to us the sensation of light, when no particular colour predominates in it, or is perceived in it."

In another part of his Memoir the author considers the colouring of different opaque and transparent bodies, and inquires what are the luminous rays which a given coloured body is really capable of reflecting or transmitting. In the course of his experiments he discovered that several opaque substances, of various natures and of all colours, owed their coloured appearance to the following laws:—1. Each of the bodies always absorbed the rays that were complementary to the predominant colour. 2. In some the absorption included, besides the complementary species, others collateral to this species, and more or less numerous. 3. The deeper a co-

lour is, the fewer species of rays it reflects.

Speaking of the appearance of coloured clouds, particularly those we see about the rising and setting of the Sun, he says, this phenomenon has hitherto remained without explanation. It is not, he asserts, owing to the refraction of the solar rays, but to the successive absorption of them, when they strike on the inferior parts of the atmosphere, which are loaded with vapour. The quantity of vapours, and even their nature, not being the same every day, produce corresponding differences in their effects.

Commonly the first rays attacked by these vapours are the blue adjacent to the violet. Soon after they attack the contiguous rays, gaining with more rapidity the blue properly so called; then the green, the yellow, and thus proceeding to the red. Hence the yellowish, orange, and red colours, exhibited by the clouds. This period of tints, the evening for example, displays itself gradually as the Sun approaches the horizon. The same hues tinge terrestrial objects, the part of the air nearest the sun, and this luminary itself.—Accordingly, when we can receive its rays on a prism, we perceive that the rays actually absorbed correspond to the general tint of the moment.

Contrasts may likewise render the colour of the clouds complicated; as for instance, when a great portion of the sky displays its blue tint. There are some clouds the colour of which arises solely from this cause; and such may be seen at times in the middle of the day, when we have a lofty mountain at our back, or are in any other situation where the eye is descended from the too powerful action of the solar light, either direct or reflected; but in this case the clouds have only a yellowish tinge, precisely the complementary colour of sky-blue.

Sometimes the Moon is of a similar colour, when it is very high, a little before or after the Sun passes the horizon. It appears thus, or even completely white, when clouds variously coloured by the vapours of sun rise or sun-set in the air at the same time.

Lastly, from the irregularity of the earth's surface, and of the state of the atmosphere, the phenomena are liable to be concealed or subjected to various interruptions. In our climate the colouring of the clouds seldom reaches its last stage. On some evenings, when the sky is very clear

clear toward the part where the sun sets; while light clouds float very high over our heads, we shall see these at a subsequent period appearing of a very light red, heightened by the diminution of light on the earth, soon after obscured, and at length becoming extinct in shade.

M. Prieur supports his principles partly by the doctrine and facts generally ad-

mitted; partly by others less commonly known; and lastly by observations of his own. He does not however flatter himself that the present sketch exhibits the matter in a suitable light, and means to pursue the subject by farther researches and new experiments, if his powers and leisure will permit.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS JAMES PLUCKNETT'S, (DEPTFORD) *for a new Method of mowing Corn, Grass, &c.*

THE operation of mowing, according to Mr. Plucknett's plan, is performed by means of a machine moving on wheels, which may be worked either by men or horses; and according as it is done by the former on the latter, the machine must be less or greater. Two wheels are made moveable on an axis, and to the middle of the axis is fixed an upright bar which turns round as the wheels turn, and upon this bar is fixed a circular cutting knife or instrument. The machine thus constructed is driven on, and while the wheels turn once the knife and the bar to which it is fastened turn almost eleven times; the knife, when the machine is worked by a man, is about twenty inches long, but when a horse is the moving power, it is about three feet in length. By a neat contrivance, the knife rises out of its place if opposed by any obstacle in its course, and when that is passed it is adjusted again by its own weight. By another contrivance, corn that has been beat down by rains, wind, &c. is raised up, and thus prepared for the cutting instrument to perform its part of the business.

MR. H. E. WITHERBY'S (ISLINGTON), *for a new Method of filtering Water.*

It is not possible to describe the nature of this invention without the aid of plates. The exclusive privilege is claimed for the parts of the machine called the syphon and fountain, without any regard to the substances through which the water passes; and the advantages proposed are the large quantities of fluid capable of filtration by this machine, and the ease with which the apparatus may be cleaned from the impurities left by the water. Sponge is recommended as the syphon to bring the water from one vessel to another.

*Observation.*—We heartily wish success to every attempt made to purify this

most important article of life. By some medical men the greater part of the evils to which the human frame is subject is imputed to the want of pure and wholesome water; as a remedy they propose distilled water: it would therefore be desirable that some practicable method should be hit upon to obtain water pure, without the expence of distillation.

MR. WILLIAM WILKINSON'S (NEEDHAM MARKET), *for improved Pan-tiles for covering Houses, &c.*

These tiles are of two kinds, called upper and lower, from their relative situation with regard to each other when formed into a covering. The lower tile is formed so that the greater or receiving end may admit the less or dripping end of the next tile above it into its cavity, after the manner of troughs leading into each other. A perforation is made at the greater end of this tile, through which a clout nail or other fastening may be passed into the lath that supports it. The tiles are so made, that if two lower ones be placed by the side of each other at a proper distance, an upper tile will receive into its cavity their raised edges, be supported by the shoulders formed in them, and closely cover the space between them.

To the specification are annexed drawings of the moulds in which the tiles are to be made; and it is only with regard to the shape, not the size, nor the method of making of the tiles, that Mr. Wilkinson lays claims to an exclusive right. He nevertheless has inserted his plan of manufacturing tiles, which is as follows:—the mould consists of three parts, viz. the stock, the mould-board, and the frame. The stock being made fast on a table by a wedge and staple; the mould-board and frame are placed on it; the mould is then filled with earth, and struck off in the usual manner. The tile frame and mould-board are then taken off the stock, and, with the face of the tile downward, placed on a hand-board; the tile and mould-

board are forced out of the frame, the mould-board taken off, and the tile laid on a floor, or placed on a stage formed of boards, similar to those used for the common pan-tile. When the tiles are sufficiently dried they are dressed on a horse or stool, resembling the mould-board, proper allowance being made for the shrinking of the tiles. The tiles are then paired face to face and chequered, in this state they are left until perfectly dry and fit for the kiln.

MR. RALPH WEDGWOOD'S (BURSLEM), for a *Composition for making Glass upon new Principles.*

Mr. Wedgwood makes use of alkaline salt, pieces or parts of China, or earthenware pitchers, or pieces of baked clay, old plaster moulds, or calcareous earths, borax, siliceous earths, and *terra ponderosa*. The alkaline salts and borax are to be used in a state of solution, and in this solution, the pieces of china, or earthenware, or baked clay, being first made red hot, are to be thrown: to these are to be added old plaster-mould, or calcareous earth, first slacking them in a solution of borax in water, and then the silicious earths and *terra ponderosa* are to be added, all which articles are to be ground together, and dried over a slow fire. If the alkaline salts and borax are used in a state of powder, they are then to be used in the same manner as in the common process. When the several articles are ground together and dried, they are to be fused, and when in a state of perfect fusion poured from the melting pot into cold water.

The proportions of the materials are from 10 to 50 parts in weight of alkaline salts, from 12 to 70 of water, of the pieces of China or earthen ware from 50 to 150 parts, and if baked clay is used 80 to 100 parts. There are other proportions given, but an accurate regard to them is not absolutely necessary; though the patentee conceives that by attending to them a greater advantage will be gained than can be had by the present mode of making glass, and with a saving of health to the labourers employed.

MR. PETER MARSLAND'S (HEATON NORRIS, LANCASTER), for *Improvements in fixing Cotton yarn.*

"My invention (says Mr. Marsland) consists in the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the cotton-yarn which is to be sized, or the principal part of such

air, and consequently from the cotton-yarn itself, and applying the size to the cotton-yarn while the air is so extracted. The more completely the air is extracted, the more perfect will the operation be."

When the air is properly extracted, the size is to be introduced into the receiver by means of a pipe and proper cock, or by any other apparatus. When the size is admitted into the receiver it enters into the yarn and impregnates it very rapidly. To prevent the yarn from receiving any injury, the size must be introduced slowly, or the yarn packed in bags, &c. When the size enters the receiver, it causes the quantity of air which was not extracted to rise to the top of the receiver. To prevent the yarn from rising above the size, it must be fastened down, or a lid be fixed within the receiver at a few inches from the top. If it be desired to give a greater pressure to the size, after it is admitted into the receiver, than that of the common atmosphere, the communication between the receiver and the size vessel must be closed by turning the cock, and then one end of a forcing-pump may be inserted into the top of the receiver; and by means of it a quantity of condensed air may be forced upon the surface of the size.

After the yarn has remained a few minutes in the receiver, it is to be placed in a thin cold size, to prevent its growing hard, until it undergoes the next common operation in the course of its manufacture. The size answers best when it is made thick, and introduced at or near the boiling temperature. The process may be facilitated by heating the yarn, to any degree not exceeding that of boiling water. Mr. Marsland confines his invention for which he claims an exclusive privilege solely to the extraction of the air from a vessel containing the cotton yarn, and applying the size to it, while the air is so extracted.

MR. THOMAS ROWNTREE'S (CHRISTCHURCH, SURREY), for a *new-invented Axle tree and Box for Carriages.*

The nature of this invention cannot be explained without the aid of figures; we can therefore do no more than make a reference to the specification itself, and observe, that the advantages to be derived from this mode of constructing axle-trees and boxes with a mobile collar are said to be safety in travelling, and much less draught to the horses.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**DR. GEORGE GREGORY** has undertaken a New Cyclopædia, which is to be completed in twelve months; the whole making twelve parts, or two large and elegant quarto volumes, with one hundred copper-plates, by Mr. **HEATH** and Mr. **PORTER**. In his Prospectus Dr. G. observes, that a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in a compendious form, sufficiently copious without being prolix, accurate but not diffuse, divested of all superfluous matter, compressing rather than copying what has been done by others, and exhibiting a clear but concise view of the present state of the various branches of human knowledge, has long been a most desirable object to the English reader. The immediate advantages promised to the purchasers are,

1st, That it will exhibit a compendium of all human knowledge, the more luminous because cleared of all extraneous matter; rather practical than speculative; and in which particular attention will be paid to the most useful branches.

2d. It will be of a convenient and comparatively portable size, calculated to lie on the table of every studious person, as a book of constant reference.

3d. That it will be printed so as to correspond with the quarto editions of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and the possessors of both works will thus have, in four quarto volumes; and at a moderate expence, all the literary aid which the English student or reader can possibly require.

**J. S. STEWART, Esq.** of Belfast, has a poem nearly ready for publication intitled the Pleasures of Love.

**Sir HENRY ENGLEFIELD** is about to publish a second edition of his Walk through Southampton, with large additions.

The Bishop of **LANDAFF** is printing a new edition of his Apology for Christianity, and his Apology for the Bible, in one volume octavo, to which he will add Two Sermons in Defence of Revealed Religion.

**Dr. E. D. CLARKE** has in the press a work intitled Mineralogy, or an easy and simple Method of arranging the Substances of the Mineral Kingdom into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties, according to their Distribution on the Surface of the Globe.

**DR. AIKIN** has in the press, shortly to be published, a work intitled "Geographical Delineations, or a compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all Parts of the Globe." 2 vols. small 8vo.

**Mr. GLADWIN**, of Bengal, the celebrated author of the Persian Moonshce, and other valuable Works on Eastern literature, has at length, after a laborious study of many years, and with the assistance of the most learned native Orientalists, completed his great Persian Dictionary, which, besides a multiplicity of words not to be found in Richardson or Meninski, contains above thirty thousand words with examples, taken from the best poets and philological writers, the Jehangiri, Borhan Kata, and other dictionaries. From Mr. Gladwin's perfect knowledge of all the terms used in the courts of law, the diplomatic, civil, and military departments, this work will be found equally useful to the young cadet or writer going out to India, as to the critical student at home.

**Mr. GLADWIN** has also prepared for the press Illustrations of the Bostan, Beharistan, Ayâr-danesh, and the Letters of Abul'fuzl, adapted to the use of the students of Fort-William College; and he has begun to print the Gulistan of Sadi, in the original Persian, with a literal translation, and a complete analysis of every word, Arabic and Persian, which occurs in that celebrated work. This will form a large quarto volume, and is printed at the Hindoostanee press in Calcutta, a new fount of Arabic and Persian types having been provided expressly for this publication.

**Mr. SNAPE** will shortly publish a Treatise on Practical Farriery, in which new methods of cure will be proposed for some of the most formidable disorders incident to horses.

A work will soon appear by **Mr. G. DYER**, of Exeter, on the Restoration of the Ancient Modes of bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, in which nearly all the explanations given to these by Verstegan, Skinner, Vallancey, Bryant, Borlase, Whitaker, Pryce, Macpherson, and other etymologists, are shewn to be unfounded.

Dr. ANDERSON, of Madras, has published in the Madras Gazette the following Letter, which he had lately received from Manilla, announcing the formation of a Literary Society in that city :

“ There is lately instituted here, under the immediate protection of Government, a Literary Society, to which they have done me the honour to appoint me Secretary. The intention of this Society is to produce a Journal every month, treating of the different branches of useful sciences of the Phillipine Islands, in order to encourage industry. Each will begin with an Historical Extract of these Islands since the commencement of their establishment by the Spaniards, drawn from the most approved authors on this subject, deprived of all superstition in the ancient relations. After that they will speak of the three kingdoms, the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral. Agriculture will occupy a great space ; and commerce and industry will furnish the Journal with something upon navigation. A few sheets will be reserved for the remarkable events of every description which may have occurred, with observations on their different accidents. This is nearly the plan, which you will be able to judge more of by the Prospectus, which I shall have the honour of sending to you by the first opportunity, but it is at present in the press, and will not appear before the end of the month. The Society, wishing to acquire all the information and light which can tend to render their work more useful, and at the same time enter into a correspondence with the other different societies who are occupied by the same views, have requested me, and in particular the President, Don Domingo Goyena, to inform the Society at Madras of your intentions by this opportunity, until they can do it more formally by sending the Prospectus of their Journal. Not knowing any of the other members of this Society excepting you, Sir, I take the liberty to request you will engage the learned Members of your assembly in favour of this infant society,—*Friends of Luzonia*,—and engage them to admit with benevolence the request to enter into correspondence, and make known to this infant in the cradle their lights, their works, and, in fine, to assist it with their succour, that it may one day be enabled to tread in the steps of its masters. I cannot help being extremely flattered, Sir, by a commission which brings to my recollection a person of your merit, and which will often give me the opportunity to assure you of the sentiments of respect and high consideration with which

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your very humble and very  
obedient servant,

Manilla,

10th Feb. 1804.

“ J. M. DAYOT.”

A Life of Mrs. CHAPONE will shortly appear, prefixed to a new edition of her Letters on the Improvement of the Mind.

A New Italian Dictionary for the Pocket will be published in a few days.

Mr. MORRISON, of Perth, has announced a new work, to be published in nine parts, making two handsome volumes in octavo, under the title of *Bibliotheca Sacra*, or a Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, explaining the various Terms, Doctrines, Histories, Characters, Ordinances, Institutions, Laws, Precepts, and Figures, in the Sacred Oracles ; to be illustrated with a complete Set of entirely new Maps.

Professor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing a work for publication, intitled *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy*, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, tending to ascertain the Principles of Rational Logic.

Dr. COX has in the press a new edition of his *Practical Observations on Insanity*.

The late Dr. IRVINE'S *Essays*, chiefly on chemical subjects, with some additional *Essays* by WILLIAM IRVINE, M. D. will shortly make their appearance.

The Rev. ROBERT FELLOWES has in the press a *Body of Speculative and Practical Theology*, 2 vols. 8vo. ; likewise a volume of *Poems*, chiefly translated or imitated from the German *Idylls* and other works of Gesner.

The Rev. Mr. HARWOOD'S *History of Litchfield*, very much enlarged from his original design, will appear about Christmas.

Two volumes of *Sermons* of the late TIMOTHY KENRICK, of Exeter, are nearly ready for publication.

Dr. VALPY'S *New Greek Grammar*, written on the plan of his *Latin Grammar*, will be shortly published.

Mr. RICHARD WISTON, of Leicester, author of several useful Works on Agriculture and Gardening, is printing a *Natural History of Strawberries*, with the Improvements in their Cultivation.

J. C. DAVIE, Esq. has in the press, *Travels in South America*, in Letters addressed to the late Mr. Yorke, of Taunton Dean.

The following is a new method of preparing ceruse in the large way :—Take any quantity of lead-ashes, and dissolve them, by the aid of gentle heat, in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid ; filtrate the solution, and precipitate it by decanted chalk. The precipitate, washed and dried, gives the purest and most beautiful ceruse that can be seen.

Dr. THORNTON has lately recorded two instances of persons completely cured of consumption by means of the hydroazotic gas.

*The Cow-Pox.*—We had conceived that the value and importance of this great discovery had been now too generally felt to leave even for the audacity of empiricism any hope of achieving mischief from misrepresentation. Yet on a sudden some persons (whose authority in matters of truth and science in the metropolis, and among those who know them, is, thank God, at a very low ebb) have addressed the ignorant and unsuspecting in a manner as vulgar as their object is pernicious. They announce new diseases, the consequence of the cow-pox, and cases of variolous infection after vaccination; the whole or the chief part of which we take it upon ourselves to affirm never have had any existence except in their own malignant minds. It will be remembered that after Galileo had invented the telescope, and had actually communicated to the world the discoveries he had made with that instrument, certain persons, envious of his honours, undertook to demonstrate, and they actually called mathematics to their aid, that such an instrument as the telescope was an impossible thing, and consequently that all that Galileo had told them about Jupiter's Moons, the Phases of Venus, and the Spots in the Sun, were absolute falsehoods! One of these opponents of Galileo actually made an *incomplete* telescope, and thus endeavoured to prove to the eye-sight of those who listened to him, that Jupiter's Moons were not to be seen by any such instrument! Nothing can be more analogous to the state of the question relative to vaccination. Myriads of subjects in all the quarters of the world have been inoculated with vaccine matter for several years past, and this experience has left one concurring opinion of its uniform mildness and inoffensiveness, and of its efficacy as a preservative against the small-pox. Indeed there appears little doubt that, inasmuch as *this disease is not contagious*, the small-pox must in a few years be completely eradicated. A more important discovery certainly was never communicated to the human race; and it adds another wreath of glory to our country, that JENNER is an Englishman! It must be obvious, from the delicate circumstances and numerous qualifications which attend the process of inoculation generally, and of a new species in particular, that the opponents of the cow-pox need take no great credit for ingenuity, in availing themselves of some unfavourable results in the infancy of the practice, which at the same time are wholly unconnected with the salutariness or efficacy

of the disease. That a human subject should have a particular disorder but once, is a point yet unexplained by the philosophy of medicine. The susceptibility to such diseases at one time rather than at another is also in a great measure unintelligible. These are parts of the *arcana* of nature, the knowledge of which would certainly be useful and desirable; but the practice of medicine may notwithstanding proceed to a certain degree without our understanding all the relations of cause and effect. Thus as matter of fact it was fortunately ascertained that we might choose *our time* for communicating the infection of small-pox, and consequently abate the virulence of that disease. This was a great discovery; but Dr. Jenner has carried it further. He has found out a substitute which is *uniformly* mild, which equally prevents the recurrence, and which at the same time is *not contagious*. The difficulty attending all inoculation is the same. Our imperfect knowledge of nature does not enable us to choose the exact moment of susceptibility; consequently many persons who have been inoculated for the small-pox, have imperfectly taken the disease, and have afterwards been the victims of a natural attack. Just so, many subjects may have been inoculated for the cow-pox who may not have been in the requisite state of susceptibility, and may consequently not have acquired protection. We must abandon inoculation altogether, and return to the miseries of the natural small-pox, or we must receive it with the slight disadvantage, that in one case out of many thousands we may be uncertain whether it operates as a sure preventive. This uncertainty, however, has no particular connection with vaccine inoculation. It opposes itself equally to variolous inoculation; and the same uncertain protection operates with equal force against the one as the other. Yet the cow-pox inoculation is *always* mild; so mild as not to be felt or perceived in the constitution, and the small-pox inoculation is *often* violent, and *not unfrequently* fatal! No person can hesitate to decide which to prefer. But there is another consideration of weight to him who knows his duty to society: that by inoculating for the small-pox he engenders and spreads a contagious disorder, while, on the contrary, the cow-pox is incommunicable except by means of artificial inoculation. It cannot however be necessary, at this time, to expatiate on the advantages of cow-pox inoculation, except so far as to repel the



illiberal conduct of its opponents. What can be the object of these persons but to excite the prejudices of the low and vulgar, when they talk of cow-mange, cow-pox evil, cow-pox gangrene, and other such nonsense? Do they not know that the people whom they address are sustained by *cow's flesh*, and that they drink the *milk of cows*, at the very time those animals are affected not only by the cow-pox, but by all the other diseases to which they are subject? If such scandalous opposition to a most salutary practice were the result of folly or prejudice alone, we might content ourselves with pitying the insatiation; but if, as may justly be suspected, from some of the artifices employed, it is founded on envy and mean self-interest, the public indignation cannot be more properly directed than against such mischievous delinquency. We hope, therefore, that on this occasion we shall not be considered as overstepping the bounds of our duty in appealing to the public judgment in so important a cause.

An Act of Parliament was obtained during the last session for powers to make *underneath the Thames* a communication, by means of a tunnel or archway, for foot-passengers, and a larger one for carriages. The site chosen for the opening of the foot-passage is a little to the west of the London Docks, on the north side, and in a line opposite at Rotherhithe.—The carriage-road is intended to be opened at or near the ancient horse-ferry at Limehouse and Rotherhithe. The recent establishment of the London Docks, West India Docks, East India Docks, and the Commercial Road, on the North side of the river, and of the Rotherhithe Dock, the Grand Surrey Canal, and the Dartford road, leading through Rotherhithe to London, on the south side, require a greater facility in passing from shore to shore than can be produced by a ferry.—To the foregoing noble and stupendous works the intended passages will be no less useful and important for the conveniences which they will produce, than for the singularity of the undertaking. Measures are taken for immediately entering upon the execution of the plan, under the direction of engineers of the highest reputation, who entertain no doubt whatever of accomplishing it.

In the usual construction of electrical machines the collecting-points are fixed, and by the least accidental motion are liable to scratch the glass; to obviate this inconvenience, Mr. SINGER places the points in a cylindrical wire terminated by smooth wooden balls, the diameter of

which is less than the length of the points. This wire is moveable on its axis, by means of a spring-socket annexed to the stem which enters the conductor. The points may be placed at any required elevation, so that the danger of scratching the glass is effectually obviated by the balls coming in contact while the points are kept at a small distance.

It has been publicly stated, that the eating the leaves of the bohea-tea has effected several striking cures in cases of a dropical habit.

The following is a simple method of making tubes of elastic gum, or *caoutchouc*:—Split a stick of cane, and apply together again the split pieces, but with a slip of whalebone interposed between them. Cut the elastic gum into slips fit for twisting over the prepared cane, so as to cover it; then, by duly heating the surface of the cane covered with the *caoutchouc*, it will melt so as to form one piece; when cold, draw out the interposed whalebone from between the split cane, by which means the whole substance of the cane may be then readily withdrawn from under the covering, thus leaving the tube formed as desired.

M. STEVEN of Friedrichsham in Denmark, who is making the tour of Georgia, has formed in that country and in the regions bordering on the Caspian Sea a valuable collection of birds, plants, and in particular of insects, hitherto unknown, which he has sent home to his native country.

A new periodical work printed at Petersburg in the German language, intitled the Russian Mercury, contains the following interesting details concerning a scholar who conceived the design of writing a history of Russia, and whose perseverance in the prosecution of his object was truly extraordinary. This man, whose name was SELLIUS, lived at Petersburg about the middle of the last century. With a mind wholly intent on the plan he had formed, he began to study all the languages which might enable him to seek materials in the most authentic sources. He was indefatigable in his researches, and at length imagined that he had discovered in the convent of St. Alexander Newski at Petersburg a valuable collection of manuscripts and other documents relative to the subject. He accordingly sought the acquaintance of the superior, and after some time requested his permission to inspect the archives and the library of the convent. "Foreigners (replied the prelate), and you Germans in particular, make a point

point of publishing every thing ; but our history is so black, and frequently so tragical, that we consider it our duty to throw over it an impenetrable veil. As to the manuscripts of which you speak, I have no knowledge of them; at least I can assure you that they are not in the convent you have mentioned." This reply, which would have discouraged any other, was on the contrary a fresh spur to Sellius. After several other attempts equally unsuccessful, he conceived the most extraordinary design that the love of letters and the passion for research ever produced. Finding it impossible to penetrate into this convent which contained the object of his most ardent desires, he again waited on the superior and declared that he felt himself most powerfully impelled to enter into the bosom of the Greek church; that he wished in consequence to abjure his religion, and to assume the religious habit in the above-mentioned convent. The astonished prelate in vain remonstrated and detailed all the discouraging circumstances to which he would be subjected by the discipline of the order, which is one of the most rigid. Sellius persisted in his resolution; he assumed the habit, and, as it may be supposed, the fathers did not study to render his noviciate easy to him. He supported this severe trial, and as his whole attention seemed to be occupied with fasting and prayer, he at length dispelled the suspicions with which he was regarded, and obtained access to the library and the archives of the convent. From the magnitude of the sacrifice he had made, some idea may be formed of his disappointment when he found that they did not contain what he sought; but another discovery which he made at the same time somewhat diminished his chagrin. He ascertained that a great quantity of manuscripts had been taken from these archives and conveyed to several convents in the interior of the empire, the names of which were specified. These he carefully noted down.— He then repaired to the superior and requested his permission to make a pilgrimage, which he said he had been commanded to do by his patron, who appeared to him in a dream. To such a pious undertaking it was impossible to oppose any obstacles; he received the pontifical benediction, assumed the habit of a pilgrim, and set out to visit all the convents in the interior of the empire. Invariably faithful to his plan, every chapel, every miraculous image, received his homage; the reputation of his eminent piety every

where preceded him; and whenever he ventured to approach the libraries and the archives of the convents that he visited, it was not without observing the greatest precautions. For so many sacrifices he often found himself amply compensated; but frequently his expectations were cruelly disappointed. He lost not a moment, he transcribed, compiled, and when it was impossible for him to make extracts, he had the address to prevail on the librarians, mostly ignorant men, to entrust him with the originals, and they even suffered him without hesitation to carry away the most valuable manuscripts. Sellius successively transmitted these precious gleanings to a trusty friend at Moscow, whom he had previously requested to procure for him a private place, were it even a cellar, in which on his arrival he might without fear of surprise enjoy the fruit of so many painful researches. On hearing that the whole had arrived in safety, he hastened to Moscow and shut himself up for six whole weeks in a kind of cellar, because he thought himself secure in no other situation. There engaged night and day in digesting, transcribing, and analysing, he scarcely allowed himself a few hours for repose. When he had at length exhausted his manuscripts, he issued from his tomb and returned to his convent, where he intended to begin the great work for which he had been collecting materials; but his health being impaired by the extreme fatigue and labour of the last six weeks in particular, he was totally unable to proceed with it. He soon afterwards fell sick, was obliged to keep his bed, and perceiving that his end was approaching, he wrote to a friend of his at Petersburg, to whom he bequeathed all the papers that should be found in his cell after his death: but when the latter appeared to take possession of this legacy the superior replied, "Don't you know that a religious has no property, and consequently cannot make any bequest? Besides, your friend has not left any papers."

A society is instituted at Bombay, for the purpose of collecting useful knowledge in every branch of science, and of promoting the farther investigation of the history, literature, arts, and manners, of the Asiatic nations. Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, who was elected president, delivered a very eloquent discourse on the occasion.

MARIA PAULOWNA, Grand Duchess of Russia, has, much to her honour, undertaken the care of the two sons left by the celebrated poet Schiller.

The third and fourth volumes of the Works of the late KING of SWEDEN have just appeared at Stockholm. This collection, published by his son, will be the most durable monument that can be erected to his memory.

At Teflis, a public academy has been lately opened under the direction of ALEXEI PETRIEF, who is conversant in the Russian language, and who has made considerable progress in the fine arts. Every means are employed by the Russian government to render the Georgians acquainted with the language, and familiar with the manners of the Russians. A number of Russian books have already been translated into the Georgian language; and, in return, the romances of SERGEI FINOGWELL, and the works of other Georgians, have been translated into Russian.

The new Calendar of France is abolished by a decree of the Senate, and the Gregorian Calendar restored, according to which all dates will be expressed after the first of January, 1806.

M. VENTENAT, charged by Madame Bonaparte with making known to the public all the new species of the garden of Malmaison, has consecrated to her the *Joséphina*, originally from New Holland, and near akin to the *digitalia*, and the *pedalia*.

M. DE BEAUVOIS (another French botanist) has dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon, a tree of the country of Oware, in Africa, distinguished by its splendour, and the size and singularity of its flower.

M. PERON has communicated to the National Institute two observations in regard to the natural history of man. The first relates to the celebrated apron of the Hottentot women; denied by some, and differently described by others. M. Peron proves that it is an excrescence, which forms one of the characters of a particular race, known under the name of the *Boschjesmen*. The other observation relates to the strength of savages. A number of experiments made by Regnier's Dynamometer, has shown that they are weaker, *ceteris paribus*, than people of civilized nations.

A society in France has proposed as a prize poem, a question on the influence of women on public opinion, and on the means of directing that influence to general utility.

A new aquatic insect has been lately discovered, whose principal food is tadpoles.

A thick rampart has been discovered in the territory called the Margraviate of Anspach, which extends from the foot of the highest hills in the country to the Rhine; and is supposed to have been erected by the Romans, to stop or prevent the incursions of the Germans.

M. ROSE has discovered a new vegetable substance in the root of elecampane, a concentrated decoction of which, after standing some hours, deposits a white powder, appearing, at first sight, like starch, but differing from it in its principles. This substance is insoluble in cold water, but dissolves in boiling water. On mixing the solution of the white powder with an equal quantity of alcohol, the mixture is at first clear, but in a little time the powder separates in the form of a tumid white sediment, leaving the fluid above it transparent. When thrown on burning coals, the white powder melts like sugar and evaporates, diffusing a white, thick, pungent smoke, with a smell of burnt sugar. By dry distillation a brown empyreumatic acid is obtained from this powder. The nitric acid transforms the powder into malic and oxalic acid, and when used in great excess into acetic acid. From these phenomena it is inferred that this farinaceous powder, extracted from elecampane root, is neither starch, nor gum, but a peculiar vegetable substance holding a middle rank between the two. It may exist in many other vegetables, and perhaps several products hitherto considered as starch are of the same nature as this farina.

LALANDE'S medal for the best astronomical work, has been adjudged by the National Institute to M. HARDING, for his discovery of the last new planet. That able astronomer has been appointed to the direction of the Observatory at Gottingen.

MASLOUSKY, a Polish clock-maker, has exhibited at Berlin a new musical instrument, called a *Koelison*. It consists of a sound board, on which the usual system of wires of the piano are fixed. Between these wires are small wooden cylinders, which being put into motion, communicate their vibrations to the wires. The tones are said to be so soft and enchanting that the harmonica does not equal them; the forte and piano are given in every imaginable gradation, and the whole effect is surprising.

Count MOUSSIN POUSSCHKIN has dissolved both the red lead spar and chromate of silver in nitric acid, by adding a little

sugar the moment the acid is poured on, and promoting the action by gentle heat. The spar then requires only five or six parts of acid, the chromate of silver still less. Nitrous acid gas is evolved, and the solution of the former is of an amethyst colour, of the latter a garnet red, without the least trace of green either by reflection or refraction.

DR. VALLI having left a pound of soup in which were twelve or fifteen grains of red precipitate, exposed to the open air for four months, found it exhibited no sign of putrefaction. He repeated the experiment for a month in the height of summer, with the same effect.

M. VAN MONS has found broth keep for many years by means of a few grains of mercury in the state of oxide and citrate. Nitrate of silver has long been considered as the most powerful of antiseptics, and those of gold and mercury are equally so. Oxigenated muriate of potash retarded the putrefaction of strong soup several days, and ultimately put a stop to it at a certain point. Very dilute nitric acid, and oxigenated muriatic acid preserved soup for several months.

The Military Society of Berlin has printed the fourth volume of its Memoirs. The number of copies taken off does not exceed that of the members of the Society, which is composed of two hundred officers of all ranks, and is under the immediate patronage of the king.

The celebrated Voss, the translator of Homer and Virgil into the German language, a poet equally distinguished for his lyrical and pastoral composition, is about to leave Jena and to remove to Heidelberg, where he will receive a pension of 1000 florins from the Elector of Baden, in return for which he will only be expected to give his advice when asked. He likewise retains the pension he before received from the Duke of Oldenburg.

Some workmen lately employed in digging a cellar fifteen feet deep near the gates of Stuttgart, discovered some bones and teeth of the elephant. The largest is six feet in length. About a century ago a discovery was made at K. nstadt, about three miles from Stuttgart, of the skeletons of fourteen elephants, which appeared to be of different species from that which at present exists. Near these elephants' bones were likewise found some belonging to the rhinoceros. It is hoped that the researches for which orders have been given by the Elector may be productive of farther discoveries.

M. HORSTIG, author of Travels in the Hartz, which he has embellished with engravings of scenery from drawings by himself, has been presented by the Duke of Brunswick with a service of porcelain, on which the prince has caused the same landscapes to be painted. A French translation of M. Horstig's Travels has been announced.

DR. FAUST, in conjunction with Dr. HUNOLD, of Cassel, will speedily publish a work, in which they will demonstrate that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the instruments of surgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be used; by which method the pain of the subject operated upon will always be diminished. In the same work it is recommended to make all instruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation. These two precautions have already been practised in certain cases, and with certain instruments.

A dictionary of the language of Angola or Bunda, with an explanation of all the words in Portuguese, has been published at Lisbon. No dictionary of that language previously existed. It was printed for the benefit of the Portuguese, who have commercial relations with the settlements possessed by that country on the coast of Angola.

The Celtic Academy at Paris, at one of its late meetings, submitted to the test an ingenious contrivance of one of its members, which communicates the faculty of corresponding and conversing with persons of whose language you are entirely ignorant, without any preliminary study, without expence, without embarrassment, or the least mental exertions. It was tried by twenty-five academicians on the European languages, and this trial demonstrated, that, by means of this discovery, a person may travel wherever he pleases without an interpreter, that he may ask for every thing he wants, converse on every kind of subject interesting to a traveller, and even express metaphysical ideas. This process is intended to be made public.

The Academy of Fine Arts at Dusseldorf is about to be regulated on a better and more extensive plan. The number of its professors is to be augmented. M. SCHAFFER, a young architect already known by several works relating to his art, and a Plan he has recently published for a monument of Luther, is appointed Professor of Architecture.

A most

A most extraordinary hypothesis has been made by M. WITTE, a German writer, relative to the origin of the pyramids of Egypt, and the ruins of Palmyra. The pyramids, according to this gentleman, are nothing but the effects of certain volcanic eruptions, and the relics of certain revolutions of our globe, with which we are unacquainted. This he pretends to prove by a two fold analogy, namely, by the relations which certain monuments at Persepolis, Palmyra, &c. have to each other, and their resemblance to volcanic productions as well in general as individually. He quotes Desmarets and Faujas de Saint Fond; he endeavours to support his assertions by the column of basalt of Rochemaure; the red rock of Landriar, in the Velay; the wall of basalt of Mount Janjac, in the Vivarais, &c. With regard to the exterior construction and interior form of the pyramids, he enters into the most minute details, and reconciles them all to his hypothesis. He makes every thing, not excepting even the labyrinth, the catacombs, the inscriptions; the entire ruins of Palmyra and Balbec, are the results of volcanic explosions, or some revolution of the globe; and the lake Moeris is nothing but the mouth by which the volcanoes formerly belched forth fire and flames. In a second work, published by M. WITTE, in defence of his hypothesis, he proves that, with great learning and a spirit of research,

it is possible to defend a great absurdity with much ingenuity. He goes so far as to maintain, that if the pyramids are not of basalt, and if it were possible to prove that they are not a volcanic production, still his hypothesis would not be overturned; that, to destroy it, it would be necessary to demonstrate that these pyramids are not actually a production of nature. He adds, it must not be forgotten that he has judged in this instance only by analogy; that is, by the resemblance of the same causes to the same effects, without confining himself to geological or mineralogical proofs.

The catalogue of the Leipzig Easter fair considerably exceeds that of last year. Easter, it is true, took place a fortnight later than in 1804, and during that period the presses were undoubtedly not idle, so that the number of works that would be announced as ready for delivery was expected to surpass that of the preceding year; but probably no person would have suspected that this difference could amount to 1092. This observation relates only to works in German and in Latin printed in Germany. The total number of works in those languages, comprized in this catalogue, is 3787, that of works in foreign languages 313, making a total of 4100. The number of booksellers who furnished articles for this fair amounts to 380, of whom there are very few who have not published at least one or two new works.

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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*Thorough-Bass simplified, or the whole Theory and Practice of Thorough-Bass laid open to the meanest Capacity.* By Joseph Corfe. 10s. 6d.

THIS useful work embraces all the principal points necessary to the attention of the young student in thorough-bass. The method of instruction adopted by Mr. Corfe is the most easy and familiar that we have yet met with, and derives much advantage from the simplicity of the language and examples by which the nature and origin of the several chords and figures are explained, as well as from the judicious selection of exercises from Handel, Corelli, Geminiani, Tartini, Sacchini, and other great masters. It is true that we have abundant elaborate and

learned treatises on thorough-bass; but we were still in want of a work of the nature and upon the plan of the present; a work accommodated to the use of amateurs, and calculated, by its free and lucid style, not only to facilitate the progress of the pupil as far as it goes, but to tempt him further into that knowledge without a certain portion of which music can never be produced, well performed, or properly enjoyed.

*Parcell's, or the Welsh Ground, with One Hundred Variations for the Grand Piano-Forte, written for the Improvement of the Finger; by W. Howgill, of Whitehaven.* 3s.

These variations are, for the most part, written with judgment and spirit, and cannot

not fail to improve the finger of the young practitioner. Mr. Howgill has, with equal care, attended to the execution of both hands, and arranged the whole with a judgment which bespeaks patient and mature consideration. We are, we must confess, very partial to the old variations of this *Ground*, but, nevertheless, are disposed to acknowledge considerable attraction and utility in the present publication.

*The celebrated March performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of York's Band, with the greatest Applause, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed and dedicated to Colonel Thomas Gait-skill, by W. P. R. Cope. 2s.*

This march is conceived with spirit, and scored with a respectable degree of judgment. The introduction of the *minor* of the original key, as a relief to the principal subject, is judicious, as also the rolling bass given to the bassoon. The composer has attached to the composition a piano-forte part, which by practitioners in general will be found useful.

*A new Overture (No. 12) for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced the much-admired Air of "O listen to the Voice of Love." Composed, and dedicated to Miss Eliza Dent, by Mr. Latour. 3s.*

This overture is pleasing in all its movements, which are happily variegated, and yet possess unity of design and consistency of effect. The strains are five in number, of which the adopted air forms the fourth, and with much grace and sweetness introduces the ear to the concluding gavot.

*"Poor Mary;" sung by Miss Tyrer. Harmonized and dedicated to the Dukes of Devonshire, by Louis Jansen. 1s. 6d.*

"Poor Mary," the words of which are written by Captain Roberts, is an affecting little ballad, and has been deservedly received at Drury-lane Theatre with considerable applause. Ladies whose voices are not of extensive compass will find themselves much accommodated by the limits to which the composer has confined this melody.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Howard, by L. Hobe-recht. 6s.*

We find in these sonatas many brilliant and striking passages. The movements are, indeed, every where elegant, and, for the most part, peculiarly animated. The notes are commodiously disposed for the hand, as to obviate even the danger of

false fingering; and those who practise this set of sonatas with care, will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

*"Good Morning," an Answer to Mr. Moore's Ballad of "Good Night," for the Piano-forte, by August Voigt. The Words by Fred. Bryan. 2s.*

The melody of this song is delicate and attractive. A certain light, airy effect pervades the whole, that very happily enforces the sense of the words. The bass, on the whole, is well chosen, and the accompaniment is calculated to heighten the pleasure of the ear.

*"The Maid of Lodi," a favourite Ballad; arranged as a Rondo by Augustus Voigt. 1s.*

The familiarity and prettiness of its digressive matter will greatly recommend this little publication. The original air is ingeniously ramified and embellished, and the whole is so blended as to produce a uniform and attractive effect.

*"The Orphan Boy," a favourite Song; sung by Master Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by Mr. Hook. 1s.*

The air of the "Orphan Boy," the violoncello accompaniment to which was so charmingly executed at Vauxhall Gardens by Mr. Eley, is pathetically expressive, and does credit both to the taste and feeling of this favourite composer of ballad melody.

*"The Orphan Girl;" a celebrated pathetic Ballad, written by Miss Beetham; the Music by T. Purday. 1s.*

Ease and nature pervade the melody of this ballad, and give it that simple and affecting character demanded by the subject of the words. The whole air is so susceptible of an accompaniment, and would have derived too much aid from such an addition, that we are sorry Mr. Purday did not give it that advantage.

*A favourite Irish Air, with Variations; composed and arranged for the Piano-forte by S. Hale. 1s.*

The variations given to this air are of a slight but pleasing texture, and will be found very suitable to the practice of juvenile performers, among whom we do not doubt of its becoming a favourite.

Upon the merits of Dr. Busby's chaste and classical music in the new Melo-Drama, now performing with so much applause at Covent Garden Theatre, we shall give our comments as soon as it is published.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

## ANATOMY.

**A** MANUAL of Anatomy and Physiology, reduced as much as possible to a Tabular Form, for the Purpose of facilitating to Students, the acquisition of those Sciences. By Thomas Luxmoore. Foolscap 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

## ANTIQUITIES.

**A** History of the County of Brecknock, containing the Chorography, General History, Religion, Laws, Customs, Manners, Language, and System of Agriculture, used in that County. By Theophilus Jones. Vol. I. royal 4to. Maps and Plates. 2l. 15s.

Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. Part II. By John Britton. 4to. large Paper 16s. small 10s. 6d. sewed.

## ARCHITECTURE.

Farm Buildings; or Rural Economy, containing Designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, Lodges, Farm Yards, &c. &c. with appropriate Scenery to each, with Plates: By William Barber. 4to. 10s. 6d. sewed.

## BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of General Washington. Vol. IV. 4to. 2l. 11s. 6d. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds. Phillips.

**A** Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary, a new and enlarged Edition. By John Watkins, LL. D. 8vo. 15s. bds. Phillips.

Spirit of all the French Anas, with Biographical Sketches of the several Authors, and Portraits. In 3 vols. foolscap, 8vo. 15s. boards. Phillips.

## BOTANY.

The Botanist's Guide through England and Wales. By D. Turner, F. R. S. and L. S. &c.: and L. W. Dillwynn, F. R. S. and L. S. 2 vols. 8vo 14s. bds.

## COMMERCE.

The Nature and Properties of Wool, illustrated by a Description of the English Fleece. By John Luccock, Woolstapler. 12mo. 5s. 6d. boards

The Conveniences, Principles, and Method of keeping Accounts with Bankers in the Country and in London. In two Parts. By William Lowrie. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

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The Laundress' Check Book; or Complete Family Washing Book, for keeping a regular Account of Linen, &c. given out to Wash, Iron, or Mangle, for the Year 1806; on 6

simple a Plan, that any Person, capable of writing down Figures alone, will be enabled to keep a clear Account. 1s. 3d.

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Youth, Love, and Folly. A comic Opera, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. By Mr. Dimond, jun. 1s. 6d.

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#### MONTHLY



## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

MESSRS. Boydell's Shakespeare, Bowyer's History, Macklin's Poets, and some other great works, being completed without any similar establishments in their room; and the convulsions of Europe having afforded so many facilities to such as purchase ancient and foreign pictures in preference to these of our own living artists presents but a dreary prospect to the English professors of either painting or engraving. Though it must be admitted, that in some instances our home-made productions were not worthy of the subjects selected from the poet, or the prices paid by the employer, yet it must also be admitted, that among a few genuine specimens of fine art, which have been con- signed from abroad, there have been many inferior and damaged pictures, and many fabricated copies, smoked into antiquity, and sold at treble the prices, for which superior pictures from English painters might have been purchased.

To counteract these alarming circum- stances, the British Institution, now estab- lished at what was lately the Shakespeare Gallery in Pall-mall, embraces a number of objects that promise essential benefit to the English school.

The plan, which was printed a short time since, and is not we believe altered in any essential particulars, is as follows.

1. The object of the establishment is to facilitate by a public exhibition the sale of the productions of British artists,—to encourage the talents of young artists, by premiums,—and by the annual application of such funds as may be obtained for that purpose; to endeavour to form a great and public gallery of the works of British artists, together with a few select specimens of the great schools.

2. The exhibition and the gallery to be exclusively confined to the productions of artists of, or resident in the united king- dom.

3. Historical pictures and landscapes to be the preferable subjects of premiums and of purchases for the gallery; but other works of the above-mentioned artists to be admissible, if deemed worthy.

4. A preference to be given to such pictures as have been exhibited at the Royal Academy.

5. The funds to be derived from bene- factions,—from annual subscriptions,— from small fees on reception of the pictures,—and commissions on the sale of them.

6. The members of the establishment to be admitted in seven different classes.

1. Benefactors of one hundred guineas or more in one sum. 2. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one sum. 3. Annual subscribers of five guineas or more. 4. Benefactors of thirty guineas in one sum.

5. Annual subscribers of three guineas.

6. Benefactors of ten guineas in one sum.

7. Annual subscribers of one guinea a year.

These rules are followed by several others relative to the admission of sub- scribers, &c. and it is stated that benefactors of one hundred guineas or upwards, shall have the same privileges as the others in perpetuity, and be the hereditary patrons of the establishment; and out of that body the president and treasurer is to be annually elected; the whole to be under the govern- ment of a committee consisting of fifteen directors. It is further stated, that the reception fees on pictures that are exhi- bited, shall be in proportion to the size of the picture, and not to its intrinsic value; and that the commission on the sale is to be one shilling in the pound; and that the rooms are to be shut up during the time of the annual exhibition of the Royal Aca- demy.

Several of our first rate artists, among whom, we have heard, are Sir Wm. Beechey and Mr. Weikall, are preparing pictures for this institution; and Mr. James Ward, No. 6, Newman-street, by the advice of the Marquis of Stafford, (who gave him fifty guineas for the original sketch,) exhibits the picture of *The Lybaya Serpent* seizing its prey; the size of which is upwards of twelve feet by nine. The same artist has lately painted for Lord Somerville, two landscapes, com- prising very picturesque views, taken from part of his lordship's estate in Somerset- shire; also, two dogs and a puppy, of the Dalmatian breed, the property of Captain Basslet; this is painted in the manner of Hondius, and is a most spirited performance. From seeing a very capital picture of a White Horse by Vandyke, in  
the

the royal collection, Mr. Ward has been induced to paint in imitation of the manner a portrait of *Adonis*, his Majesty's favourite Hanoverian Charger; and we have seldom seen so correct and spirited a production. Mr. Ward is now engaged in painting several pictures for the Duke of Bedford, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, &c. He occasionally engraves, and is now engaged in a mezzotinto of the present Bishop of Gloucester, from Lawrence, which promises to be a very superior print.

For his Italian views, Mr. Freebairne has been long pre-eminent: the poetic taste with which they are conceived; the appropriate character with which they are delineated; and the classic purity with which they are coloured, entitles them to a high rank with all men of taste. His right to this character is displayed in some pictures now in his painting-room. One of them is a view of the Bay of Naples, with the promontory of Paufilippo, in which was situated Virgil's Academy; the Port of Civita Vecchia; the Vale of Tempe, and a scene in the environs of Delphi. To shew that he can give to English scenery its appropriate graces, he has painted some English views; a view on the Thames near Marlow, which he has lately completed, is in an admirable style; it is a morning scene, with the boats, barges, and craft going off; the water, painted in a beautiful transparent manner, with English barges, English boats, and English figures.

Mr. Nollekins, whose taste and talents in his profession of a sculptor, are so well known, that it is not necessary for the writer of this article to enumerate them. Mr. Nollekins, whose female figures have been remarked for elegance and grace, has just finished two statues of Venus, as large as life, and extremely beautiful. In one of them, she is represented as putting on her sandal; in the other, adjusting her hair. He has also finished a new bust of Mr. Fox. Of the old bust, it is a remarkable circumstance, and exhibits a singular proof of the popularity of the original, as well as of the merit of the sculptor, that Mr. Nollekins has carved in stone, fifteen, at one hundred guineas each, for the following distinguished personages. The late Empress of Russia, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, Duke of Northumberland, Dukes of Devonshire, Lord Moira, Lord Townshend, Lord Holland, Duke of Bedford, Lord William Russell, Mr. Byng,

Mr. Baker, the East India Company, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. Lord St. Vincent, Mr. Long, &c. &c. He has in hand, a monumental statue of the late Mr. Townley, the proprietor of the capital collection of statues, which are to be removed to the British Museum. The above is to be erected in the chancel of the Church at Burnley, county of Lancaster, which was built by some of Mr. Townley's family.

*The Battle of Agincourt, painted by Josiah Boydell, Esq. Engraved by Wm. Leney. Size 31 by 25. Price 2l. 2s.*

This print is copied from one of the pictures which the late worthy alderman presented to the Council-chamber at Guildhall; and a more popular subject, the gentleman who painted it, could not have selected. The reverence with which Englishmen have almost invariably contemplated an heroic character, has thrown a lustre round the name of our fifth Henry, which has been rendered still more brilliant by the drama of Shakespeare; and we all feel inclined to glory in this battle, from the courage displayed in the combat, rather than any advantages obtained by the victory; for in this engagement, as well as those of Cressy and Poitiers, the energy, firmness, and intrepidity which our countrymen so eminently displayed during the action, was strongly contrasted by the relaxation of all their efforts, and neglect of every advantage they might have obtained, after they became masters of the field. It is however a very interesting subject and well delineated. It is dedicated to Lord Wodehouse.

*The Thatcher. G. Morland pinxt. 1795. Wm. Ward sculpt. Published by Morland, Dean-street, Soho. January, 1806.*

To say that this simple subject is treated in the very best style of that most eccentric artist the late George Morland, is giving it very high praise, and to that praise it is entitled; the print, which is in mezzotinto, is an admirable copy, extremely well engraved.

*Christ taken down from the Cross. From an original picture in the possession of M. Bryan, Esq. C. W. E. Diezney pinxt. James Ward, painter and engraver to the Prince of Wales, sculpt. Published by Ward, New-man-street.*

This is a print of extraordinary merit: the effect is uncommonly rich and fine, and the manner of the master admirably preserved; it is in mezzotinto.

*The*

The Rev. Wm Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, and Prebendary of Salisbury, from a picture (the only one) painted in the year 1781, in the possession of Mrs. Gilpin, to whom this plate is dedicated. H. Walton, Esq. pinxt. G. Clint sculpt.

The high estimation in which this worthy and very ingenious clergyman's name was held for a very long life, will necessarily give a circulation to this little memorial of his countenance, which bears a very strong resemblance to the original, as the countenance is animated, and the general effect interesting; considered as a whole, it is a very well engraved mezzotinto. There is a very good built of Mr. Gilpin by Garrard.

Mr. Kemble. M. A. Shee pinxt. W. Sharp sculpt.

Mr. Sharp is now become a veteran in line-engraving, and we have long considered him as holding a very high rank in his profession. His print of *The Doctors of the Church*, though not quite equal to Jachim's *Freiis*, does him great honour; and his little engraving of *Zenobia*, is in the very first rank of the arts. It is therefore with regret that we speak unfavourably of the print now before us; but it is engraved in so coarse and violent a style; lines so obtrusive, so overwhelming, and so destructive of all the principles of science, that it may be cited as an everlasting canon of *The Batbos* in engraving.

On the whole, we think that Mr. Sharp could have engraved a better print from Mr. Shee's picture; for Mr. Shee is a great painter, and has lately proved his right to the title of a great poet also, as his "Rhymes on Art, with Notes, &c." display a strong judgment united with a vigorous imagination, and breathing all the inspiration of genuine poetry. With a spirit that entitles him to the thanks of every British artist, he supports the dignity of his profession, and vindicates the honour of this country by repelling the insolent insinuation of Abbé Wincklemann, and some other foreign critics, who, considering the mind of man as they would a hot-house plant, almost expressly assert, that this island is in a latitude too far north for the production or culture of genius. This ridiculous absurdity Mr. Shee indignantly stigmatizes in most animated lines.

It is intended that all the capital pictures which are at present scattered in the different royal palaces, should be concentrated at Windsor Castle, which is now fitting up for their reception, and where it is intended they should be arranged under the immediate direction of his Majesty.

When Mr. Holloway has finished the engraving of *The Cartoons*, the original pictures will be sent to Windsor Castle, where a place is already allotted to them.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In October, 1805.

### CONTINENTAL WAR.

IT will be proper, at the commencement of a war, to put our readers in possession of an abridged account of the several manifestoes, and other official correspondence, which have issued from the contending powers previously to actual hostilities. This will be a sort of key to the subsequent conduct of the several states engaged in warfare, and in our subsequent Numbers we shall not fail to record the actual progress that is made in this important contest.

The first of these papers, in point of time, is the declaration of Talleyrand, delivered the 13th of August. The most material part of this official document is that which expresses the sentiments of the French Court with respect to Russia, England, and Prussia. Of Russia the declaration says, "Instead of being desirous of

peace, she finds her interest only in war, and sounds for its renovation hopes which she in vain endeavours to conceal. For a twelvemonth past, the French Emperor has received nothing but insults from the Russian Cabinet. Being thus attacked in his honour, he has no longer any thing to expect or require of Russia."

With regard to England, it proceeds— "It cannot be hoped that such a power will listen to the advice of moderation and justice. The voice of persuasion will here avail nothing. The Court of — will not think of peace till it has lost all hope of setting the continent in flames, and covering Italy with blood and carnage." — "Prussia has declared at all times, that she will in no case enter into any hostile project against France." The declaration concludes with calling on Austria for the assurance of her neutrality. "A peace

will then be the desire and hope of England, and the treaty of Amiens will be restored before the month of January. *The crowns of France and Italy will then be separated for ever.*"

The declaration of the 13th of August is followed by another of Talleyrand's of the 16th, the substance of which is to demand that the Austrian army in the Tyrol shall be reduced to the peace establishment.

These declarations were delivered to the Austrian minister; but before any answer was returned from the Court of Vienna, the Russian minister, on the 31st of August, delivered the declaration of his sovereignty to the French minister at Vienna. This exhibits the fixed and inflexible resolution of Russia to enforce her claim by war, or, if submitting to a negotiation, to maintain a state of armed truce while the articles are pending. From this able and manly document it appears that the Emperor considers himself as under the solemn obligation of rescuing the states of Europe from French predominance, and of affording them an immediate and effectual resistance. He will not recommence the negotiation, under any circumstance, until he has placed himself in a situation to be enabled to assist his allies at the moment when they may be attacked. For this purpose he has caused two armies, of 50,000 men each, to march through Galicia to the Danube, as a measure of precaution, in order to continue the support of a powerful army of observation, with the negotiations for peace; which army will be in a situation to prevent all farther aggressions during the period of pacification.

We now come to the declaration of the Court of Vienna, in which the object of the war is distinctly stated.

*Declaration of the Court of Vienna to the French Court; transmitted on the 3d of September, 1805.*

"The Court of Vienna yields, without delay, to the request which the Emperor of France has made of a categorical explanation respecting the motive of its preparations.—The Court of Vienna has no other motive than that of maintaining peace and friendship with France, and securing the general tranquillity of the Continent. It has no other wish than that the Emperor of the French may entertain corresponding sentiments.

"The maintenance of peace, however, between the two States does not merely consist in their not attacking each other. It depends, not less, in reality, on the fulfilment of those treaties on which peace is founded.

That power which transgresses in so essential a point, and refuses to attend to the reclamations to which such a conduct gives rise, is as much the aggressor as if it openly and unjustly attacked the other party.

"The peace between Austria and France was founded upon the Treaty of Luneville. One of the articles of that treaty stipulated and guaranteed the independence of the Italian, Helvetic, and Batavian Republics, and left them at liberty to chuse their own governments. Any measures, therefore, which tend to compel these states to chuse a government, constitution, or sovereign, otherwise than according to their free will, or otherwise than is consistent with the maintenance of a real political independence, is a breach of the peace of Luneville, and it is the duty of Austria to complain of such a violation.

"The maintenance of general tranquillity requires that each power should confine itself within its own frontiers, and respect the rights and independence of other states, whether strong or weak. That tranquillity is troubled, when any power appropriates to herself a right of occupation, protection, or influence, when that right is neither founded on the laws of nations or on treaties; when she speaks after peace of the right of conquest; when she employs force and menaces to prescribe laws to her neighbours, and compels them to sign treaties of alliance, concession, subjugation, or incorporation, at her will; when she, above all, in her own journals, attacks every sovereign, one after another, with language offensive to their dignity; when, finally, she sets herself up as an arbitress to regulate the common interests of nations, and wishes to exclude every other state from taking any part in the maintenance of tranquillity and the balance of power. One she would exclude, because it is too distant; another, because it is separated by an arm of the sea from the continent; and evading an answer to the remonstrances of the powers nearest the danger, assemblies troops on their frontiers, and threatens them with a rupture if they place themselves in a state of defence.

"Under such circumstances, it becomes necessary for other powers to arm, to support each other, and to join in maintaining their own, and the general security. Thus the military preparations of the Court of Vienna are provoked by the preparations of France, as well as by her neglect of all means of securing and maintaining a true peace, and future tranquillity.

"All Europe knows the sincerity of the wish for peace which his Imperial Majesty has displayed, and the punctuality with which he has fulfilled the obligations of the Treaty of Luneville; that sincerity cannot fail to be recognized in the great concessions made in consequence of the injurious extension given to that treaty in Germany, and in the not less great moderation with which his Imperial

Imperial Majesty has conducted himself on the first departure of the French Republic from that treaty, in respect to the concerns of the other Republics. While these changes were ascribed to the necessity of securing from all danger the disclosure of the plans for the restoration of monarchial government in France, his Majesty made no difficulty to recognize the state of things which, towards the end of the year 1802, was established in Italy. His Majesty's confidence in the views of the First Consul was confirmed by the obligations which the latter owed to the Italian Republic in his character of President, by his frequent and solemn assurances, before and after his elevation to the Imperial dignity, that he was far from entertaining any plans of farther aggrandisement or of encroachment on the independence of the Italian States;—in fine, by the pledges which he had given to the Emperor of Russia, particularly with respect to the indemnification of the King of Sardinia, and the general arrangement of the affairs of Italy.

“All these considerations concurred in exciting and cherishing in his Majesty's bosom the hope that the consolidation of the new Empire of the French would speedily bring back the policy and proceedings of government to a system of deportment compatible with the balance of power and the safety of Europe, and some time after, when the first reports of new meditated changes in the States of Lombardy, induced the ambassador from the Court of Vienna, at Paris, to demand explanations upon this subject; his Majesty, by the official assurance communicated in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, was confirmed in his hopes that the Italian Republic would not be united with France, and that no innovation should take place which might prove injurious to its political independence.

“His Majesty the Emperor of the French had made a pacific overture to the King of England, in terms which pretended to preclude the latter from the right of taking any concern in the important interests of the continent. This restriction, combined with the relations existing between the King of England and the Court of St. Petersburg, induced his Britannic Majesty to have recourse to the mediation of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Notwithstanding the suspension of all official relations with France, his Majesty did not hesitate to employ his mediation, to dispatch an ambassador for that purpose, and to make application to the sovereign of France to furnish him with passports.

“The hopes, however, to which these pacific steps gave birth, speedily vanished. At the very moment when the requisite passports were transmitted to the Russian negotiator, to enable him to proceed on his journey to France, fresh attacks were made on the political existence of other independent States in Italy. From that instant the Emperor Alexander conceived that his character must have

been compromised as a mediator. On the other hand French armies were rapidly assembled in Italy, without any regard to the promises given that no military preparations should take place in that country. An encampment of thirty thousand men in the plain of Marengo was speedily followed by another encampment of forty thousand men on the frontiers of the Tyrol and Austro-Venetian provinces. His Majesty thus found himself under the necessity of providing, without delay, for his own safety. He was now convinced that his pacific, friendly, and moderate sentiments were not met by such sentiments on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, as to permit him any longer to neglect taking the necessary measures for asserting his just rights, and maintaining the dignity of his empire.

“This is the cause of his present armament. The same dispositions, however, which made his Majesty so anxious to avoid a recurrence to such measures, have also determined their precise object. The Emperor arms not with hostile views; he arms not to operate a diversion against a landing in England. Besides, the execution of this descent, after two years menaces, does not seem to be exactly calculated for the moment when France provokes Austria and Russia, by enterprizes which have no relation whatever to the quarrel with Great Britain. The Emperor arms for the maintenance of the peace existing between him and France. He arms for the maintenance of those pacific stipulations without which his peace would become illusory, and to attain that just equipoise which depends on the moderation of all the powers interested, and which is calculated to secure the balance and the permanent tranquillity of Europe.

“The step by which his Majesty has at the same time invited all the courts interested to renew the negotiations which have been broken off, is directed to the same object.—The unexpected rejection which his interposition has experienced on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, does not prevent him from renewing that invitation.

“He has been more fortunate in his application to the Emperor Alexander. This monarch, who fills so honourable and distinguished a place in the senate of the powers of Europe, whose equality and general prosperity form the object of his constant solicitude, testifies in the answer which he has transmitted, and which is here annexed [*vide supra*], a similar wish with that of his Majesty, for the conclusion of a just and moderate arrangement. He is also convinced of the necessity of an eventful armament; and, on account of the distance which he has to pass, in order to support the cause of justice and the issue of his moderation, he feels it to be his duty to cause a part of his troops to advance, for the purpose of conferring on the said mediation all the importance and all

the effect which are worthy of so great a power.

"As a demonstration of the rectitude of the sentiments entertained by the two Imperial Courts of Austria and Russia, it is hereby formally declared in the name of both:—

"That they are ready to enter into a negotiation with France, for maintaining the peace of the Continent on the most moderate terms which are compatible with the general tranquillity and security:

"That, whatever shall be the issue of the negotiations, and even should the commencement of hostilities become unavoidable, they at the same time pledge themselves to abstain from every proceeding tending to interfere with the internal concerns of France! or to alter the state of possession, and the legally-existing relations in the German Empire; or, in the slightest degree, to injure the rights or interests of the Ottoman Porte, the integrity of whose dominions they are, on the contrary, prepared to defend to the utmost of their power.

"Finally, that the sentiments of Great Britain are conformable with those herein expressed, and that she has displayed the same moderate disposition for the restoration of peace between her and France.

"His Majesty hopes that this sincere and frank declaration will serve to remove any doubts which his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon may entertain respecting his views and motives. His Majesty will be happy, and his highest wish will be gratified, if this declaration tend to prevent those misfortunes which it is not in his power alone to avert from mankind."

The exposition of the comparative conduct of France and Austria since the peace of Luneville, read to the conservative senate, September 23, may be considered as Bonaparte's justification of his conduct in answer to the declarations of Russia and Austria. This paper, of the contents of which, from its great length, we can but give a sketch, sets out with a display of the pacific disposition of the French Emperor, who, after he has reduced his enemies to the necessity of receiving peace as a benefit, has nevertheless granted it to them on conditions, which they would hardly have dared to promise themselves, and which have rendered his moderation not less dazzling than his victories. He then insists upon the prosperity of his empire, which, having excited the jealousy of England, has in fact been the means of exciting the flames of war. To the intrigues of this country he imputes all the evils of the impending contest. Of Austria, he says, "having twice experienced, at the end of two unfortunate wars, at the periods of the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, how far

France would extend her generosity to a vanquished enemy, who had not, like France, religiously observed her treaties. Notwithstanding formal stipulations, the Venetian debt had not been liquidated. The emperor knew that the commercial relations between the kingdom of Italy and the hereditary states were shackled, and that his French and Italian subjects met with a reception in Austria very different from that which the state of peace gave them a right to expect. In the settlement of the German indemnities Austria had been treated with a degree of favour, which ought to have exceeded both her hopes and desires." And it is added, "Twice able to deprive Austria for ever of one half of her hereditary states, far from diminishing her power, he increased it. If he could have placed no reliance upon her gratitude, he thought he might upon her honour. He gave her the strongest proof of confidence he possibly could, in leaving his continental frontiers dismantled and ungarriioned." The exposition then complains of the deceitful and illusory conduct of the court of Vienna in her pretended negotiation, till, "at last raising the mask, Austria in a tardy answer manifested by her language what she had announced by her preparations; to the remonstrances of France, she replied by accusations. She became the apologist of England; and announcing that she would open her states to two Russian armies, she plainly acknowledged the confederacy into which she had entered with Russia in favour of England."

"All further explanation, therefore, with the court of Vienna having become impossible, an appeal to arms was the only means that were compatible with honour.

"Let England exult that she has at last found allies; her joy will be of short duration, and the day is not far distant when the rights of nations shall be avenged."

"The Emperor, obliged to repel an unjust attack, that he has laboured in vain to prevent, is under the necessity of suspending the execution of his first designs. He has withdrawn from the brink of the ocean those old troops so often victorious, and he marches at their head. He will never lay down his arms until he shall have obtained full and entire satisfaction, and complete security, as well for his own estates as for those of his allies."

In aid of the present exigencies, a new conscription of 80,000 men has been ordered to take place in France, with a view of recruiting the armies, and supplying the waste of war. This conscription is to

be enforced with all the terrors of penal law. Evasion and desertion are construed into treason against the state, and the most ignominious punishments are denounced against such as are backward in joining the armies. To this view of the plan we add his speech in the senate on the war.

## SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

“*Senators,*

“In the present circumstances of Europe, I feel the necessity of being in the midst of you, and of acquainting you with my intentions.

“I am going to leave the capital to head the army, to bring speedy assistance to my allies, and to defend the dearest interests of my people.

“The wishes of the eternal enemies of the Continent are accomplished; the war has commenced, in the midst of Germany. Austria and Russia have joined England, and the present generation are again drawn into all the calamities of war. A few days ago, I still hoped that the peace would not be disturbed; menaces and outrages had no effect upon me; but the Austrian army has passed the Inn, Munich is invaded, the Elector of Bavaria is driven from his capital; all my hopes have vanished.

“It is at this moment that the malignity of the enemies of the Continent has developed itself. They still fear a display of my profound love of peace; they fear lest Austria, at the sight of the abyss, which they have dug under her feet, should return to sentiments of justice and moderation. They have plunged her into the war. I sigh for the blood it will cost to Europe; but the French name will derive a new lustre from it.

“Senators, when in conformity to your wishes and to the voice of the whole of the French people, I placed on my head the Imperial Crown, I received of you, of all the citizens, the engagement to preserve it pure, and without blemish. My people have given me, on all occasions, proofs of their confidence and love: they will fly to the colours of their Emperor, and of his army, which in a few days will have passed the frontiers.

“Magistrates, soldiers, citizens, all will keep their country free from the influence of England, who, if she were to prevail, would grant us only a peace surrounded with shame and disgrace, and of which the principal conditions would be, the burning of our fleets, the filling up of our ports, and the annihilation of our industry.

“All the promises which I have made to the French people I have kept. The French people, on their parts, have made no engagement to me but what they have exceeded. In these circumstances, so important to their glory and to my own, they shall continue to deserve that name of *The Great Pro-*

*ple*, with which I hailed them in the midst of the field of battle.

“Frenchmen, your Emperor will do his duty, my soldiers will do their's, you will do your's.”

The King of Prussia and the cantons of Switzerland, have declared for a strict neutrality during the present war, and have published declarations to this effect; in that of the latter, it is said, “the Diet, moved by sentiments of ancient Swiss fidelity; careful in observing every treaty, and every amicable relation existing with the neighbouring states; animated with that spirit which she inherits from her Ancestors, and which inspires her with the love of peace, and a due consideration for every power; reflecting, in fine, on the position, and the wants of the Swiss people, for whose renovation, prosperity, and repose, just forbearance on the part of foreign States, and the security of Peace, are become indispensable; the Diet from all these considerations, regards it as their most sacred duty to remain ABSOLUTELY NEUTRAL in the war which appears ready to break out; and to observe, and cause to be observed, this neutrality by her subjects, with faith and impartiality towards each of the Belligerent powers and their allies: to support this neutrality, and to maintain order throughout the extent of the Swiss territory; the Diet has determined to cause the troops of the Confederation to march to the frontiers, and to guarantee by arms the security and inviolability of their territories.”

Besides these state papers, we have others, viz. one from Bacher, entitled the French Imperial declaration, which was delivered to the Diet, and communicated to all the members of Ratisbon; in this the Emperor of France declares, that he has but one object, viz. the repelling an unjust attack, and restoring the independence of the body of the German Empire, which has been attacked by the usurpations, unjust acquisitions, and acts of violence of the Court of Vienna: he farther declares that he will retain possession of none of the territories of Germany which may fall into his hands by the fate of arms; he guarantees to every prince the independence of his rights and possessions; and affirms, that he will not lay down his arms till the recess of the Empire shall be restored and confirmed in all its bases, and until Austria shall have renounced her claims, and yielded the acquisitions which she has made in Swabia, and ceased to make attacks on the independence and safety of Germany.

An explanation of the extraordinary conduct of Bavaria is another state paper of considerable length, but of little interest, and has been publicly distributed by order of His Electoral Highness.

Hostilities have commenced on the Danube, and the result of the first contest has been unfavourable to the Austrians. The French by forced marches advanced to Neuburg, when turning the left wing of the Austrians they have endeavoured to place themselves in a situation which should cut off the communication of the main Austrian army in Southern Swabia with the capital; In their march to effect this purpose from Neuburg towards Augsburgh, two of their divisions encountered a large body of Austrians on Manilo at Wertingen; the Austrians defended themselves with acknowledged bravery, but at length the greater part of them, from four to five thousands in number, were forced to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Bonaparte has since advanced to Munich, the Austrians retreating before the various French divisions. The French have also entered Cruxhaven, and thus put to the test the disposition of the King of Prussia.

#### EAST INDIES.

British affairs in India have taken a very favourable turn: among other encouraging circumstances, we extract the following passage from the Calcutta Gazette:

“His Excellency the commander in chief, having completed his arrangements for the re-commencement of operations against the town of Bhurtpore, changed the ground of his encampment before Bhurtpore on the 9th of April, and took up his final position for the attack. The reduced condition of Jetwunt Rao Holkar's power, and the manifest inability of continuing to afford support to the declining fortune of that chieftain, added to the preparations for the attack of Bhurtpore, had previously induced Rajah Runjeet Sing to sue for peace on the 25th of February, and to offer terms, which, after some negotiation, were, with certain modifications, accepted by Lord Lake, under the authority of the Governor General. An agreement was accordingly formed on the 10th of April, by which Runjeet Sing has ceded to the Honourable Company the fortresses of Deeg, and has restored all the districts which were conferred upon him by the British Government after the conclusion of peace with Dowlut Rao Scindia. Runjeet Sing has also engaged to pay the sum of twenty lacks of rupees to the Company—of this sum three lacks of rupees are to be

paid immediately, and the remainder by instalments, at stated periods. The son of Runjeet Sing was delivered up to Lord Lake on the 11th of April, as an hostage for the due performance of these engagements.

“It appears by the most authentic accounts, that Jetwunt Rao Holkar is reduced to the greatest distress, and that his force is nearly destroyed. The troops which remain in his service are not more than sufficient to form a guard for the protection of his person, and even these are entirely dispirited, and harassed by the several defeats they have recently experienced, and by the continual state of alarm in which they have been kept by the persevering activity and vigilance of the Commander in Chief.

“The dominions of the Company in Hindostan are in a state of tranquillity, and the bands of robbers which had disturbed certain districts of the North Western provinces have been expelled.”

By other official documents, dated almost a month later than the above, it appears that there is every probability of the restoration of a general peace in India.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

In our last we gave an account of the valour and heroism of Captain Mudge, it will be satisfactory to every person to learn, that the courage and humanity of this gentleman have been properly appreciated by the enemy.

Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late ship *Blanche*, in a letter dated Lisbon, the 7th instant, says, “I have been treated with the most marked attention, by the French Ambassador General Jenot. At the second massacre of the French inhabitants at St. Domingo, I was fortunate enough to save many of those miserable people devoted to destruction, and I sent them to General Ferrand, at Santa, St. Domingo, on which he wrote me a strong letter of thanks. After the *Blanche* had struck, this letter was seen by the Captain of *La Topaze*, and he mentioned it to General Jenot; on our arrival here, who immediately gave orders that I should be instantly liberated without exchange, and yesterday gave the passports to all my officers and crew.”

The whole of the convoy which sailed with the *Illustrious* from Tortola, amounted to two hundred and thirty seven sail. nothing particular occurred until the morning of the 6th of September, when a violent gale, separated forty sail from the commodore; the *Catherine*, bound to London



don from Surinam, foundered on the same morning, and every soul on board perished, except the mate and two seamen: several ships during the gale made signals of distress, but the sea ran so high that no assistance could be afforded them. Of this fleet only one hundred and eighty ships arrived in the channel with the illustrious.

A great part of the outward bound Oporto fleet have been taken by the Rochefort squadron.

A considerable expedition is fitting out in the Downs, and we hope in our next to be able to announce some achievement worthy of the vast powers at the disposal of the British government.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

**BRENAN** Robert, St. Mary Axe, corn dealer. (Rogers, Macclesfield Buildings, Westminster)  
**Bellamy** John and Edwards, Bridgwick, butchers. (Hill-yard, Clement's Inn)  
**Bainbridge** John, Walsingham, draper. (Bell and Erodick, Bow lane)  
**Blake** John, Kingdon-upon Hull, grocer. (Sherwin, Great James street, Bedford row)  
**Badcock** John, Paternoster row, bookfeller. (Lugby, Middle Temple lane)  
**Boun** Robert, Chedzey, dealer and chapman. (Blake, Cook's Court, Carey Street)  
**Burton** Benjamin, Houndsfitch, soapfeller. (Adams, Old Jewry)  
**Cline** William, Islington green, corn dealer. (Wright and Boyle, Chancery lane)  
**Doyle** James, Covent garden, dealer and chapman. (Naylor, Great Newport street)  
**Davis** Richard, Aldermanbury, warehousman. (Milne and Barry, Old Jewry)  
**Eardley** Charles and Thomas, Stockport, cotton spinners. (Lure, Inner Temple)  
**Evans** David, Southampton Court, linen draper. (Shepherd, 22 Brett's Buildings)  
**Felwick** James, Brighton, cordwainer. (Tourle, Palmer, and Co. Gray's Inn)  
**Favell** Michael, Borough, linen draper. (Thomas and Naylor, Long Acre)  
**Green** Thomas Holderness, dealer and chapman. (Rofler and son, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Gibbs** James, Peterborough, draper. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square)  
**Gahagan** Joseph, Broad Chambers, merchant. (Day, Martin's lane, Cannon street)  
**Golden** John, Stry St. Edmund's, draper. (Wilson, Grenville street, Hatton garden)  
**Grieths** Frederick, Threadneedle street, apothecary. (Gregg and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
**Hämer** Richard, Saville row, wine merchant. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square)  
**Hoffman** Daniel, Belton street, cheesemonger. (Hoodson, Charles street, St. James's)  
**Hessellwood** Robert, Scarborough, ship owner. (Rofler and son, Bartlett's Buildings)  
**Jones** John, Hereford, plumber. (Becke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery lane)  
**Jones** John, Carnarvon, draper. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn)  
**Johnson** John, Holborn hill, linen draper. (French and Williams, Castle street, Aldersgate)  
**Jenkins** Thomas, and Thomas Frederick Wollen, Borough, linen drapers. (Few, North street, Red Lion square)  
**Jenkins** Walter, Bristol, broker. (Blanchard and Sweet, King's bench walk)  
**Leo** Christopher, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Mortimore, Finch lane)  
**Lord** Francis, Skinner's street, tallow chandler. (Mills and Robinson, Parliament street, Westminster)  
**Main** Joseph, Northampton, ironmonger. (Kilderley, Long, and Ince, St. Andrew's street)  
**Macklin** Anthony, Compton street, Soho, linen draper. (Bourne, de Bouvergne street)  
**Morrison** William, Mile Marsh, coal merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)  
**Nightingale** Joshua, Kennington, carpenter. (Hughes, Clifford's Inn)  
**Pringle** Matthew, Walworth, flour factor. (Martin, Upper Thames street)  
**Rounded** Joseph, Skipton, grocer. (Sudlow, Monument yard)  
**Robinson** Martin, and John Ibbetson, Drury lane, grocers. (Murd, King's Bench walk)  
**Scott** Thomas, Bethnal green, broker. (Hale, Castle court, sedge row)

**Turniciff** Thomas, Bromyard, linen draper. (Foulkes and Tonkhill, Gray's Inn)  
**Travers** William, and James Bate, Warrington; (Fitchett, Warington)  
**Willmore** William, Birmingham, factor. (Platt, Bride court, Fleet street)  
**Watred** James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
**White** John, and William Fernhugh, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

**Apfin** Oliver, Banbury, scrivener, October 18  
**Abbott** Thomas, Wisbeach, liquor merchant, October 29  
**Andrews** George, Holybourne, tanner, November 4  
**Botto** Samuel, Royton, October 29; final  
**Buckler** John, Warminster, clothier, October 17  
**Bell** John, Old City Chambers, wine merchant, November 4  
**Burton** John and Jesse Hirst, Manchester, timber merchants, October 29  
**Bellamy** Thomas and John, Birmingham, japanners, October 22  
**Berridge** Robert, Old City Chambers, merchant, November 5; final  
**Baines** Richard, Durham, mercer, November 19  
**Barnes** Thomas, Fleet street, rationer, November 12  
**Bishop** John and John Treay, Maidstone, upholsters, November 5  
**Bakewell** Robert, Bridge street, Covent Garden, dealer and chapman, November 2  
**Bowman** John, Water lane, brandy merchant, December 7  
**Bircu** Elizabeth, William Birch, and William Marsh, Fleet street, paper hangers, November 12  
**Batson** William, Oxford, glazier, November 2  
**Birkett** George, Kendall, brandy merchant, November 12  
**Bird** William Wilberforce, Coventry, silk manufacturer, December 17  
**Bryon** William, St. Mary hill, brandy merchant, October 29  
**Croft** James, Tisbury, carpenter, October 17  
**Clarke** Francis, Rotherhithe street, mariner, November 16  
**Cole** John, Northtawton, maltster, October 23  
**Chadock** James and Randle Reay, Wigton, putters, October 28  
**Coleman** James, Clare market, poulterer, January 21  
**Croft** Lawrence, St. James street, dealer and chapman, November 5  
**Coleman** John, Fetter lane, painter, November 16  
**Cameron** Henry, Birmingham, factor, November 6  
**Cook** John, Warren street, linen draper, November 16  
**Campbell** Barnabas, Prince's street, insurance broker, October 15  
**Dodd** William, Oxford street, carver and gilder, October 29  
**Dixon** John and William Jeffery Dixon, Exeter, November 7; final  
**Davis** Henry, Portica, merchant, November 2  
**Dawton** John, Hyac street, dealer and chapman, November 30; final  
**Dennett** George, Gray's Inn lane, cowkeeper, November 10  
**Duffin** Michael and Henry Duffin, Stratford upon-Avon, linen drapers, final  
**Darling** Samuel, Bowling street, grocer, Oct ber 26, final  
**Emmett** Richard and Peter Baldwin, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, October 30  
**Eyre** Benjamin, Houghton Atkinson, and William Walton, Toke House yard, merchants, November 25; final, of the reparatements of Benjamin Eyre  
**Eccles** Thomas and Bernard Thomas Holbrook, Wadding street, warehouses, November 19  
**Furlong** Michael, Guildford street, October 23  
**Ferns** Robert Ballantine, Lichfield, wine merchant, October 28  
**Fatt** Thomas, Swansea, haberdasher, November 30, final  
Penwick

- Fenwick Thomas James, Peuzance, linen draper, October 19  
 Fullwood Jonathan, Barbican, pawnbroker, November 2  
 Fulton Elizabeth, Lancaster, milliner, November 2  
 Fozzard James and Letitia Fozzard, Park Lane, stable keepers, October 29  
 Garland Matthew, Deptford, auctioneer, November 11  
 Grindrod James and Michael Guest, Manchester, cotton merchants, October 28  
 Groom John, Chifwell street, stable keeper, November 5  
 Guedes Alexander, Bartholomew lane, merchant, November 26  
 Gardner James, Newcastle-under-Lyme, ironmonger, October 29  
 Henley William, Devon, merchant, October 29  
 Howard James, Rochdale, machine maker, October 16  
 Hawkins James, Redriff, boat builder, November 4  
 Hawkeforth William, Blackfriars road, linen draper, November 16  
 Hoffman Andrew Burgeis, Charles street, tailor, December 7  
 Holden George, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, November 15  
 Humphreys William, the younger, Fish street, grocer, November 5  
 Hudson Richard, Warton, dealer and chapman, November 7, final  
 Haigh James, Kent street, woollen draper, November 5  
 Hartley Stephen, Grattington, mercer, November 5  
 Harman James, Great Russell street, haberdasher, November 5  
 Hayward Samuel, junior, Halesworth, grocer, October 23, final  
 Jarrack John, Water lane, broker, November 16  
 Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchant, November 30  
 James Henry, St. Mary Ake, merchant, October 26  
 Jackson John, Oxford street, linen draper, October 22  
 Ingram James, Strand, hatter, October 22  
 Knight Thomas, Canterbury, dealer and chapman, October 29  
 Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton street, merchant, November 12  
 King James and Joseph King, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, potters, November 14, separate estate of James King, final  
 Loft James, Charles and Thomas Loft, Friday street, warehousemen, October 29, final  
 Lincoln John, St. George's fields, baker, November 2, final  
 Lewis John, Lamb's Buildings, carver and gilder, January 21, final  
 Lewis Thomas Weston, Falmouth, November 19, final  
 Leaming Thomas, of Preston, John Myers, of Clockheaton, and William Chapman, of Preston, worked manufacturers, December 16, separate estate of Thomas Leaming and William Chapman  
 Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final on the separate estate of Thomas Boylston, and also on the separate estate of Thomas Frazer  
 Lucas William Nelson, St. Alban's, surgeon, November 2, final  
 Lichlgaray Samuel and Matthew Dunsford, Basinghall street, merchants, November 16  
 Lees John and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 25  
 Morrey John Cheetham, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, October 15  
 McKinley Daniel and Abraham Mendes Belefaris, merchants, Size Lane, November 12  
 Morley William, Shoe lane, baker, December 19 final  
 Morgan Patrick and Arthur Strother, Crescent, merchants, December 7  
 Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet street, vintner, November 2  
 Malley Charles, St. Catharine's, wharfinger, November 12  
 Moyle Thomas, Newcastle-under-Lyme, draper, October 29  
 Mackellar Donald, Savage gardens, wine merchant, October 26  
 Miller James, HammerSmith, wheelwright, October 26, final  
 Nixon John, Pimlico, carpenter, November 5  
 Oxenham William, Exeter, tallow chandler, October 30, final  
 Parr James, Oxford, brandy merchant, November 2  
 Petrie John and John Ward, Kempton, dealers and chapmen, November 29  
 Perrin Charles Francis Olivier de, Duke street, victualler, October 29  
 Poole Robert, St. George's fields, linen draper, November 2  
 Richardson Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger, October 23  
 Reynolds Richard, Whitechapel, wine merchant, October 26  
 Roberts James, Ashford, silverfinnith, November 2, final  
 Read Amias, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, November 26  
 Rose Charles, Westminster, cheesemonger, October 29  
 Ridman James Conrad, Bridge street, Westminister, mercer, November 16, final  
 Read John, Peter Read, and Robert Read, Fordingbridge, callico printers, November 16, final  
 Riley Edward, Strand, mufic feller, November 16  
 Richardson Richard, Brompton, glue maker, November 2  
 Rose John, Sudbury, linen draper, December 2, final  
 Robinson Thomas, Charlotte street, victualler, October 29  
 Scrape Jeffery, Queen street, Cheapside, stock broker, November 5, final  
 Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper, September 28, by adjournment from the 15th  
 Saxby Henry, Charlton, gardener, October 19  
 Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, November 29  
 Stephens William, Exeter, saddler, October  
 Skegg Francis, Davis street, Berkeley square, oilman, October 19  
 Stephenson Charles, Parliament street, stationer, November 2, final  
 Snee Joseph, Newington place, potter, November 16, final  
 Stephens John, Liverpool, merchant, November 2  
 Smith Thomas, Deptford, victualler, November 2  
 Stork John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Bottwil, Great Driffild, cornfactor, separate estate of John Stork, December 2  
 Shallcross Stephen and Robert Barnes, Manchester, cotton spinners, October 31  
 Syle Edward, South Molton, woollen draper, October 29  
 Stratton George and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars road, ironmongers, November 2  
 Twyford Robert, Manchester, merchant, final  
 Tracy William, Portica, Bopfiller, November 2, final  
 Towrand Samuel, Paradise row, dealer and chapman, November 30  
 Took John, Methwold, grocer, October 15, final  
 Tunnings John Burton, Portsea, grocer, November 5  
 Taylor J. hn. Worcester, draper, November 26, final  
 Townsend Job, Barnsley, grocer, October 29  
 Virtue Timothy, HammerSmith, carpenter, October 29, final  
 Valery Isaac, Artillery place, merchant, December 19  
 Wells Edward, Oxford, liquor merchant, October 16  
 Whittle Thomas, Lancaster, muslin manufacturer, October 30  
 Wilkinson George, Fenchurch street, man's mercer, November 2, final  
 Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 5  
 Winclmi Herman, St. Martiu's lane, merchant, November 16  
 Williams John, Llanidan, dealer and chapman, November 23  
 Wade Thomas, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate street, drug merchant, November 19  
 Wallis John, Egleton, Colchester, merchant, October 19  
 Walford Richard, Cheiser, brewer, October 28, final

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,  
From the 20th of September to the 20th of October.*

RHEUMATISMUS	11	Amenorrhœa	7
Catarrhus	15	Menorrhagia	4
Phthisis pulmonalis	9	Tussis	12
Ophthalmia	2	Dyspepsia	8
Ephemerae	2	Colica	1
Scarlatina	3	Hydrops Pectoris	3
Morbi infantiles	16	Pneumatosis	2
Morbi cutanei	12	Asthénia	18
			Early

Early in the last month the Reporter was roused from his repose at a nocturnal hour by a call to a patient labouring under a violent attack of internal pain, which was accompanied by every other circumstance that could concur to menace the approaching danger of inflammation in the stomach, or some part of the intestinal canal.

This was a case of peculiar delicacy and danger. The extreme degree of general debility strikingly indicated by a depression of the spirits and pulse, as well as other circumstances, when occurring simultaneously with local irritation, or a partial excess of excitement, often involve the Practitioner in embarrassment with regard to the measures which ought to be instantaneously adopted. The evacuation of blood which the inflammation seems to require, is calculated to exaggerate that debility which is a still more important and alarming symptom.

In such instances of exigence and peril, purgatives, especially in the form of Enema, whilst they in a great degree answer the purpose of venesection, are not attended by those risks and inconveniences that are apt to follow the latter process.

By a powerful and efficacious application of this kind, the patient in the instance alluded to, was relieved not long after the moment of its administration.

A military officer who had been repeatedly in the West-Indies, and two campaigns in Holland during the last war, applied lately to the Reporter. He was strongly affected with a disorder of the nervous system, not indeed amounting to, but in some degree partaking of the nature, of mental derangement. He had been what is called a high liver, and in other respects licentious and luxurious. He has since acquired more accurate and better regulated habits. But his dilapidated constitution still continues to suffer from the results of juvenile dissipation. Some tonics of a medicinal nature were prescribed, connected with the habitual use of the *power bath*, which, with a proper attention to physical and moral regimen, appeared not unlikely, in the course of time, to invigorate and restore, in a certain degree, the decayed energies of his frame.

A case has recently occurred of a person afflicted with dyspepsia particularly marked with a *bad breath*. This last

symptom he lamented as having essentially interfered with his most important prospects and purposes in life. As is usual where the stomach is ill qualified to discharge its duty, there appeared an hypochondriacal irritability and depression of the nervous system, which not improbably induced the patient to exaggerate his disease, as well as the unfortunate and unpleasant consequences arising from it.—The Reporter convinced the patient that his ailment was not in his mouth, but in the stomach, and that by correcting the depraved condition of that important organ by certain regulations of diet and pharmaceutical preparations, he might be relieved in time from that offensive exhalation, the actual or fancied existence of which he so feelingly deplored. In connection with this case, it is worthy of remark, how much the state of the breath is affected by that of the spirits.

How long will it be before even the appointed and professional guardians of the physical constitution shall be brought duly to appreciate the almost immensurable influence which the mental part of our frame, in an advanced and ameliorated state of society, unintermittingly exercises over its health, its preservation, and decay?

The savage, the rustic, the mechanical drudge, or the infant whose faculties have not had time to unfold themselves, or which, in physiological language, have not as yet been *secreted*, may for the most part be regarded as machines regulated principally by physical agents. But man, matured, civilized, and by due culture lifted to his destined level in the scale of being, partakes more of a moral than of an animal character, and is in consequence to be worked upon by remedies that apply themselves to his imagination, his passions, or his judgment, still more than by those that are directed immediately to the parts and functions of his material organization.

Nearly every month the writer of this article has been irresistibly led to touch upon this subject, because every month he has met with fresh and frequent instances confirming the truth, and upon his own mind impressing more deeply the importance of his sentiments with regard to it.

J. REID.

Grenville Street, Brunswick Square,

Oct. 27, 1805.

3 A

INCIDENTS,

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE City of London have given notice of their intention of applying to Parliament to provide for the making of certain cuts from parts of the river Thames to other parts of the same, for the purpose of avoiding the places where the navigation is most obstructed, and least capable of being otherwise improved; which cuts are proposed to be made in the several parishes of Laleham, Littleton, Shepperton, and Sunbury, in the county of Middlesex, and Chertsey and Thorpe, in the county of Surrey; and also for an Act for the enlargement and better regulating of Smithfield Market; and for opening a new street or road from the north end of Fleet-market to Clerkenwell-green, and thence to the great North-road, at or near the south end of Islington, in the county of Middlesex.

Two respectable surgeons having communicated to the Commissioners of Sewers, that many accidents have come under their care arising from short posts in and about the metropolis, which occasion ruptures and other lamentable misfortunes to persons stumbling on them in the dark, the Commissioners have recommended that no posts be permitted to remain shorter than four feet above the ground, and that the tops be painted white. Similar precautions are highly necessary in country-towns and road-sides, which are not properly lighted.

Deptford-Creek bridge has been opened for foot-passengers. It is built over the river Ravenborne, near its outlet into the Thames, and leads from Deptford to Greenwich.

Mr. Astley, sen. is busily employed in erecting a new theatre on the site of Craven-House, the principal entrances to which will be from Newcastle street and the west end of Wych-street. He has taken the ground of the Earl of Craven for ten years, at 100l. per annum, with the proviso that if, at the expiration of that term, he finds his place succeed, he will purchase the ground for 2000l. the sum agreed upon by both parties; or, if he thinks proper to relinquish the concern, that he shall surrender the theatre to the proprietor of the freehold in good and tenantable condition. Mr. Astley is stated to have obtained a patent from his Majesty, authorizing him to erect a theatre for his usual exhibitions in any part of the city and liberties of Westminster.

The ancient hospital of Bethlem will shortly be no more. The whole of the patients are removed to St. Luke's and Hoxton. The sale of the building has commenced,

and the ground is purchased for the purpose of erecting a superb structure, which, from its form, will be denominated "The London Amphitheatre," and will be divided into lecture theatres, appropriated for history, chemistry, navigation, mathematics, philosophy, genealogy, chronology, and trade; to which will be added a library, suited to the above purposes, that will surpass any of its kind in Europe. Upwards of 250,000l. is already subscribed towards this great undertaking.— It is proposed to build a new hospital a little to the south of Islington workhouse, in an extremely airy situation.

A trial was lately made in the river Thames of the life-preserver, invented by Mr. Daniel, surgeon, of Wapping. It is composed of water-proof leather, prepared to contain air, and is inflated in half a minute through a small tube, with a cock, which is turned when the jacket is sufficiently expanded; thus prepared, it supports the head, arms, and body, out of the water, the person wearing it having it at all times in his power, by means of the tube and cock, to increase or diminish the quantity of air. Several persons thus equipped quitted the boats from off the Old Swan, and floated through London-bridge, and down the river, with the greatest ease and safety, without being obliged to use the smallest exertion to secure their buoyancy, some smoking their pipes, and others playing the German-flute, which they did with as much convenience as if on land. In this manner they proceeded below the London Docks, near the residence of the inventor, Mr. Daniel, where, on their landing, he was greeted by three cheers from the numerous spectators, who were gratified with the sight of such a novel and really useful invention.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for inclosing the commons and waste-lands in the parish of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

The long-meditated plan for making a receiving-dock at Northfleet is on the point of being carried into execution. The ground has been staked out, and engineers have surveyed the situation. The expence of making the dock will be trifling compared with its utility, as a space of nearly twelve acres has been excavated by the chalk-cutters, and consequently much labour will be saved. Ships after being launched, instead of remaining at Woolwich, or sent round to Sheerness and Chatham, may be received into this dock, and rigged and fitted for sea.

**MARRIED.**

## MARRIED.

At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Jeffery, of Billingshurst, Suffex, to Miss Taylor, eldest daughter of Wm. T. esq. of Tottenham-Court-road, and grand-daughter to the late Rev. Henry Taylor, well known for his celebrated defence of the Arian doctrine, under the title of "The Apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai for embracing Christianity, &c." and many other valuable theological pieces.

Mr. William Williams, of the Swan-with-Two-Necks, Lad-lane, to Miss Ann Meathon, second daughter of John M. esq. of Vincent's-row, Islington.

At Hendon, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl, to Miss Sarah Geeves, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. of Page-street.

James Agar, esq. of the Inner-Temple, barrister at law, to Mrs. Fletcher, of Welbeck-street.

At Curzon-street Chapel, Walter Jones, esq. M. P. for Coleraine in Ireland, to Miss Catharine Iremonger.

At St. James's, Mr. Sloper, of Pall mall, to Miss Maria Baker.—The Rev. William Ward, rector of Mile-end, near Colchester, to Miss Hammersley, eldest daughter of Thomas Hammersley, esq. of Pall-mall.—B. W. Ottley, esq. to Miss Zachary, of Aneley-house, Worcester-shire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain John Harris, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Williams, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Berwick Castle, Wilts.—J. Knight, esq. of Lea Castle, Worcester-shire, to the Honourable Miss Winn, eldest daughter of Lady Headley.—Ross Mahon, esq. of Castle-gar, county of Galway, Ireland, to Miss Diana Baber, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

Richard Van Heythunfen, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Price, of Great James-street.

At Hackney, Mr. M. L. Merac, to Miss E. Manning, daughter of Richard M. esq.

At St. Pancras, Captain Upton, to Miss Walton.

At Camberwell, Thomas Bush, esq. of Wandsworth, to Miss H. Brown, daughter of Timothy B. esq. of Peckham Lodge.

At Mary-le-bonne, Major Daniell, of the 99th regiment, to Miss Mary East, daughter of the late Edward E. esq. of Jamaica.—Henry Judis, esq. to Miss Adderley.

S. C. Brandram, esq. of Size-lane, to Miss Styan, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Clapham.

At Tottenham, Mr. George Edmund Shuttleworth, of Austin-friars, to Miss Ann Mellich Thompson, daughter of John T. esq.

Thomas Symonds, esq. of the Temple, to Miss Frances Barlow, of Frederic's-place, Old Jewry.

## DIED.

At Knightsbridge, the Rev. Alexander Cleaves, lecturer at Knightsbridge chapel.

At Edmonton, William Knowlvis, esq. 83.

At her apartments in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Captain James S. of the royal navy.

In Gray-street, Blackfriars-road, Captain W. Ferguson, many years an elder brother of the Trinity House, 90.

At his apartments in Kensington Palace, the Rev. Seth Thompson, 71.

At Brompton, Lady Temple, relict of Sir Richard Temple, bart. of the Nash, in the parish of Kempsey, Worcester-shire.

In South Charlotte-street, Captain R. Mailland, of the Stirling militia

At Stoke Newington, Miss Hoare, daughter of Jonathan H. esq.

At Picnic, John F. B. Gottsched, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 60th regiment of foot, and Inspector of Dutch troops, 48.

In York-place, Mrs. Sawbridge, relict of John S. esq. of Olantigh in Kent.

At Hoxeeldon, James Esdaile, esq. 85.

In Berners-street, Mrs. Harriet Collins, wife of J. Collins, esq.

At his brother's house in Billiter-square, George Desborough, esq. agent-victualler to his Majesty's fleets on the Leeward-Island station.

At the house of Paul Orchard, esq. in Chesterfield-street, his nephew George Pauley Buck, esq. of Daddon, Devonshire, 23.

George Peters, esq. eldest son of Mr. Peters, the banker, of Park-street, and Captain George Clarke, of the royal navy.—Mr. Peters, Captain Clarke, and Mr. Hoare, went on board Mr. Hoare's sailing-boat, with an intention to proceed to Gravesend. The boat got aground off Woolwich, when Captain Clarke, attended by Mr. Peters, went in a small boat, with a rope, for the purpose of towing her afloat. This they effected; but on their return Mr. Peters unfortunately rising in a hurry, upset the boat. From the strength of the current, the sailing-boat could render them no assistance. Mr. Peters, who was unable to swim, was supported by Captain Clarke, until the latter became exhausted, and was seen gradually to sink. A boat at length put off to their assistance, but ere it could reach the spot, they both sunk to the bottom. The bodies remained four hours under water before they were found, which rendered medical aid useless. Captain Clarke was a very gallant officer. He commanded in the Egyptian expedition the Braakel, of 64 guns, which was afterwards stationed to protect the factory at Smyrna. He was highly instrumental in saving the lives of 350 of our wounded soldiers brought from Egypt, whom he attended with the greatest care.

In Bishopsgate-street, Mr. Thomas Cooke, 90.

At his chambers in Clifford's-Inn, Thomas Dogberty, esq. of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, an eminent special pleader, and editor of the last edition of the "Crown Circuit Companion."

At Cheiter-place, Lambeth, H. R. Larpent, esq.

At Fryer's-place, Acton, Mrs. Tubbs, 72.

At Islington, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude, *Mrs. Gates*, aged 67.

In child-bed, of a still-born son, in her 26th year, after enduring, for sixteen days, with uncommon patience, fortitude, and resignation, the most excruciating and incessant pain and torture, the removal or relief of which defied the united skill and efforts of several of the most eminent of the faculty, *Mrs. Sarah Boote*, wife of Mr. John B. surgeon, &c. of Theobald's-road, Red Lion-square; a truly worthy and amiable young lady, whose early death, in the prime of youthful life, and in the enjoyment of the utmost domestic happiness and human felicity, is unaffectedly regretted by the small circle of real friends to whom she had endeared herself by the affectionate warmth of her friendship, and the integrity and cheerfulness of her disposition and manners. On the 13th of March, 1796, then in her 16th year, she embarked at Gravesend for Ireland, to reside with her father, Mr. Grindley, then surgeon of the Devon and Cornwall regiment of fencibles, serving in that kingdom, but now surgeon, &c. in Marsham-street, Westminster. Very early in the morning of the 20th, the brig *Diamond*, Captain Killar, on board of which she was a passenger, was captured in the Channel by *Le Coureur*, a French brig; but, providentially, about nine o'clock the same morning, while in full sail for a French prison, his Majesty's ship *Porcupine*, Captain Draper, hove in sight, and recaptured the *Diamond*, with the French brig; and, after giving the necessary security for the payment of the customary salvage-duty, Captain Killar was permitted to proceed on his voyage to Cork, where he arrived the next day. *Mrs. Boote* was in Ireland during the whole of the late rebellion there, but chiefly resided in the southern and western parts (over a great part of which she had travelled), where the excesses committed by the misguided and deluded insurgents were less violent than in the northern and eastern parts; and returned to England in July 1802, and resided with her father till her marriage, June 4, 1803. Her remains were interred in the church-yard of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

At Brighton, *Mrs. Crouch*, late one of the chief ornaments of Drury-lane Theatre, whose beauty and talents have been a subject for admiration and praise to every poet and critic for the last five and twenty years. She was the daughter of Mr. Phillips, a solicitor, who mixed with his professional pursuits a regard for the fine arts, and who was the author of several pamphlets, which attracted considerable notice. Miss Phillips, at an early age, displayed such powers of voice, and such a natural taste for music, that he determined to cultivate the talent, for it was not then the fashion to obtrude on the public the bantlings of the nursery. Miss Phillips made her first appearance in her eighteenth year, in 1780,

in the character of *Mandane*. Her appearance was that of a meteor. It dazzled from excess of brilliancy every spectator. Nothing was spoken of, and nothing listened to, but the exquisitely beautiful Miss Phillips; and certainly a more captivating form, more simple and unaffected manners, more graceful and yet timid deportment, never appeared on the stage. She possessed the most seductive expression without the consciousness of beauty, and with the most glowing firmness and tone of health she blended the finest delicacy of action. Her success was unbounded. She made a sort of epoch in the theatre, and was pursued and idolized by the town. She passed over to Ireland in the summer, and was equally a favourite there. In an evil hour she gave her hand to a Mr. Crouch, a midshipman, whose showy person and address won her first affections. They were married at Twickenham church; and in that union she found nothing but misery. Still retaining all the attractions of her person, still the favourite of all who had eyes and ears—flattered, besieged, and persecuted, by the highest and most splendid gallantry, it was not to be wondered at, that, with the secret load upon her heart of ill-usage at home, she sought for happiness with the most dazzling and illustrious of lovers. She separated from her husband on the occasion, but made him a provision to which he was not entitled by his conduct.—The peculiar character of *Mrs. Crouch*, as a performer, was, that she joined talents, almost in an equal degree, which are rarely to be met with in the same person; she was equally good as a lyric artist and as an actress; she was equally superior both as a singer and a speaker; and she was the only heroine of the English opera who had the address in the dialogue to keep up the impression and influence which her song had made. It was a rare and peculiar excellence, for it belonged to herself alone. For some years past her fine powers have yielded to indisposition, and with the prudence which good sense always dictates, she retired from her profession. Her resignation in her last illness was most exemplary.—She was told that her recovery was beyond the power of human skill. She then called to her bedside her friends, told each of them what she wished to be done after her decease, and concluded by beseeching that they would think of it no more, but leave her to the resignation of a contented spirit. She died in her 44th year.

In the Downs, on his passage home from the East Indies, *Mr. Robert Arbuthnot*, who was principal secretary to the Hon. Frederick North, governor of Ceylon, but obliged to quit his station from an ill state of health.—His sister, Miss Arbuthnot, was three days waiting at Dartford for his arrival, and apartments were prepared in town for him, his wife, and daughter. This gentleman was cousin to our present Minister at Constantinople.

At his house in Great Titchfield-street, Mr. William Byrne, a distinguished landscape-engraver, 62. He was educated under an uncle, who engraved heraldry on plate; but having succeeded in a landscape after Wilson, so as to obtain a premium from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, it was regarded as the precursor of talent of a superior order, and he was sent to Paris, at that time the chief seminary in Europe for the study of engraving, for improvement. In Paris he studied successively under Allamet and Wille, from the former of whom he imbibed the leading traits of that style of engraving, which he afterwards adopted as his own. Under the latter he engraved a large plate of a storm, after Vernet; but the manual dexterity of Wille was alien to his mind, and probably contributed not much to his improvement, though he always spoke of Wille's instructions with respect. When he returned to England, the success of Woollett as a landscape engraver, had set the fashion in that department of the art; but Byrne, disdainful to copy what he did not feel, perhaps scorning the influence of fashion in art, preserved the independence of his style, and continued to study, and to recommend to his pupils, nature, Vivakes, and the best examples of the French school.— His larger performances are after Zuccarelli and Both; but his principal works (containing probably his best engraving), are the Antiquities of Great Britain, after Hearne; a set of Views of the Lakes, after Farington; and Smith's Scenery of Italy. His chief excellence consisting in his aerial perspective, and the general effect of his *clairs-obscur*, he was more agreeably and more beneficially employed in finishing than in etching, and hence he generally worked in conjunction with his pupils, who were latterly his own son and daughters. His manners were unassuming, his professional industry unremitting, and his moral character exemplary. He seldom went from home; but lived in the bosom of a numerous and worthy family.

At his apartments in South-street, South Audley-street, of an apoplectic-fit, in his 73d year, Hugh Frazer, *esq.* He had been tutor to the eldest sons of several distinguished persons, with each of whom he resided on the Continent during a considerable time; particularly the son of the late worthy and ingenious Dr. Roebuck, his early friend and patron; the late Lord Polworth, son of the accomplished Earl of Marchmont, one of the friends and executors of Pope; and Lord Clive, now Earl Powis; who individually evinced that cordial esteem and respect for Mr. Frazer which an able and conscientious discharge of the various duties of his situation so justly merited. At the hospitable mansion of Lord Marchmont he was always received as a welcome visitor and guest. The letters of the

late Lord Clive, who corresponded with Mr. F., prove how highly that nobleman appreciated his worth and talents. He was a man of placid temper and unassuming manners, of strong and comprehensive mind, and possessed an ample store of valuable knowledge.

In St. George's Fields, Mr. Samuel Best, the famous pretended prophet. He died at the age of 90 years, and had been for many (thirty or forty) years well known in London by the appellation of *Poor Help*. During the latter part of his life he had frequently shifted his residence, and had very considerably decreased in his fame as a prophet. About fifteen years ago he was in Shore-ditch workhouse, where he occupied a ward, which was dedicated to the exhibition of a great number of works executed by himself in straw. The subjects of these works were taken from different passages of scripture-history. In the middle of the room there was a whimsical representation of a broad and narrow way, &c. The prophet had a bed in a corner of the ward, surrounded by a sort of straw chequered work, and he sat by his bedside on a chair, from which he delivered his oracular discourses on the characters and fortunes of numerous individuals who at that time flocked to see and hear him. He had acquired a recollection of a vast number of passages from the Bible, which he repeated suitably to the persons who listened to him, and few who attended went away without perceiving something supernatural about him. He made no use of books, and was highly offended at the production of any, asserting that his faculty in quoting was entirely the effect of inspiration, or of communication to him from the Angel Raphael. The number of his visitors in the days of his fame was astonishing; and among them were some persons of high distinction of both sexes. Money he affected to scorn; but there was generally a very convenient matron at the door for the purpose of collection.— His impotence of lunacy gained so much on the public, that some clergymen visited him frequently, and took considerable pains in pamphlets to endeavour to expose the absurdity of encouraging him: He is now, however, gone from this mortal scene, perhaps "the last of the prophets;" but on his grave some of the children of credulity are placing a stone, inscribed "*Here lies Poor Help!*" to shew that, at least, it shall not be said of England, "a prophet hath no honour in his own country."

[Farther particulars of Dr. De Valangin, whose death is mentioned in vol. 19, p. 279.— Francis-Joseph-Pabud De Valangin, M. D. of the College of Physicians, London, &c., was born at Berne, in Switzerland, about the year 1719 or 1720; and studied physic at Leyden under the celebrated Boerhaave. Though educated in this line of life, it was not origi-  
nally

nally his intention to follow it as a profession, his connexions\* having led him to look for advancement in a different career. Towards the end of George the Second's reign, he kissed that King's hand on receiving some diplomatic appointment to the Court of Madrid; but on the retreat of his patron from administration, about the same time, Mr. De Valangin declined the intended honour, and soon after recurred to medicine, which he thenceforward adopted as a profession, and fixed his abode in Soho-square. In 1768 he published "A Treatise on Diet, or the Management of Human Life, by Physicians called the Six Nonnaturals," &c. 8vo. Having removed to Fore-street, Cripplegate, he soon acquired a very extensive addition to his practice. About 1772 he purchased some ground near White Conduit-fields, and erected on it a house extensive in its conveniences, but fanciful enough in construction, being built on a plan laid down by himself. To this spot he gave the name of *Hermes Hill*. Pentonville had not then begun to be built; and this was almost the only dwelling near to the spot, except White Conduit-house. His pursuit of all the branches of knowledge connected with his profession was sedulous in the extreme; and the result was, a discovery of several simple preparations which he found of great service in particular cases; one of which, named *The Balsam of Life*, he presented to Apothecaries-Hall, where it is still sold with his name. Besides his diploma from the Royal College of Physicians of London, Dr. De Valangin had, unsolicited, received others from Scotland, Holland, and Switzerland.—For some favour conferred (but what we do not learn), he was presented by the worshipful company of Loriners with the livery of that corporation, and twice served the office

\* His mother stood in some degree of relationship to the Prince of Orange.

of master. By his first wife he had three children, of whom two sons are still living, and a daughter died at nine years of age, who was buried by her father's directions in his garden at *Hermes Hill*. He married, secondly, about 1782, the widow of an eminent surveyor and builder, who had recovered 1000*l.* for breach of promise of marriage from a person who had made her that offer, but broke his word. She was a native of Shering, in Essex; and her sister married and survived Mr. Sandford, brewer, of Newington. Dr. De Valangin had a particular taste for music and painting; in the former art he was not an unsuccessful performer; and, if we mistake not, has left behind him some remarks on the theory of composition. His paintings, which formed a very choice collection, have been dispersed by sale, according to the directions of his will. Though far advanced in life, Dr. De Valangin's end was hastened, or perhaps prematurely brought on, by an accident. On the 2d of January last, alighting from his carriage at Hampstead, the ground being frosty, he slipped and fell; and, though not immediately confined, in consequence, sustained an injury that he predicted would shorten his life. This prediction was verified on the 1st of March, after four days confinement to his bed, on the 3d of which he ruptured a blood-vessel. He was interred in a family-vault in Cripplegate church, to which the remains of his daughter before-mentioned had been removed the preceding day. As a physician, he was kind and consolatory in the extreme, and beloved by his patients of every class and degree. To those in the humbler walks of life, it was his constant custom to regulate the acceptance of his fees by their presumed ability to afford them; and the poor were always welcome to his gratuitous assistance. In a word, Dr. De Valangin was the friend of mankind, and an honour to his profession.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE tolls of the iron-bridge at Sunderland were lately let at 2,080*l.* being an advance of 400*l.* on the former year.

The agricultural society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting held at Darlington, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz.—To Mr. Luke Seymour, of Woodhouse Clofe, near Bishop Auckland, for the best heifer, five guineas.—To Mr. Robert Thornton, farmer, near Darlington, for the best tup, five guineas.—To Thomas Alderson, for having maintained, educated (to read and write), and placed in service, the

greatest number of legitimate children (eight) without any assistance from his parish, four guineas.

*Married.*] At South Shields, Mr. William Bone, merchant and ship-owner, to Mrs. Marshall, relict of Mr. Cuthbert M.

At Newcastle, Mr. Christopher Liddell, clerk to Messrs Surtees and Co. to Miss Mary Ann Robinson, of Carville.—Mr. Jamefon, butcher, to Miss Neal.—Mr. Wilby, brandy-merchant, to Miss Margaret Bailey.

At Durham, Mr. R. Darling, to Miss Swinburn, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Red Brier.—Mr. Middleton, to Miss Lumley.

At



At Sunderland, Mr. John Best, to Miss Margaret Williamson.

At North Shields, Captain G. Hann, to Miss Tate.

At Jarrow, Dr. Winterbottom, of South Shields, to Mrs. Wardle, of Westoe.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. Thomas Elliot, surgeon, to Miss Elizabeth Batey, second daughter of Mr. Robert B. of High-Town, wine-merchant.

*Died.* At Newcastle, Captain Harcup, of the royal engineers.—Mrs. Embleton, wife of Mr. Robert E.—Mrs. Armstrong, wife of Mr. A. ship-owner.—Mr. Andrew Sutton.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Joseph B. butcher.

At Durham, Mr. Martin Brown, carrier, 74.—Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. Robert P. cutler.—Mr. English, baker, 54.—Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, formerly a cabinet-maker, 57.

At Shield Field, near Newcastle, Mrs. Kidd, mother of Mr. John K. 102.

At the Abbey Mills, near Morpeth, Mrs. Blair, mother of Mr. Thomas B. 73.

At Ellington, near Whittingham, Mrs. James Chisholm, gardener, 81.

At Hawkhill, near Alnwick, Mr. John Briggs, 77.

The Rev. John Collinson, vicar of Kirk-Harle, 43.

At South Shields, Mr. Matthew Routledge, pilot.

At Berwick, Mr. George Smith, many years proprietor of the lime-kilns, at Magdalen-fields.

At North Shields, Mr. Joseph Taylor, 23.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the lordship of Bolton, in the parish of Morland, in Westmoreland, for building a bridge over the river Eden, at or near the village of Bolton; from the parish of St. Michael Appleby, otherwise Bongate, to the opposite side of the river in the parish of Morland, and for repairing, altering, and widening the roads leading to Bolton—for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Manor, of Holme Cultram, in Cumberland—for bridges to be built over the rivers Esk and Mite, at or near the fords in the parishes of Muncaster, Drigg, and Waborthwaite—for repairing, widening, and altering the road, commencing at the guide post at the top of Stanwix-bank, near Carlisle, and extending from that place to the north end of the village of Westlinton, and for erecting a toll-house and bar for the levying of toll on that road.

Proposals have been published for establishing an agricultural society at Workington, the subscription to which shall not exceed one guinea, nor be less than five shillings each member. The following premiums have been proposed for the present year:—To the cottager who, without any parochial assistance has brought up the largest family with respectability, five guineas.—To the male servant in husbandry, or to the female servant in the

like occupation, who shall have continued the longest time in their respective services; and who shall have conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner, two guineas each.—

To the ploughman who shall, in the shortest space of time, plough a certain quantity of ground in the most workmanlike manner, (to be fixed upon in Mr. Curwen's farm) the sum of two Guineas. If more than three start, the second-best to have one guinea; if more than four, 10s. 6d. for the third.—To the person who shall have made the best and most complete stack of corn or hay, one guinea.—To the person who shews the best two years old heifer, in the hands of the breeder, five guineas:—for the best boar, two guineas. The premiums are to be confined to the parishes or townships of Workington, Harrington, Dislington, Dean, Seaton, Flimby, Broughton, Dearham, and Camerton, except members of the society, who are entitled to become candidates for any of the prizes. From the numerous subscriptions already received, the society is enabled to add the following premiums to those already offered:—Five guineas for the best bull, in the hands of the breeder, or warranted to be for the public use, within the district for the next twelve months.—Five guineas for the best cart horse, four or five years old, in the hands of the breeder.

It appears from the report of the Workington and Harrington dispensary, that the number of sick poor, admitted to the benefits of that institution, in the twelve months ending the 18th of September 1805, are:—Patients recommended and registered, 339—midwifery case, 1—trivial incidents, 50—total, 390. State of the register—cured 325, relieved 1, dead 7, remaining on the books 6—total 339. The numbers admitted, since its institution, 9th of May, 1796, are:—Patients recommended and registered, 4304; midwifery cases, 28; trivial incidents, 250; total 4582. Of these 4160 have been cured, 22 relieved, 2 incurable, 1 irregular, and 112 have died.

It is in agitation to build by subscription a bridge over the river Wamph, at a place called Howe-Wath, near Whitrig-lees, in the parish of Aikton, in this county. If this plan be carried into effect, which is much to be desired, the place alluded to being very dangerous to ford, as it abounds in quicksands, it will be of very great importance to the public at large.

*Married.*] At Brampton, Mr. H. Bell, of the Black Dub, to Miss Armstrong, of the Globe inn.

At Wetheral, Mr. Thomas Wannop, of Holmefs, to Miss Robson, of Great Corby.

At Cocker-mouth, Mr. Wm. Scamper, tinman and brazier, to Miss Clarkson, daughter of Mr. C. excise-officer, of Whitehaven.

At Brough-by-Sands, Mr. Adam Scott, of Workington, captain of a vessel in the coal trade, to Miss Mary Wilson, of West End.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Benjamin Briscoe, school-master, to Miss Raven, of Greyfoult ren.—Mr. Thomas Clementson, tobacconist, to Miss Christian Kelly.

H. E. Roberts, esq. of Wavertree-hall, to Miss Burke, daughter of Robert A. Burke, esq. of Gertnamona, county of Galway.

Mr. Joshua Hadwen, to Miss Harrison, of Must-hill, near Kendal.

At Askham, Westmoreland, the Hon. G. Carleton, captain in the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Henrietta King, eldest daughter of Edward K. esq. of Askham hall.

At Penrith, Mr. Christopher Martin, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Murthwaite.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Cumpson, cabinet-maker, to Miss Eliz. Graham.—John Henderson, esq. of Shap, to Miss Halton.

*Died.*] At Brampton, very suddenly, Mr. Hector Tinting, formerly a butcher there, 78.

At Wigton, Mr. Benjamin Bell, surgeon.

At Longtown, Mr. Charles Napier, eldest son of Mr. N. shoe-maker, 27.

At Buttermere, where he had resided some years, Francis Lamb, esq. of Maynooth, Kildare, Ireland, 34.

At Breckonthwaite, in the parish of Cumberland, Mr. James Atkinson, 72.

—Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. Jonathan W.

At Wavertree, Mr. James Sudell, attorney at law, 74.

At Kefwick, Miss Rebecca Tyson, 30.

At Wefco, near Kefwick, Mr. Joseph Whitehead, 29.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Rigg, wife of Captain R. of the ship Nelly.—Mrs. Eleanor Milborn, widow, 89.

At Workington, Mr. James Yeoward, assistant to Mr. Simpson, surgeon, 24.—Mrs. Bowman, relict of Mr. Henry B. 72.

At Cocker-mouth, Mrs. Greene, 72.

At Clofe, in Embleton, Mrs. Margaret Mealls, 72.

At Horne, near Kendal, the Rev. J. M. Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

At Alby, the seat of Walter Chambre, esq. near Carlisle, Mrs. Preston, wife of Nathaniel P. esq. of Dublin, and daughter of Richard Ledger, esq. of Whitehaven, 25.

At Rose Trees, near Longtown, Mr. John Wright, son of Mr. Thomas W. 20.

At Longtoun, Mr. Robert Graham, of the Globe inn, 27.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ann Nicholson, 67.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. P. currier, 60.

At Slack-house, near Kefwick, Mr. Joseph Slack, formerly a saddler of Cocker-mouth, and father of Mr. Hugh S. of Laurence-lane, London, lace-merchant, 87.

At Kirby-Lonsdale, Mr. James Grundy, woollen-manufacturer, 48.

#### YORKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Cleveland agricultural society, held at Stokesley, on the 5th of October, the following premiums were

adjudged:—To Mr. Thomas Robinson of Acklam, as the occupier of a farm in the best condition, and most skilful state of cultivation, a silver cup, value ten guineas.—

To William Leng, of Wilton, for having reclaimed and brought into the best state of cultivation, the greatest quantity of waste land, four guineas.—To Mr. J. W. Parrington, of Ormesley, for the best crop of drilled beans, two guineas.—To Mr. Richard Watson, of Hilton, for the best crop of red clover, two guineas.—Ditto, for having laid down to grass, the greatest quantity of land for pasture in the best manner, and cleanest from weeds, and sown with white clover and grass seeds, two guineas.—To Thomas Wilkinson, esq. of Stokesley, for the best crop of drilled turnips, two guineas.—To Mr. Wm. Dodds, of Up-leatham, for the best crop of Scotch cabbages, two guineas.—To Andrew Irvine, esq. of Skelton, for the best cow in calf, three guineas.—To Mr. James Appleton, of Middlebrough, for the best two years old heifer in calf, two guineas.—To Mr. John Pierson, of Linthorpe, for the best two years old steer, two guineas.—To the Hon. Laurence Dundas, for the best pen of one-shear gimmers, three guineas.—To Mr. Joseph Garbutt, of Linthorpe, for the best pen of one-shear wethers, three guineas.—To Philip Smith, of Lofthouse, a labourer in husbandry, for having brought up and maintained the greatest number of legitimate children, with the smallest parochial relief, three guineas.—To James Parker, of Upleatham, servant in husbandry, for having lived the greatest number of years in one person's service, or his representatives, two guineas.—To Mary Green, of Little Ayton, servant in husbandry for the like, two guineas.

At a meeting of subscribers and others at the school of industry in Doncaster, the 4th October, to take into consideration the proposed alteration for the future establishment of that institution, viz. "to lodge, board, clothe, and educate twenty poor girls," it was agreed that the plan would be desirable, provided that benefactions adequate for the furnishing of a house, and also additional subscriptions to the amount of at least 100*l.* per annum for its support, could be procured. A general meeting of the subscribers will be held in the month of January to determine whether the intended plan can be carried into effect.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts—for inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the township of Langthorpe, in the parish of Kirby-on-the-Moor, commonly called Kirby-hill—for inclosing, draining and improving the commons and waste grounds in the respective townships and parishes of Skelbrooke and Kirk Smeaton, in the west-riding—for the more effectually improving the drains, banks, cloughs, outlets, watercourses and works of drainage; and also for making new works of drainage and embankments, in, over, and upon

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upon certain low lands, commons, wastes, and inclosed grounds, situate, in and adjacent to the level of Hatfield Chase; and for incorporating the participants and land-owners within the level, into a body corporate, and for empowering them to raise money upon their respective estates in the said level, by taxation from time to time, for making, altering, improving, and supporting the works of drainage and embankments upon the said lands; and for appointing officers and servants for executing the works, independent of, and without the controul or intermeddling of the commissioners of sewers for the level of Hatfield Chase and parts adjacent, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

At the first annual meeting of the Otley association, for improving the breed of cattle and sheep, held on the 4th of October, premiums of gold medals were adjudged to the following persons:—Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, for two year old heifer; Mr. N. Richardson, ditto; Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, for one year old heifer; Mr. William Dawson, ditto; Mr. John Gilling, for two year old bull; Mr. Thomas Bealand, ditto; Mr. Thomas Parker, for one year old bull; Mr. N. Richardson, ditto; Mr. Robert Dawson, for two year old shear tup; Mr. Raistrick, ditto; Mr. Hartley, for one shear tup; Mr. Raistrick, for one shear tup lamb; Mr. Hartley, ditto; Mr. Dan. Forster, for one gimmer lamb; Mr. Joseph Dawson, ditto; Mr. Raistrick, for one shear ewe; Mr. John Dawson, ditto; Mr. Raistrick, one two shear lamb; Mr. John Dawson, ditto.

*Married.*] At Bridlington, Richard Rennards, esq. to Miss Middleton, daughter of Thomas M. esq.

At Doncaster, Nathaniel Bryan Hodgson, esq. of Brasserton-hall, in the north-riding, to Miss Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngest daughter of Major-General S.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Harrison, of Ripon, attorney, to Miss Charnock.—Mr. Joseph Tryer, jun. of Raistrick, near Halifax, to Miss Ann Jowett, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph J. woolstapler.

At Knaresborough, the Rev. T. H. Coles, A. B. (nephew to Sir Thomas Hussey Aprece, bart.) vicar of Honington, Lincolnshire, and domestic chaplain to Lord Saye and Sele, to Miss Harriet Brooke Oliver, of Wigmore-street, London.

At Cawthorne, Mr. J. D. Skelton, of Sheffield, to Miss Thorp, eldest daughter of Sam. T. esq. of Banks hall.

At Fingall, near Bedale, the Rev. Kingsman Basket, master of the Charter-house, Hull, to Miss Bourne, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph B.

At York, Mr. Thomas Stodhart, jun. to Miss Holgate.

At Scarborough, William Moorson, esq. to Miss Lister, daughter of R. H. Lister, esq.—Mr. Benjamin Fowler, supervisor of the customs at that port, to Miss

Smith, daughter of Mr. William S. ship-builder.

*Died*] At Hull, Mrs. Alice Wray, a maiden lady, aunt to John W. esq. banker, 78.—Miss Sarah Grey, 26.—Miss Dewitt, daughter of Mr. James D. ship-owner, 20.—Mr. John Wood, late a butcher.—Mr. John Peckton Hendry, late cashier to the customs of that port, 43.—Mr. Allison Robson, son of the late Mr. R. of Catterick-Bridge.—Mr. William Apellard, butcher.—Mr. Thomas Ashlin, late of the Crown public-house, Dogger-lane.

At Hayton, near Pocklington, Rudston Calverley Rudston, esq. 67.

At Cottingham, Mr. Michael Beilby, formerly of Hull, merchant, 83.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. James B. of Herkistow Grange.

At Osbaldwick, near Hull, Richard Bore, esq. 62.

At Barmby Dunn, Wm. Fores, esq. 77.

At New Malton, Mr. Thomas Myers, flax-dresser, 70.

At North Dalton, Miss Binnington, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. 21.

At Howden, Mr. James Thwaites, saddler, 70.

At Lower Blacker, near Barnsley, Mrs. Mary Tweedale, wife of Mr. Wm. T. late of Bretton, near Wakefield, 67.

At Oulton, near Leeds, on the day on which she completed her 100th year, Mrs. Garrand, relict of the late Mr. Garrand, formerly a respectable and opulent Lisbon merchant, but the greatest part of whose property was swallowed up by the dreadful earthquake which destroyed that city in 1755. On that fatal occasion, Mrs. G. was alarmed by a violent shaking of the room and of the chest of drawers in which she was depositing some of her husband's linen. She instantly fled out of the house, and escaped destruction, after having the afflicting misfortune to see a beloved son and daughter overwhelmed in that tremendous convulsion. She then returned to England, and having soon afterwards lost her husband, retired to Oulton, where she has ever since resided. This respectable old lady retained her mental faculties unimpaired to the last.

At Seacroft, near Leeds, Mr. Mawson, traveller for the house of Mr. Spence, of York, druggist. A few days previous to his death, he was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, and not having used proper precaution, he took a severe cold, which produced a pleuretic fever, and terminated the life of a very promising young man at the early age of 22.

At Headingley, Benjamin Newson, esq. captain of the 17th regiment of native infantry, in the service of the East India company.

At Horbury, Mr. Joshua Dickenson, farmer and maltster.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bean, mother of Mr. B. of the

the Buckram-house, at the bank.—Mr. Ayrton, wife of Mr. A. spirit-dealer.—Mrs. Reed, mother of Mr. R. merchant.—By the rupture of a blood vessel, Mr. Sykes, spirit-merchant.

At Ripon, Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Wm. A. esq.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Scott, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Batley and Ardley, 80.—Mrs. Hours, wife of Mr. H. gardener, 40.

At Asenby, Mr. Fawdington, 84.

At Wakefield, suddenly, Wm. Fauquier, esq. a gentleman distinguished by the frankness of his disposition, the liberality of his heart, and the rectitude of his principles, 71.

At Old Park, near Wakefield, Mr. George Ifort.

At Street Gaps, near Bradford, Mrs. Stead, relict of Mr. Benjamin S. 84.

At Beverley, Miss Crawford, 17.—Mr. Longbone, of the White Swan inn, 61

At Bootham, Mrs. Livesley, of York, relict of Ralph L. esq. of Livesley, Lancashire.

At York, Mr. John Hill, of the Acorn public-house.—Mr. Wm. Robinson, formerly an ironmonger, and late clerk to Messrs. Kilby and Shaw.—Mr. White Benson, wine-merchant.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Stead, many years landlord of the Punch bowl inn.—Mr. Emery, formerly of the Angel inn.—Mr. Robert Hartley, late in the employ of Mr. Jenkinson, of the Talbot inn.

At Whitby, Mrs. Mary Waters, 73.

At Bridlington, Mr. James Baron, formerly a hatter, of that place, 64.

At Whitby, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Rev. Joseph R. Having been in a declining state of health for some weeks past, a residence in the country was on the point of being engaged for her. One morning, however, she arose about seven o'clock, not worse than usual, and had reached the breakfast parlour; where finding herself suddenly indisposed, she placed herself upon the sofa, and calling the maid, would not permit her to quit her side for the purpose of procuring any other assistance. In this situation she expired in the course of a few minutes; the rest of the family, who were in a different part of the house, being in total ignorance of the melancholy event which had taken place.

#### LANCASHIRE.

At meeting of the Lancaster agricultural society, held on the 10th October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Edmund Rigby, esq. of Grange, for improving the greatest quantity of land by walled drains, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Harling, of Iva, for a similar improvement, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Lawton, of Cockerham, for the best crop of hay-grass of the first year, on grounds laid down with grass-seeds, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Thomas Bond, esq. of

Over Kellet, for the greatest quantity of pasture land of the first year, on grounds laid down with white clover, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Mr. William Hargreaves, of Bulk, for the greatest quantity of early potatoes sold in Lancaster market previous to the 15th July last, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ball, of Quermore, for the best crop of turnips, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To George Wright, esq. of Hornby Castle, for the best crop of cabbages, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Leonard Willan, of Hornby, for the best crop of winter potatoes, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To John Ayrton, of West-hall, for the best general stock of cattle, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To George Wright, esq. of Hornby Castle, for the best long-horned heifer, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To Robert Watson, of Borwick-hall, for the best long-horned bull, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To William Sanderfon, esq. of Hining, esq. for the best two years old ram of the improved Lowland breed, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To the Rev. James Stainbank, of Scale-hall, for the best five ewes, two years old, of the improved Lowland breed, a silver cup, value three guineas.—To George Newsham, of Bolton, for the greatest number (ten) of legitimate children brought up without parish relief, two guineas.—The show of cattle on this occasion promises the happiest consequences, particularly the exhibition of sheep, which was much more numerous and valuable than in any preceding year. In addition to the exhibition for the above premiums, six different sweepstakes were shown for and adjudged. They are again entered for next year, with two additional ones of a guinea each for two year old colts and yearlings; all of which are left open to subscribers till the next October meeting. Indeed the many beneficial effects of this institution for the praise-worthy emulation of the candidates, become more conspicuous every year: and the report of the inspectors of the general progress of improvement in the cultivation of the country, will, it is hoped, be an inducement to the landowners and men of opulence in the district, who are not yet subscribers to lend their assistance to such a laudable undertaking.

*Married*]. At Liverpool, Mr. P. Forrest, Purser of the Mondovi, to Miss Croft.—Mr. John Taylor, watch-maker, to Miss Mary Jones.—Mr. Joseph Yates of the customs, to Miss Morgan.—Mr. John Rigby, of Wigan, to Miss Margery Rutter.

At Walton, John Groome Smythe, esq. of Worfield, Shropshire, to Miss Ann Parke, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Highfield-house.—The Rev. Robert Mayow, of Bath, to Miss Harding, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Hayhurst, linen-draper, to Miss Eccles, daughter of Mr. E. of Lower Darwin.

At

At Lancaster, John M'Donald, esq. of Dumfries, to Miss Eliza Norris, of Preston. This young lady in a phrenzy of mind at a reproof received from her father, was about to plunge into the canal, when the above gentleman providentially passing that way, inquired the cause of such rashness, and being answered ingenuously, took her into his carriage, made honourable overtures to her, and has married her.

At Manchester, Mr. C. L. Ellenthorpe, of Pendleton, to Mrs. Bedford, of Salford.—Mr. Charles Watton, to Miss Ann Diggles.—Mr. John Wood, to Miss Runcorn.—Mr. William Clarke, to Miss Turner.—Mr. Joseph Watton, to Miss Charlotte Ramsden.

At Rochdale, Thomas Gore, esq. to Mrs. Kershaw.

At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Bedford, surgeon, to Miss Mary Fowler.

*Died.*] At Prescott, Miss Baldwin, of Whiston, 52

At Ormskirk, Mr. Richard Jeffreyes, liquor-merchant, 46

At Aughton, Mr. John Platt, rope-maker, late of Liverpool, 48.

At Longton, near Preston, Mr. John Norris.

At Halewood, George Wainwright, esq.

At Stretton, near Warrington, Mrs. Jackson, widow of Mr. John J.

At Warrington, Jane Gregg, a poor woman at the uncommon age of 116 years.

At Liverpool, Mr. Lionel Special.—Mr. Richard Dobb, merchant, 30.—Mr. John Wm. Clofe.—Mr. John Ellis.—Mr. John Johnson, brewer.—Mr. John Nightingall, 53.—Mr. John Bowden.—Mr. Anthony Brown, son of Mr. John B. merchant, 17.

At Black Castle, near Lancaster, Mrs. Bowman, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Cartmel, Mrs. Roy, 66.

At Fulwood Moor, near Preston, Mr. Jas. Trebay, many years steward to John Heatley, esq. of Barton-ledge.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Parkinson, wife of Mr. Joseph P. linen-draper.

At Preston, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. late of the Golden Ball.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Faulkner.—Mrs. Harper.—Mr. Thomas Duncalf, 84.—Mrs. Meis, relict of Mr. John M. 81.—Mr. John Sandiford, 40.—Mr. Knapp. On his way to Chester fair he was thrown from his horse, and survived the accident only a quarter of an hour.—On the same night, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry, of Clowes-street: both of whom were between 30 and 50 years of age.

#### CHEESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Newcombe, organist of Ruabon, to Miss Spence, daughter of Mr. S. one of the choristers of the cathedral.

At Astbury, Dr. Stein, of Congleton, to Mrs. Clubbe, widow of the late Dr. C.

At Great Budworth, Thomas Widders, esq. to Miss Mary Peacock, daughter of the late Bailey P. esq. of Seven Oaks.

At Peover, the Rev. William Terril, of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss Sarah Higginson, daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan H. of Peover.

At Shotwick, Mr. Watts, surgeon, of Dunham, to Miss Rae, daughter of the Rev. Mr. R. curate of the former place.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Adams late landlord of the Canal Boat house at Eilemere Port.—Mrs. Mytton, relict of Richard M. esq. barrister at law.

Mr. Chorlton, a respectable farmer of Shotwick near Chester. He was found dead in a field at Sutton. He was subject to fits, and had been at Thornton the preceding day to see his daughter, who accompanied him on his way home to within a few yards of the field where he was found, and then left him apparently in good health.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mrs. Cawley, wife of Mr. C. sandler.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Turner, 67:

Mr. Manlove, inspector of vessels riding at quarantine at the port of Hoylake. He was returning from his duty in a boat, and rose up for the purpose of assisting the men in rowing, but had no sooner touched the oar than he fell backwards and immediately expired without uttering a word.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ashborne, Mr. John Layland, of Manchester, to Miss Bais.

At Northwingfield, Mr. W. Jepson, of Mansfield, to Miss Watton, of Tupton.

At Swarkestone, Mr. Palmer, surgeon, Loughborough, to Miss Grime, daughter of the late Mr. G. of Swarkestone Lows.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mrs. Wilson, relict of Thomas W. esq. 76.—Mr. Anthony Cock, eldest son of Mrs. C. currier, 21.—Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Dr. H. 77.

At Duxon, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. Wm. R. of Birmingham, 65

At Cockshutt Hall, near Derby, Mr. James Bead.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H. 41.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Mathersey Hill, John Barker, esq. 41.

At Newark, Mr. Biggs, master of the Cross Keys public house.

At Qxton, the Rev. Mr. Rogerfon.

At Clumber, Mr. John Marfon, 72, who, for fifty seven years, had held various important offices under three Dukes of Newcastle, with great credit, reputation, and honour. He was a man of the strictest integrity, and for his various good qualities was beloved and esteemed, not only by the domestics at Clumber, but by every person who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The improvements at Clumber, under his sole inspection,

spection, will be a lasting memorial of his real and genuine taste, in converting a barren and unproductive soil into an absolute Paradise. It is worthy of remark, that on the day of Mr. Marson's funeral died John Taddle, aged 81, a turnspit to the Dukes of Newcastle ever since Clumber was established. The poor old man for some years had been incapable of following his usual employment; but, in consideration of his past services and upright behaviour, has received every possible support and comfort from the present Duke of Newcastle and his mother.

At Nottingham, suddenly, Fielding Best Fynney, esq. surgeon, the last son of Samuel and Sarah F. of Fynney, in the county of Stafford. He was lineally descended from John Baron Fenis, hereditary constable of Dover Castle, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports in 1083. None ever surpassed, and few equalled him as an affectionate husband, tender parent, and benevolent neighbour. His literary and professional talents are manifested in the Medical and Philosophical Commentaries, Philosophical Transactions, Gentleman's Magazine, &c. and in 1787 he was elected a member of the Medical Society.—Suddenly, Mr. Miller, an ingenious millwright—Mr. Richard Gregory Storks, 34.

At Beaconsfield, C. Colclough, esq. cornet in the Newark troop of Nottinghamshire volunteer cavalry.

At Southwell, Mr. George White, many years a draper and mercer of Bingham, 90

At Beeston, near Nottingham, Miss Henrietta Whitehead, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Mansfield

#### LINCOLNSHIRE

From a statement of the patients under cure at the Dispensary of Louth, between June 13, 1804, and June 13, 1805, it appears that 116 have been discharged cured, twenty three relieved, one incurable; twelve have died, and fifty one remain under cure.—Total 202.

*Married.*] At Stamford, Mr. Grasswell, of the Horns public-house, to Mrs. Glenn, widow of Mr. Robert G.

At Gainsborough, Mr. John Terry, of Hvy, ship owner, to Miss Bellamy.

The Rev. William Broadbent, of Billinghall, near Tatterhall, to Mrs. Fowler, of Lincoln.

Mr. Cox, sheriff's officer of Lincoln, to Mrs. Dickinson, of Burgh in the Marsh.

At East Kirkby, Mr. Swinn, to Mrs. Terrace.

At Bollingbrooke, Mr. Harrison, flax-dresser, to Mrs. Turner.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Collinson, at the Reindeer inn.—Mr. Paul Parnell, surgeon and apothecary, 67.—Mr. William Wright, joiner, late manager at the Assembly Rooms, Above-hill.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Rogeis, publican,

42.—Mr. Duncan Cooper, 62.—Mr. William Tomlin, chair-turner.

At Carlton, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Mr. J. farmer, 37.

At Helpringham, Mr. John Presgrave, druggist.

At Louth, the Rev. James Bollon, A. M. rector of Kelstern, 54.—Mr. Thomas Hobson, maltster, 46.—Miss Holdsworth.

At Haugham, Mr. Pearson Cartwright, an opulent farmer and grazier, 31.

At Saxilby, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of Mr. Zachariah M. farmer, 60.

At Raithby, near Spillby, Mr. Overton, late of Belleau, near Alford, farmer, 74.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Robert A. farmer, of Blesby, near Market Raslin.

At Market Raslin, Miss Coppin.

At Great Barton, Mr. James Frost, many years rider and stud-groom to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart.

At Edenham, Mr. John Steel, senior, late of Scuttlethorpe.

At Gretford, Mrs. Roden, 57.

At Toynton, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. William A.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

A very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of St. Margaret's, Leicester, was lately held for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a charity-school in that parish. The sum of 200l. was immediately subscribed towards the undertaking.

The late sale of breeding ewes of the new Leicester kind, belonging to George Penrice, esq. was attended by many respectable breeders from different parts of the kingdom. It was universally allowed by competent judges, that one hundred sheep so generally good were never brought to the hammer; nor can any instance in the annals of breeding be produced by which the prevailing opinion of the first breeder this kingdom once had to boast (the late Mr. Bakewell) was so strongly corroborated. It was the regular practice of Mr. Penrice to hire his rams of Messrs. Stones, without objecting to consanguinity, which was Mr. Bakewell's first principle; and there is no doubt that if this system were more generally attended to, the breed of sheep would be brought to greater perfection.

*Married.*] At Hoby, the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, rector of Bedworth, Warwickshire, and of Saxilby, in this county, to Miss Browne, only daughter of the Rev. Henry B. rector of Hoby.

*Died.*] At Beeby, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Jonathan K.

At Burton Overy, Mr. Ashby, 45.

At Loughborough, Mr. R. Shuttleworth, 54.—Mrs. Parrs, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Leicester, Mrs. Price, wife of Alderman P.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society, held at the Swan Inn, Lichfield, a great number of premiums for cattle were adjudged, nine of which, exclusive of sweepstakes, were obtained by Mr. Meek. The following premiums were also given to labourers in husbandry:—To John Makin, for 52 years service with Mr. Matthew Parkes and his father at High Onn, in the parish of Church Eaton, three guineas.—To Thomas Willor, for 46 years service with John Smith and predecessors at Longdon, two guineas.—To Thomas Nash, for 50 years service with the late and present Mr. Gilbert at Cotton, three guineas.—To John Startin, for 45 years service with the late and present Mr. Levett of Wichnor Park, two guineas.—To John Deakin, for rearing thirteen children without parochial assistance, three guineas.—To John Booth, for rearing eleven ditto ditto, two guineas. In the course of the afternoon the following bets were made, viz. Mr. Bayliss undertook to shew a Hereford bull against a long-horned bull to be produced by Mr. Meek at the next meeting at Lichfield, in July 1806, for one hundred guineas. Mr. Crofs also betted twenty guineas against the Hereford bull.

*Married.*] At Handsworth, Mr. Thomas Rhodes, of Upper Stamford street, London, to Miss Hodges, daughter of John H. esq. of Soho.—The Rev. Charles Botterell Hawkins, LL.B. fellow of All-Souls, Oxford, and vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, to Miss Maria Bratt, of Snow House.

At Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, Mr. Job Meigh, jun. manufacturer of earthenware, to Miss Mellor, daughter of the late Mr. William M.

At Tamworth, the Rev. John Haynes Townsend, to Miss S. Wright.

Mr. Joseph Pitt, of Walsall, to Miss Eliza Bennett, of Dudley

At Lichfield, Mr. Jager, one of the vicars-choral of the cathedral, to Miss Smith, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Saville.—Mr. George Wilday, to Miss E. Paine.

At Altonfield, Mr. William Billinge, 25, to Miss Hannah Wheldon, 15. On the morning of their wedding the happy couple walked fifteen miles in three hours and a half.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mr. T. Wayne Wright, assistant-surgeon to the Lichfield volunteers, and a few days afterwards his mother, Mrs. W. relict of William W. gent. alderman of that city.

At Newcastle-under-Line, Mr. Warrington, butcher.

At Stafford, Mrs. Bentley, formerly of London.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

At the anniversary-meeting of the governors of the Birmingham General Hospital, it appeared from the report presented by the

auditors, that, notwithstanding the donations and legacies which are continually adding to the funds of this excellent charity, at midsummer last the treasurers were 381. Ss. 1d. in advance, chiefly owing to the arrears of the annual subscriptions. The Committee reported that premiums had been given, since last year, to several persons for delivering from imminent danger of drowning, or restoring to life when apparently dead, thirteen of their fellow-creatures; and they earnestly recommended that all persons would hang up in their houses and shops the printed Directions (which may be had, gratis, at the Hospital) for the Recovery of those apparently dead from Drowning, Suffocation, or other Accidents.

A new prison and public offices for the convenience of the magistrates, the accommodation of the town, and the more tranquil and private conveyance of prisoners, are about to be erected in Moor-street, Birmingham.—The first stone of this necessary and important undertaking was lately laid by the high-bailiff.

At a general annual meeting of the subscribers to the Sunday-schools at Birmingham, the treasurer's report of the monies received and expended between the 1st October, 1804, and the 1st October, 1805, was presented.—From this it appeared that the total of the receipts and balance on hand amounted to 2581. 10s. 2d. and of the disbursements to 2531. 9s. 6d. leaving a balance of 41. 10s. 8d. The number of children now educated in these schools is 1100. It is therefore earnestly recommended to the subscribers and the public to exert their best efforts for an immediate improvement of the funds, in order that this institution may not only be supported on its present scale, but that its important advantages may be extended in proportion to the demands of this populous town.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. John Anderton, to Miss Isabella Waldron.—Mr. John Thomas, of Curdworth, to Miss Mary Shaw.

At King's Norton, Mr. George Palmer, of St. James's-street, London, to Miss Mary Ann Gill, of Balsall Heath, youngest daughter of the late Thos. G. esq. of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Susannah Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John W. banker, of the former place.

At Exhall, Mr. John Webb, of Alcester, to Miss Keynolds.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. John Hodgson, jun. merchant, 23.—At Mr. Hobday's, Mrs. Mary Hobday, of Feckenham, 50.—Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Mr. Robert W.—Mr. Dowler.—Mrs. Buckerfield, wife of Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. John Hill, gilder.—Miss Osborne, of Showell-green.—Mr. Benjamin Parkes, factor.—Mr. Richard Lawson, of the Waggon and Horses.—Mr. Richard Evans, a member

member of the loyal Birmingham volunteers.  
—Mrs. Tolley, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Shen-  
ton, shoemaker.

At Wednesbury, Mr. Samuel Danks, 79.

At King's Norton, Mr. William Carr-  
wright, eldest son of Mr. Thomas C. engi-  
neer, 17.

At Luddington, near Stratford upon Avon,  
Mr. John Pickering.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Harrison, a respect-  
able farmer, 63.

At Allesley Park, near Coventry, Mrs.  
Neale, relict of John N. esq.

At Buxton, Mrs. Ryland, wife of Mr. Wil-  
liam R. of Birmingham, 65.

At Stratford upon Avon, Miss Easthorpe.

At Coventry, Mrs. Payne, wife of Mr. P.  
malster.—Mr. Alderman Carter.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to  
Parliament for inclosing all the commons  
and waste lands in the townships of Duddeston,  
Ifton Rhyn, and Weston Rhyn, in the pa-  
rishes of Ellesmere and St Martin, and within  
the manor of Traian;—and for inclosing the  
commons and waste-lands in the manor and  
township of Seaton, in the parish of St. Mary,  
Shrewsbury.

Lord Berwick, understanding it to be the  
wish of the parishioners to make some im-  
provements in the body of the abbey-church,  
Shrewsbury, by putting up a window of  
stained-glass at the east end, over the commu-  
nion-table, and by erecting an organ of suit-  
able dimensions for the service of the church,  
has expressed his intention of contributing  
one hundred pounds towards both these ob-  
jects; adding, at the same time, that if both  
could not be undertaken at present, he was  
desirous of providing, at his own single cost,  
for the stained window over the communion-  
table. The estimate of the expence, accord-  
ing to the best calculation that can be made,  
is, for the stained window, 50l. and for the  
organ, 400l. The salary of an organist can  
be provided for out of the funds of the parish,  
without any further assistance.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. William  
Hudson, mercer, to Miss Margaret Pugh.—  
Mr. T. Bray, of Welshpool, to Miss Lane.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mitton, wife  
of Mr. M.—Mrs. Davies, wife of Mr. D.—  
Mrs. Penelope Seddon, widow of Mr. Samuel  
S. attorney, of Liverpool, and youngest  
daughter of the Rev. Griffith Evans, former-  
ly vicar of Llanfainsfraid, in the county of  
Montgomery.—Mr. Price, landlord of the  
White Horse Inn.

At Stoke upon Tern, George Corbet Cot-  
ton, esq. third son of the Dean of Chester, 23.

At the Isle Farm, near Shrewsbury, Mr.  
Joseph Gittins, son of Mr. G.

At Hanwood, Mr. Theophilus Blower,  
youngest son of Mr. B. miller.

At Cheney Longville, Mr. Marston.

At the Old Park, Mr. Mordecai Lane,  
grocer.

At Cloverley, near Whitchurch, John  
Dod, esq.

At Minsterly, Mr. E. Green, a member of  
the Shrewsbury corps of yeomanry.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Great Malvern, Mr. Tho-  
mas Hamilton, to Miss Bowen.

Mr. S. Burden, of Worcester, to Miss E.  
Roberts, daughter of the late Mr. R. of White  
Lacy Aston.

At Worcester, Mr. Mann, of the Tything,  
to Miss Margaret Dent, of Sidbury.

John Willan, esq. of Swinwick, to Miss  
Smith, daughter of the late Mr. S. of Brook-  
house, Herefordshire.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Captain Hardcastle,  
of Bath. This gentleman had only arrived  
on Saturday from Malvern, in the company  
of a friend, with whom he was walking up  
Broad-street, when he was seized with an  
apoplectic-fit; he was immediately convey-  
ed to an inn, where he expired.—In the  
Tything, Mrs Radcliffe, 78.—In St. John's,  
Mr. Joseph Williams.—Mr. Corbett, of the  
Hare and Hounds Inn.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, as  
he was returning from Droitwich to Worces-  
ter, Captain J. Bird, of the 96th regiment, 22.

At Shipton on Stour, Mr. Richard Parry,  
auctioneer, and master of the Bell Inn, 60.

At Powick, Mrs. Dorrell, widow of Mr.  
D. formerly a coachmaker, of the Tything,  
adjoining to Worcester.

At Wolverton, Mr. Humphry Emus, far-  
mer.

At Great Shillley, Miss Holt, daughter of  
Mr. Richard H.

At the New Inn, on the Ombersley road,  
Mr. Sampson Manley.

At Upton, Miss Mary Skey, second daugh-  
ter of the late Mr. Wm. S.

At Sanson Fields, near Worcester, James  
Christie, esq. formerly a captain in the first  
regiment of royal dragoons.

At Clifton, Mrs. Baylis.

At Lenchwick, near Evesham, Mr. Harris.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society  
was more numerously attended on the 19th of  
October than on any former occasion.—  
Among other eminent graziers and breeders  
were noticed A. Lechmere, esq. Mr. Pester,  
from Somersetshire, Mr. Westcar, &c.—  
Nearly one hundred head of two and three  
year old heifers were exhibited.

*Married.*] At Weston, Mr. Matthews,  
currier, of Ross, to Miss Parker, eldest  
daughter of Mr. P. paper-maker, of Bill-  
Mills.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. William Under-  
wood, son of the Rev. Richard U.—Mrs.  
Webb, wife of Mr. W. flax-dresser.—At the  
house of the Rev. Theophilus Lane, Mrs.  
Elizabeth Gainborough, 65.—Mr. Raven-  
hill,



hill, one of the senior members of the corporation, 69.—Mrs. Mayo, wife of Mr. M. of the Pack Horse.

At Evesbatch Court, William Brewer, gent.

At Munderfield House, near Bromyard, Joseph Severn, esq. a gentleman of the most active benevolence, 65. His loss will be severely felt by a number of families to whom he rendered essential medical assistance during upwards of forty years practice in that neighbourhood.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Francis Hamilton, esq. of Belvidera, county of Antrim, to Miss Lucy Reilly, youngest daughter of the late John R. esq. Scarrow House, county of Down.

At Hope Mansel, Mr. Joseph Rudge, of Weston, near Ross, to Miss Bettam.

At Cam, John Vizard, esq. commander of the Dursley Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Weight, daughter of the late Daniel W. esq. of Clinger, near Dursley.

At Horley, Henry Moor, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Remington, daughter of John R. esq.

*Died.*] James Rooke, esq. of Bigsweare House, a general of his majesty's forces, colonel of the 38th foot, and member of parliament for Monmouthshire. The circumstances attending his dissolution, afford an awful lesson of the uncertainty of all human enjoyments. He was sporting on the Trelick Hills, and had just fired at a bird, when he fell dead from his horse in an apoplexy!—As soon as the event was made known at Monmouth, by the servant who attended him, Dr. Bevan and Wm. Powell, esq. set off immediately to the spot; but all the efforts of medical skill to restore animation, proved ineffectual. The general had represented Monmouthshire in several successive parliaments; and might be truly styled a gentleman of the Old English School, being of an open, social, and most affable disposition; in the extensive circle of his acquaintance, no character could be more esteemed or more respected. During the last war, he had the command of the Severn District; on relinquishing which, the mayor and corporation of Bath voted him some superb pieces of plate, as a mark of the high sense they entertained of his private worth and public services. On the return of peace, he retired to his estate in the country, where he spent his time in the enjoyment of sports, and the pleasures of social intercourse with the families of fortune in his neighbourhood. The event of his sudden dissolution occasioned equal regret and surprise; for, though far advanced in years, he possessed a considerable portion of activity, and the full use of his faculties to the last period of life.

At Gloucester, the Rev. Edward Evanoff; an account of whose life and labours will be given at large in our next number.

At Nailsworth, Mrs. Mary Deverell, author of a volume of Sermons, Miscellanies, in prose and verse, &c.

At Cheltenham, David Scott, esq. M. P. for Perth, a gentleman equally respected in the private circle and in the commercial world.

At Cromhall, Mr. Robert Maklove, 83.  
At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Waterperry, Mr. John Right, of Worminghall, to Miss Neighbour, daughter of Mr. James N.

*Died.*] At Ambroden, Mr. J. King, 74. His loss will be severely felt by the poor of that parish.

At Oxford, Mr. William Hanwell, bookseller, 44.

At Broxham, John Counce, esq. 86.

At Forest Hill, Mr. John Olmond.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Francis Parsons, of Northampton, to Mrs. Coates, of Barnwell.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, Mr. Bever, confectioner.

At Daventry, Miss Waterfield, only daughter of Mr. W. surgeon, 12.

At Chapel Brompton, Mr. Nathaniel Pearce, eldest son of Nathaniel P. esq. 15. Uncommon virtue endeared him to his friends, and uncommon sufferings reconciled them to his removal.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Miss Watford, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander W. land-surveyor.—Joseph Merrill, esq. many years an eminent bookseller of this place. He possessed considerable property, and dying a bachelor has left a great number of legacies, among which are the following: To Storey's charity in the 3 per cents 1667l.; to Addenbrooke's hospital for general uses 200l.; to the same for erecting iron palliades in front 300l.; to the charity schools in Cambridge 200l.; to Hobson's charity for general uses 400l.; to the same for fencing and securing the water-course 300l.; to the public library, the interest to be laid out yearly in buying books 200l.; to the poor of St. Mary's the Great in Cambridge 20l. per annum for 4 years; to the poor of St. Michael's 10l: All the above legacies, with the exception of the first, are to be paid in sterling money.

At Ely, Mr. John Pond, an eminent boatwright.

#### NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the following premiums were voted for the promotion of agriculture in Norfolk. A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall convert the greatest number of acres, not less than nine, into water meadow, in the most complete manner, between July 1805, and July 1806.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any person who shall convert

convert the greatest number of acres, not less than five, into water meadow, in the most complete manner, as above, and subject to the same conditions.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any person who shall produce upon his farm, in March 1806, the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, of turnips; protected and preserved in the cheapest and best manner; one fourth of which shall be carried from the turnip land, and preserved upon land to be summer-tilled. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the first Friday in 1806.

—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall drain the greatest number of acres, in the cheapest and most effectual manner, between July 1805, and July 1806. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniversary in 1806.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall have growing in the year 1807, the best piece of Lucerne, upon not less than three acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the first Friday, 1807.—A piece of plate, of ten guineas value, to any person who shall have growing in the year 1807, the best piece of Sainfoin, upon not less than twenty acres. Notice from claimants to be given in writing, at least a week before the meeting of the committee previous to the anniversary in 1807.—A piece of plate, of five guineas value, to any person who shall have growing in the year 1807, the best piece of Sainfoin, upon not less than ten acres. Notice to be given as in the last premium.—To those persons who shall produce, at the general meeting in February, 1806, three of the best shearling wethers, fed with vegetable food only, of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds; for each three of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate, of seven guineas value; or being the second best, or without competition, of five guineas value.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for the better lighting, paving and watching of the city of Norwich.

*Married.*] At Lynn, Mr. John Buffham, grocer and draper, of Methwold, to Miss Rayner, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. R. vicar of Calthorpe.

Mr. Johnson, farmer, of Thurning, to Miss Fakenham, of Heydon.

At Norwich, Mr. W. Clarke, shoemaker, to Mrs. S. Langley.—Mr. Joseph Turner, to Miss Ann Young.—Mr. Heafell, baker, to Miss Sarah Hardeley, second daughter of Mrs. H. of Sco Ruston.—The Rev. Mr. Hunt, to Mrs. Butler, of Easton.

At Seething, Charles Thompson, esq. of Bergh Apton, to Miss Juliana Kett, youngest daughter of Thomas K. esq.

At Tasburgh, Mr. Wm. Brown, farmer,

to Miss Stacy, eldest daughter of Mr. George S. Druggist, of Norwich.

At Dunton, Mr. Robert English, to Miss S. Brandford.

*Died.*] At Swaffham, Mrs. Payne, wife of Captain P. of the 24th regiment.

At Werekham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Harvey, widow of Mr. Edmund H. grocer and draper.—Mrs. Sherman, relict of the Rev. Rowland S. and last surviving daughter of the late John Howes, esq. of Mourningthorpe.

At Difs, Mrs. Whaite, of the White Horse Inn.

At Sprowston, Mr. Robert Jackson, 80.

At Fakenham, Mrs. May, widow of Mr. James M. postmaster of that place.

At Norwich, Mr. T. Buttifant, hairdresser, 47.—Mrs. Mary Forder, 65.—Mr. R. Heigham, linendraper.—Mr. Thomas Ivory, stonemason, 39.

At Ludham, Mr. John Rust, maltster. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, in a ploughed field near his house: he fell in such a manner, as to fill his nose and mouth with mould, and died before any one could render him assistance; he was twenty-six years of age, and on the eve of marriage.

At Hempnall, at Mr. Thirkettle's, Mrs. Hickson.

At Waterden, Mrs. Hill, mother of W. M. Hill, esq.

At Thetford, Mr. Thomas Naylor.—Mrs. Cracknell, widow of Mr. Robert C. formerly an eminent butcher.

At Hetherfet, Mrs. Eliz. Nash, wife of Mr. Wm. N. farmer, 65.

At Helleston, Miss Elizabeth Clements, of Holt, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John C. of Norwich.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Sudbury, Mr. Thomas Walter Horder, of Mansell street, London, to Miss Strutt, daughter of William S. esq.

At Bury, Mr. Samuel Oldman, of the Fox Inn, to Mrs. Manning, late of the Tollgate Inn.

Mr. John Rollinson, farmer, of Stanningfield, to Miss Ann Plume, daughter of Mr. P. of Stansfield.

Mr. Wm. Buck, upholsterer, of Beccles, to Miss Page, of Hardwick.

Richard Waring, esq. of Edwardston Grove, to Miss Anna Warner, third daughter of John W. esq. of Edwardston House.

Mr. J. Crisp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miss Prentice, of Bungay.

*Died.*] At Eccles, Mrs. J. Carpenter, a maiden lady, 89.

At Chillesford, the Rev. Mr. Mortimer.

At Harleston, Mr. Robinson, of the Crown,

70. At Gazely, Mr. Ambrose Ruffie, farmer,

70. At Norton, Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. surgeon,

surgeon, and daughter of Peter Chambers, esq. of Bury.

At Bexford, Mrs. Wynne, wife of Mr. W. surgeon.

At Ipswich, Mr. J. Crawley, late in the East India Company's service.—Benjamin Ruffel, gent.

At Bury, Mr. Charles Brown, butcher.

ESSEX.

The noblemen and gentlemen assembled at the late assizes at Chelmsford, having taken into consideration the absolute necessity of providing better accommodation for those who attend to transact the business of the county, as well as the public at large, resolved that a commodious hotel or inn should be built in Chelmsford, and that in order to obtain a sufficient fund for that purpose, a tontine should be opened to raise the sum of 5000*l.* in shares of 50*l.* each. As soon as the subscription is full, a committee is to be appointed from among the subscribers to conduct the business.

*Married.*] At Rochford, Mr. Henry Matcocks, coach-master, to Mrs. Warner.

Mr. James Livermore, of Juneville Cottage, Little Baddon, to Miss Ann Spurgeon, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Hatfield Peveler.

W. Coxhead Marsh, esq. of Park Hall, to Miss Sophia Swaine, of Castle Hedingham.

Mr. Wm. Bulwer, linen-draper, Romford, to Miss Joslin, daughter of Mr. John J. late of Billericay.

John Wyatt Lee, esq. of Maldon, to Miss Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of Woodham Mortimer.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Francis Mafker, chemist.

At Harwich, Mr. Bacon, of the Queen's Head inn, after an illness of 23 years. He dropped down on his bed while dressing himself, and immediately expired.

At Pleshey Lodge, Mrs. Mathams.

At Ford Place, Stifford, Zachariah Button, esq. a magistrate for this county, 65.

At Saling, Mrs. Leapingwell, widow of John L. esq. of Chelmsford.

At Terling Place, William, youngest son of J. H. Strutt, esq. M. P. for Maldon.

At Bramford Hall, Mrs. Acton, relict of Nathaniel A. esq.

At Sudbury, Mr. Samuel Spring, sen. crape manufacturer, 69.

At Inworth, Mrs. Paxton, relict of Dr. P. of Maldon.

At Prittlewell, Mrs. Rennefon, 81.

KENT.

*Married.*] At Boughton Monchelsea, William Wilkins, esq. to Miss Tomkin.

At Lower Hardres, Mr. G. Elwyn, attorney at law, of Canterbury, to Miss Ann Terry, daughter of Mr. T. of Harmansole.

At Wickham, Mr. Perkins, of Willesborough Court Lodge, to Miss Champion, of Groves.

At Canterbury, Mr. A. Trotman, to Miss Eliz. Ratcliff.

At Rochester, Francis Lott, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Eliz. Green, of Stockbury.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. D. Chapman, watchmaker, of Hythe, to Miss Elliott.

Joseph Newell, esq. assistant fire master of the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, to Miss Frances Maria Hindman, niece to Richard James, esq. of Ightham Court Lodge.

At Ramsgate, Lieutenant Rowland Money, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Maria Money, daughter of the late Wm. M. esq. of Walthamstow.

At Speldhurst, Mr. John Nash, bookfeller, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miss Booker, of Ram's Hill, Petersfield.

At Wingham, John Briggs, gent. to Miss Sarah Marsh.

*Died.*] At Tenterden, Mr. Thos. Winfer, 40.—Mrs. Samson, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 76.

At Boughton Monchelsea, Mr. W. Martin.

At Snodland, John May, esq.

At Dover, Mr. M. Hedgcock, 73.—Mr. W. Morris, 72.—Mrs. Pascall, wife of Mr. John P. shipwright, 34.

At Staplegate, Mr. John Forster, carpenter.

At Canterbury, Mr. Charles Eastman, basket-maker.—Mrs. Jezzard, of Broad Oak.

At Stone Castle, John Talbot, esq.

At Deal, Captain Francis Martin, barrack-master.—The eldest son of Mr. William Elwin, grocer, 17.

At Longport, Mrs. Mary Spindler, only surviving daughter of the late Alderman S. of Canterbury, 85.

At Brompton, Mr. Ambrose Bryant, formerly a purser in his Majesty's navy, whose many years faithful and active services, acquired him the esteem of the different commanders under whom he served; and the regard and respect of all those with whom he associated in his nautical situation, 82.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. Thos. Young, youngest son of Mr. Y. surgeon.

At Hellingbourn, Mrs. Peckham, relict of Richard P. esq. 68.

At Boughton Place, near Maidstone, Ingram Rider, esq.

At Lenham, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S. of the Dog and Bear inn.

At Buttrick House, Plumbstead, John Marum, esq.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Hammond, widow, 72.

At Ashford, Miss Elizabeth Pulsford, 17.

At Ramsgate, Miss Virior.

George Grenville Marshall, esq. of Charing. He was out on partridge-shooting, and reaching over the muzzle of his gun to gather some nuts, the piece went off and killed him on the spot. He was the son of the late worthy vicar of that place, well known on account of his political sentiments, and also as

the author of "Edmund and Eleonora," a novel wholly founded on facts and living characters.

## SURREY.

*Died.*] At Nonfuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of S. Farmer, esq.

At Gatton, A. Wood, esq. eldest son of Colonel Wood, a senior cornet of the 11th light dragoons, 15.

At Reigate, Mrs. Paul Tatlock, 25.

At Streatham, H. Cole, esq. of Bexwell Hall.

At Farnham, R. Allen, esq.

## SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for the following purposes:—For paving, lighting, cleansing, watching, repairing, improving, and regulating the roads, streets, lanes, &c. within the borough of Lewes, and the adjoining parishes of St. Thomas in the Cliff, and St. John the Baptist, Southover;—for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal, with a sea-lock, from the deep water in the channel of Chichester harbour to the Upper Southgate Field; and also for making a dock, or basin with a quay, in the above-mentioned field, at the termination of the intended canal; and for making a highway from the quay to communicate with that leading from Kingham farm into the Eastgate of the city of Chichester, and another road to communicate with that leading from Del Quay into the Southgate of the same city;—for extending the navigation of the river Adur from Binesbridge to Baybridge, in the parish of West Grinstead and Shipley;—for inclosing the open and common fields in the parish of Tellecomb;—for inclosing all the common fields and waste grounds in the parishes of Amberley and Coldwaltham, containing altogether, by estimation, about 2000 acres; and for inclosing the common fields in the parish of Angmering.

Mr. Augur's sale of live stock, at East Bourne, was most respectably attended, many of the principal breeders of this and the adjoining counties, being present. As the cattle sold were the entire breeding stock of a well known and justly estimated breeder, we insert, for the information of our agricultural readers, the prices which the several lots brought, with the names of the purchasers.

—A heifer calf was sold to Mr. Langford, for 6l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Denman, 5l. 2s. 6d.; ditto to Mr. Putland, 11l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 12l.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 13l. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 17l.; a bull calf to Mr. Elphick, 11l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Shoefman, 16l.; ditto to Mr. Clapton, 35l.; a yearling heifer to Mr. Denman, 12l.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 16l. 5s.; ditto to Sir J. Dyke, 16l.; ditto to Mr. Putland, 18l.; ditto to Mr. Hurst, 14l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Hurst, 13l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 17l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 19l. 5s.; ditto to Mr. Noakes, 18l. 15s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 16l. 5s.;

a two-year old heifer to Mr. Rhodes, 15l.; ditto to Mr. Wheeler, 19l.; ditto to Mr. Gorringe, 20l.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 30l.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 36l.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 23l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 30l. 10s.; ditto to Sir C. Burrell, 29l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Hurst, 23l.; ditto to Mr. Lambe, 28l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 20l.; a three year old heifer to Mr. Cripps, 15l. 10s.; a three year old ditto to Mr. Langford, 24l.; ditto to Mr. Burrell, 32l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 37l.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 32l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Gilbert, 40l.; ditto to Mr. Elphick, 42l.; a four year old cow to Mr. Langford, 25l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Harrison, 31l. 10s.; a five year old cow to Mr. Gorringe, 26l. 10s.; ditto to Mr. Cole, 30l.; ditto to Mr. Ellman, 36l. 10s.; a six year old cow to Mr. Ellman, 20l.; ditto to Mr. Cripps, 25l. 10s.; an aged cow to Mr. Cole, 21l.; a cow eight years old to Mr. Elphick, 43l.; a yearling bull to Mr. Hurst, 25l. 4s.; a three year old bull to Mr. Elphick, 73l.

At Lewes Cliffe fair the shew of sheep and lambs was unusually great. The number was estimated at 30,000, and ready purchasers would have been found for at least 10,000 more, as but few of the jobbers could get supplied with the numbers they had commissions for. Two tooth wethers fetched 30s. four-tooth ditto 32s. to 40s. Ewes from 25s. to 36s. Lambs from 15s. to 25s. Those who sold in the forenoon regretted their contracts, as the prices after dinner were from 2s. to 4s. per head higher.

*Married.*] At Chichester, Mr. Robert Barker, cutler, to Miss Heath.

*Died.*] At East Bourne, Mr. Woollett, master of the New Inn. He went to bed about eleven o'clock on the preceding evening, apparently in good health, and was found about two in the morning, by Mrs. Wollett, a corpse by her side. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel in his head.

At Southover, Mr. Rogers, gent.

At Standaard Hill, Mr. William King, a wealthy yeoman

Mr. Castyn, farmer, and minister of a Baptist church at Shipley, 70.

At Plumpton, near Lewes, Mr. Tulley, maltster.

At Chichester, Mr. W. Bishop, grocer, formerly of Portsea.—Mrs. Steed, 84.

## HAMPSHIRE.

Arrangements have been carried into execution for forwarding letters from Portsmouth to the eastern part of the Isle of Wight, so as to be delivered every morning, and thus afford an opportunity to any person to return an answer on the same day.

The bridge from Gosport to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, built some years since by Robert Forbes, esq. is ordered by government to be taken down, on a supposition that it may be of injury to the harbour.

*Married.*]

*Married.*] The Rev. T. Lyman, curate of Boyton, to Mrs. Lambert, widow of the late E. L. esq. of Boyton-house.

At Winchester, Mr. Stubbington carpenter, to Miss Boys, niece of the late Mr. Chark, apothecary.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Captain Moore, of the army, to Miss Pike.

At Portsea, Mr. Watts to Miss Ann Lean.—Mr. W. Tollervey, grocer, to Miss Knott, sister to Mr. K. wine and brandy-merchant.

Mr. James Warner, jun. of Botley, to Miss Barnard, only daughter of Mr. B. of Ropley.

*Died.*] At Upton House, near Romsey, Mrs. Anne Lefslly, widow of Thomas L. esq. and eldest daughter of Stephen Blizard, esq. deceased, late chief justice of the Island of Antigua, 78. The mild and tranquil temper which had ever marked her character, supported her in her last moments, and she expired with a piety and resignation, highly consoling to herself, and to her nearest and dearest connections.

At Winchester, Mrs. Benyon, wife of Mr. B. of the Cross Keys public-house.

At Wimering, Mr. Pittis, jun. son of — P. esq. He was seized with a fit while hunting, and after languishing a few days expired.

At Harley, in the Hundred of Christchurch, Martin Dean, a youth of 19, his brother Stephen, and his sister Hannah. Martin, having eaten of some mushrooms at a neighbour's house, liked them so much, that he determined to obtain some for himself; accordingly he procured a quantity of toadstools, mistaking them for mushrooms, and carried them home, when his mother, being also ignorant of the mistake, prepared them for breakfast, and, with her husband, departed on business to Ringwood. In the meantime, Martin, with his brothers and sisters (five in number, partook of them; but their poisonous quality was soon experienced, for the whole of the family were, in a short time, in the greatest agonies; and death the next day put a period to the life of Stephen, one of them, and the day following to that of Hannah, and Martin, the sad cause of this unfortunate accident. The other three children have been recovered by the unremitting attention of Mr. Goddard, surgeon of Christchurch.

At Lymington, of a decline, in his 19th year, Mr. Anthony Davidson, midshipman in the royal navy, a son of the Rev. Mr. D. of the above place. He was a young man of a good disposition and promising talents, which, if he had lived, might have formed a character ornamental to his profession and useful to his country.

At Portsea, Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. B. jun. grocer.

At Portsmouth, Mr. J. Garnett, master of the Green Dragon Inn.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Weeks, 74

WILTSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to par-

liament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the liberties of Whistly, Winnerth, Broad Hinton, and Hinton Pinard, in the parish of Hurst in the counties of Berks and Wilts.

At Wilton St. Giles's great Sheep Fair, the numbers of sheep pounded amounted to from fifty to fifty two thousand. The sale was as dull, and the prices on an average not higher than at the last Britford Fair. Wethers fetched from thirty shillings to fifty-three shillings. Ewes from twenty-eight shillings to forty-three shillings, and Lambs from seventeen to twenty-eight shillings. Mr. Flower, of Charlton, obtained the price of twenty-nine shillings per head, for two hundred of Horn Lambs. The demand was in favour of South Downs. William Powlett, esq. of Somborne, Hants, and H. Biggs, esq. of Stockton, Wilts, exhibited a large number of South Down Lamb tups, from their own choice stocks, which were greatly admired. There was a small shew of Horses, and those that were good met with a quick sale, and at a high price.

*Married.*] At the Devezes, Mr. Richard Bolton, an eminent corn-factor, to—his wife!—They, for family reasons, had been several years privately married, but an obstacle having been removed by the ordinary course of nature, the ceremony was again publicly performed. As a proof of the sincerity of the lady's affection, for upwards of fifteen years she had borne the sting of calumny, and without repining beheld the finger of scorn pointed at her—the secret was religiously observed, and detraction at length blushes at its own deformity!

At Longbridge, Deverel, the Rev. Henry Goddard, rector of that place, to Miss Henrietta Hare

At Devezes, Mr. Flower, plumber and glazier, to Miss Gover, only daughter of Mrs. G. of the White Hart Inn.

*Died.*] At Newton, suddenly, Mr. W. Cave, son of Mr. C. His death was occasioned by imprudently venturing into a cold bath the preceding evening; and he was buried on his birth day, aged 22.

At Amesbury, after a short but severe illness, Mr. James Bloxham, eldest son of the late Mr. William Bloxham, Surgeon of that place, 22.

In Fitherton Anger, Mr. Joseph Maton, late a maltster and corn factor of Salisbury, 65.

At Dinton, Mr. Henry Saunders of Ridge.

At Chicklade, Mr. John Harding, jun. son of Mr. H. of Hindon, 24.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Marshall, widow of Captain M. of the Marines.—Mrs. Raikes, housekeeper to W. Husley, esq. M. P. in whose service she had lived upwards of forty years.

Mrs. Jane Brown, late of Benden Mills, near Wareham, aged 58, and four hours afterwards Mrs. Susannah Trim. They were

both born in the same year, died in the same night, and were buried on the same day.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] P. J. Reeve, esq. of Reading, to Miss Vaughan, of Farnborough.

Mr. Holditch of Reading, to Miss Bew, of Newbury.

At Thatcham, Mr. Druce, to Miss Tull.

At Fawley, Mr. T. Fisher, of Bockmer, to Miss Cooke, of Fawley-court farm.

*Died.*] At Speen Hill, near Newbury, Mr. Mason, formerly a clothier in Gloucestershire.

At Trunkwell, Mrs. St. Leger.

At Farringdon, Mrs. Vincent, 67.

At Shaw, Mr. Lamb, 79. About three years since he had a very large cancer taken from his lower lip.

At Reading, Mrs. Oldfield, wife of Mr. O. of the White Hart—Mr. Lovegrove, jun. bricklayer.—Mrs. Westbrook, wife of Richard W. esq. banker.—Mr. Fardon.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new theatre at Bath, has been completed within the space of one year, and has been opened. This structure within the main walls is above one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, sixty wide, and seventy high; the walls of the foundation six feet wide, and at the upper part three feet; the exterior buildings, containing dressing-rooms, scene-rooms, wardrobe, and every other convenience, for the performers, artists, servants, &c. anti-rooms and saloons to the lobbies, rooms of accommodation to the private boxes (which are numerous) tavern, &c. are very extensive. In the erection of the building, expence and elegance have gone together in happy association; and throughout the execution of the whole plan liberality has been conducted by the hand of taste. The solid judgment of Mr. Palmer, the architect, has been advantaged by the classical ideas of Mr. Dance; and to the customary decorations of these temples of Theſpis, the delicate pencil of the celebrated Cassali has added the grandest specimens of the pictorial art. The plan of the whole building is most judicious; the disposition of its various apartments highly convenient; the arrangements of the interior accommodations in the greatest degree comfortable; and the *coup d'œil* from every part of the house, most beautiful and magnificent.

*Married.*] At Bath, John Haley, esq. of Lansdown Place, to Mrs. Richardes, youngest daughter of the late James Rivett, esq. M. P. for Derby.—The Rev. James Way, rector of Aldwell, Oxfordshire, to Miss Crosbie, daughter and sole heiress to John Crosbie, esq. of the Island of Antigua, and niece to General Crosbie, colonel of the fifty-third regiment.—Mr. G. Ingram, of Salisbury, to Miss Jemima Whitwick.—Edward Gordon, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Miss J. Halliday.—Thomas

Roberts, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Lee, daughter of the late Benjamin L. esq. of Merriion, county of Dublin.

At Henbury, Mr. James B. Carey, of Slipton Mallet, tanner, to Miss Sophia Atkins, daughter of W. A. Esq. of Passage, in the county of Cork.

At Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Warren, student of Christ-church, Oxford, to Miss Jane Powell.

*Died.*] At Bristol Hot-wells, the Rev. Samuel d'Elbæuf Edwards, of Pentre, in Montgomeryshire, an acting magistrate of that county, and rector of Mainstone, in the county of Salop, 87.—In him were fully displayed during a very long and painful illness, the manly fortitude and pious resignation of a true christian, and in the discharge of every moral and religious duty, few such examples are to be met with. To the poor he was ever a zealous friend, and few were the objects of charity within his sphere, that did not experience his benevolence and bounty, and of those institutions which tended to promote their comforts, and soften their disputes, he was ever the liberal but unostentatious supporter.—Mrs. Shirreff, wife of Alexander S. esq. of Fenchurch-street, London, and only daughter of Robert Cavit, esq. 22.—Mr. Edward Harris, 68.—Mr. Harding, haberdasher.—Mrs. Collins.—Mr. Thomas Harding, 25.

At Philips-Norton, Mrs. Mary Milham, wife of Mr. Joseph M.

At Widcombe, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Thomas B. baker.

At Upper Easton, near Bristol, Mrs. Rogers, relict of Mr. George R. 77.

At Berkeley, Mr. Jacob Watkins.

At Ashley, Mrs. Martha Jane, wife of Mr. John J. salt refiner of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. John Walton, late of Kelston, 72.—Mrs. Marder, relict of John M. esq. captain of the royal marines.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. E. surgeon of Walcot.—Mrs. Power, wife of colonel P. of the thirty-second regiment.—Alexander Ellice, esq.—Mr. Coleman, of Newgate-street, London.—Mrs. Dimock, wife of Mr. D.—Mrs. Strange, grocer.

Mr. William Rexworthy, corn-factor of Crockby, near Wells. He was returning from that city when he fell off his horse, and survived the accident but a few hours. He belonged to the Wells troop of yeomanry cavalry. As a soldier he was highly respected, and in his dealings manifested the utmost integrity.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Perkins, esq. of Henley, Somerset, to Miss Sampson, of Chetnole.

Mr. John Cox, of Bourton, tick manufacturer, to Miss Dunn, of Silton.

At Shroton, Mr. Gould Smith, of Blandford, to Miss Andrews, eldest daughter of John A. esq. of Shroton.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Topsham, Mr. Wm. Thomas of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Carter, co-heiress and grand daughter of the late Richard Coplestone, esq.

At Kingbridge, Samuel Holditch Hayne, esq. of Slade, to Miss Mary Manning, second daughter of the late Mr. Manning, surgeon.

At Thorncombe, Mr. William Hawkins, clerk of the parish, aged 78, to Miss Frances Baker, of the same place, aged 34.

At Exeter, Mr. J. Wills; druggist of Plymouth, to Miss Eliz. Norrington, daughter of Mr. Joseph N. linen-draper of Exeter.—Mr. Thomas Nofworthy, builder, to Miss Skinner, only daughter of Mr. S. silversmith.

At Collumpton, Mr. Joseph Pannell, hair-dresser to Miss S. Matthews.

At Plymouth, Mr. C. Allen, to Miss Ivory.

*Died.*] At Moortown, Mrs. Ridout, wife of John R. gent.

At Mamhead, the Right Honourable Dorothy Countess of Lisburne, relict of the late Earl of L. and daughter of the late John Shaftoe, esq.

At Topsham, Mr. Mason, chemist, 70.

At Exeter, Mr. Bisgood, one of the proprietors of the Clarence coach.—Mrs. Ann Ware, sister of Mr. Gideon W.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. hellier.—Mrs. Salter, wife of Mr. S. presman.—Mrs. Deane, widow of Mr. D. maltster.—Mr. Thomas Peters, mealman.

At Crediton, Miss Risdon.

Near Plymouth, Mrs Lloyd, the wife of Mr. Lloyd, surgeon in the late war to Rear-Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, K. B.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Captain Coutts, of the royal navy, 61.

At Stratton, Mr. Tooke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Chaddlewood, near Plympton, Mrs. Bird, relict of H. Bird, esq. formerly of Ridgeway.

At Teignmouth, Major Gomonde of Bath.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At St. Gluvias church, captain Pellowe of the Royal Navy to Mrs. Spurge of Penryn.

At Liskard, William Rawle, esq. to Miss Hingston, daughter of Mr. Richard H. merchant.

At St. Kew, Mr. Richard Tucker, to Miss Rebecca Knight.

At Helston, Mr. Thomas Roberts, baker, to Miss Penhall, grand-daughter of the late Henry P. Esq. many years returning officer of members to serve in parliament for that borough.

*Died.*] At Lostwithiel, Miss Clapp, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Scilly, Mrs. Mary Gibson, 67.

At Padstow, Mr. John Symonds, controller of the customs.

At Fowey, Captain Dormer.

At St. Kew, Miss Curgenvin; daughter of Mr. C.

At Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Tregellan, merchant, 79.

## WALES.

At a meeting lately held at Llanelly, by the committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Burry River, a plan and estimate were exhibited for making a capacious dock or basin, on the east side of the present pier at Llanelly, and the committee have earnestly recommended the adoption of this beneficial measure to the consideration of the Carmarthenshire rail-way company. If it should be carried into effect, it cannot fail to render the port of Llanelly as safe and commodious an harbour for vessels of considerable tonnage as any in the principality.

A rail road on a new principle is now at work at the Penclawdd copper-works. Its capability of obviating friction renders it much superior to those in general use. The construction is that of an edge rail, a yard of which is nearly as light again as those now made, and it has been found capable of carrying the usual weight.

*Died.*] At Haverfordwest, the Rev. William Tasker, A. M. 84.

At Swansea, David Morris, Esq. banker, Carmarthen, 61.

At Gubalva-house, near Cardiff, the lady of Sir R. L. Bloffe, bart.

At his seat in Montgomeryshire, Ambrose Gething, esq. one of the coroners for the county.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Married.*] At Lainshaw, Lord Ashburton, to Miss Anne Cuninghame, daughter of the late William C. esq.

At Mousewold Maufe, Oswald Hunter, M.D. fellow of the royal college of physicians, Edinburgh, to Miss Janet Dickson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Hardie, jun. merchant, to Miss Beugo, daughter of the late Gavin B. esq. of Lancefield.

At Edinburgh, John Bushby Maitland, esq. of Eccles, Sheriff-depute of Wigtonshire, to Miss Eliza Harriet Camac, daughter of William C-mac, esq. of Portman-square, London.—Mr. John Turnbull, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Annabella Drummond, youngest daughter of Mr. Gregor D.

At Woodlands, Mr. George Douglafs Park, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Eliza Douglafs, daughter of George D. esq. of Woodlands.

At the Manse of Calder, Captain W. Fraser, of Brackla. to Miss Grant.

At Killmardinny, Archibald Hamilton, jun. esq. to Miss Agnes Trokes.

At Paisley, Mr. John Holmes, jun. merchant, Greenock, to Miss Margaret Simpson, daughter of the deceased Mr. Claud S. writer in Paisley.

At Cardross, Mr. Archibald Langwell, merchant, Greenock, to Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane, only daughter of Mr. William M.

Wilton

Wilton Henry Lynch, esq. of the Island of Jamaica, to Miss Sarah Skene, third daughter of the late Captain James S. of Aberdeen.

At Greenock, Captain Archibald M<sup>c</sup>Niel, of the 66th regiment, to Miss Elizabeth M<sup>c</sup>Niel, daughter of the deceased Hector M<sup>c</sup>Niel, esq. of Canna.

At Glasgow, on the 7th instant, Mr. John Alexander, merchant in Greenock, to Mrs. Flora Shearer, relict of Mr. James S. merchant.

At Auchinleck, Mr. W. Jameson, farmer, aged 82, to Mrs. C. Murray, 67. The bridegroom has ninety-two children, grand-children, and great grand-children; the bride thirty-three children and grand-children.

*Died.*] At Barachney-house, Glasgow, Charlotte, duchess dowager of Athol, Countess of Athol, and baroness Strange in her own right, Lady of Mann, and sole heiress of that island. Her grace was daughter of James, second duke of Athol, widow of John the late duke, and mother to the present duke, besides whom she has left six younger children. She was in her 75th year.

At Perth, the Right Honourable George Kinnard, Baron Kinnaird, of Inchture, 51.—His lordship was chairman of the British fire-office, a situation which he filled with great zeal and ability. He is succeeded in his title and estates, by his son Charles, member in the present parliament for Leominster.

At Edinburgh, Major George Hay.—Alexander Mackenzie, esq. writer to the signet.—Mrs. Helen Murray, 70.—Mr. James Watson, writer to the signet.

At Minard, in Argyleshire, Mrs. Rankins, widow of William R. esq.

At Selkirk, Mr. John Lang, sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire.

At Guzerat, in the East Indies, in October last, Lieutenant George Thomson, of his Majesty's 65th regiment of foot, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, of Edinburgh.

At Dalwhat, Mr. Thomas Corson, second son of John Corson, esq. 34.

Miss Anne Crawford, daughter of the late Mr. James C. writer in Ayr.

At the Manse of Buchanan, the Rev. David Macgibbon, minister of that parish, in the 82d year of his age, and 49th of his ministry.

At Myothill, John Graham, esq.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] Thomas Jackson, of Fanningstown, county Limerick, esq. to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Robert Hall, of Limerick, esq.

Lieutenant Jacob Hemmett, of the 25th foot, to Mrs. Susannah Bouchier, widow of the late James B. county Limerick, esq.

Lieutenant Fleming, of the 67th regiment, to Mrs. Ormsby, relict of Anthony O. esq.—In Cork, Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, of the 2d West India regiment, son of the late R. Fitzgerald, of Castle-Richard, esq. to Miss Margaret Fortune, eldest daughter of Mr. Nicholas F. merchant.—Thomas Jenkins Smith, esq. M. D. to Miss Knight, daughter of the late Christopher K. esq.

*Died.*] Near Enniskillen, Sir James Rivers, a captain in the 3d Dragoon Guards. He was out on a shooting party at Nixon Hall, in company with Captain Fancott, and Captain Platt, of the 50th regiment, when Sir James's gun unfortunately went off, and killed him almost instantaneously. Sir James was son of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, and brother of the last baronet of that name.

In Dublin, Ponsonby Molesworth, esq. the last surviving son of the late Hon. B. M.—Mr. Woodgate, principal architect to the board of works.—Mrs. Lester, the wife of Charles L. esq. of Dundalk.—Mr. Burnett, bookfeller.—Mr. Tuite, proprietor of the Ulster hotel.—Mr. John Butler, printer.

#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE had occasion to notice in our last Report, the disgust which the exercise of the right of excluding neutral importations into the ports of our West Indian colonies had excited in the United States of America.

The Papers since received from thence, are full of animadversion and complaint on the late condemnation of several of their vessels, captured with the produce of states at war with this country. There seems, however, to be much difference of opinion as to the true grounds of their complaints: some report, that they merely furnished themselves with papers for the purpose of deceiving our cruizers; while others, in detailing the circumstance with more apparent plausibility, give a very different complexion to the case. As far as we are informed, it appears the Americans were uniformly in the habit, last war, of landing the cargoes they brought from belligerent ports, and paying the duties upon them in America; they were then re-shipped (generally) on-board the same vessel, and sent to Europe; they considered this a sufficient precaution to neutralise the property, so as to fortify themselves against the search of our cruizers; and as this had been tolerated last war, they imagined themselves completely protected by similar regulations this war. It is doubtless true, that these precautions were not always adopted; and much fraud and contrivance has been invented to save the heavy expences which must necessarily fall upon the cargo.

Our Government, aware of these circumstances, and the facility with which a mere compliance with a loose regulation, such as that, might be evaded, or made the cloak of artifice and deception, have judged it expedient to demand an authenticated certificate, that the cargo,



cargo, being the produce of states at war with England, had not only been landed and paid the duties, but could not, from the state of the markets, be sold in America without loss, before it should be re-shipped for Europe; and whenever this document could not be produced, seizure was directed, and condemnation ensued. But the manner in which the seizures have been executed, the Americans consider as particularly obnoxious; and they bitterly complain, that after having been permitted to proceed unmolested last war, their vessels should now be seized, and condemned; and that, without any previous notice, or intimation, to any of their accredited agents, that it was intended to insist upon the production of this certificate, is a flagrant dereliction of good faith, and a violent breach of amicable relations.

Under this impression, the Government of the United States has remonstrated with our Ministry, in very energetic terms; threatening to suspend all communication with this country and the Colonies, and to detain an equal number of British vessels, till restitution is afforded and the practice discontinued. It is said Lord Hawkesbury has promised that the subject shall be seriously investigated.

If our information is correct, we must indeed confess, that it is a matter of very critical importance; and from the sensation we anticipated it would excite in America, coupled with the jealousy and discontent created by the restriction on their exportations to the West India islands, much delicacy and forbearance is required in the examination and adjustment of this question. The generality of our politicians treat these threats with contemptuous indifference, from the apparent impossibility of the Americans existing without our manufactures; but supposing this to be granted (as we cannot affect to be ignorant), that America possesses in herself, every elementary article for the production of manufactures, we should not, by a narrow policy, compel them to try the experiment, for it must be recollected, that they are an industrious, persevering people, extremely jealous, and determined to undergo any privation for the assertion and maintenance of their national independence: we should then be careful how we force them to this great exertion, the practicability of which is not doubtful; for, if they once but partially succeed, that which necessity created, their interest and their dignity will nurture and support.

The effect of a suspension of intercourse to our Colonies in war, would be inexpressibly distressing, if not entirely ruinous; and to ourselves, a defalcation in the consumption of our manufactures to the extent of the annual supply.

We need have no additional cause to embarrass our manufactory trade, which is now in a wretched condition; and though it might have been politic to despise publicly the measures directed by the Emperor of the French as inefficient, to prevent the introduction of our manufactures on the Continent, it cannot be concealed that his regulations have loaded the trade with such exorbitant imposts and exactions, that it is almost annihilated. Recent letters from Holland repeat the strictness with which these measures are executed; and the Batavian Gazette is positively contradicting a report of one of our papers, that British manufactured goods would shortly be admitted into Holland at a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.; announces the seizure of a large parcel of goods; and, so far from any relaxation of the official regulations, states the vigilance exercised to be more severe than ever.

The evacuation of Hanover, we hope, will restore us the old channel of communication with Germany. Lord Mulgrave has officially notified the raising of the blockade of the Elbe, and some life and activity begins to animate our markets; but till it is ascertained that the intercourse is unobstructed, the trade will not assume that steadiness which characterises unimpeded communication. At Hamburg, the merchants have been exceedingly distressed by the scarcity of money; and as it is now discovered that our Government mean to make their remittances in specie, instead of Bills, the Exchange has risen in London 3 per Cent. in one post.

Our importations of wheat from the north of Europe still continue; these, with expected arrivals of flour from America will, in addition to our own productive harvest, afford an ample supply, and may perhaps admit of still further reductions in this staple article of life. We also observe, with peculiar pleasure, that at all the large fairs throughout this country, many of the articles of the first necessity are on the decline in price, particularly cheese.

In our Report for the past month, we congratulated the commercial world on the safe arrival of the East India and other fleets. The present is scarcely less propitious to our national prosperity. The largest Leeward Island fleet that has come for some time (nearly 300 sail), are got safely into port; also the last Jamaica fleet for this year, the fleet from Quebec, and the valuable ones from Peterburg and the Baltic. These last are of peculiar importance at the present juncture, being laden with all sorts of naval stores, for the reasonable supply of our dock yards and increasing navy.

A comparatively trifling set off to these advantages is just announced, in the capture of some of our outward-bound Oporto fleet. The loss on this occasion, however, is not likely to be at all equal to what it was at first reported, as it is thought that not more than eight have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The West India market still remains heavy; and but for the gradual manner in which it has been latterly supplied by the fleets keeping out, it would have been deplorably dull.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure of congratulating our Readers on the Corn Harvest being finished in every part of the kingdom, in the most complete and perfect manner, and that the grain of both the White Corn and Pulse Crops has proved, in their kind, good and abundant; and what has been threshed weighs well, is found, and full grown. In England and Wales, Wheat averages 8s. 4d.; Rye, 46s. 3d.; Barley, 41s. 4d.; Oats, 28s. 4d.; Beans, 47s. 6d.; and Peas, 46s. 7d.

From the fineness of the season, the farmer has been enabled to sow his Seed-wheat, on a good tilth; the Fallows and Clover Leys working well, the Pea and Bean Stubbles may be well cleaned previous to their being sown.

Winter Tares have already been sown on a large breadth of land, as well as Rye and Brush Turnips on light soils for Spring-feeding Ewes and Lambs.

The crops of Seed clover have been harvested and well secured; they appear to be well-headed, and of a good quality. Potatoes are found to be every where a large crop, found, and good of their kind. Turnips have lately thriven very much; and the Pastures never looked better at this season of the year: but Fat Cattle, from the coolness of the summer, are found not to die so well inside as they do in warmer seasons.

Lean Stock, at the late fairs, has advanced in price, although a great supply of Scotch and Welch Runts, as well as the larger breeds of cattle, have been offered for sale, and much on hand. Store Sheep are somewhat lower; as are also Milch Cows. Young fresh Horses are still in demand at high prices. The Swine markets are on the advance, particularly Porking Pigs. In Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Mutton, 3s. 3d. to 4s.; Veal, 4s. to 5s.; Pork, 4s. to 6s.; and Lamb, 5s.

The prices of Cheese and Salt Butter at the late great fairs have fallen considerably.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.; Clover, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.; Straw, 1l. 10s. to 2l.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, inclusive, 1805, 1500 Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.60.	Sept. 29.	Wind E.	Highest 64°.	Oct. 8.	Wind W.
Lowest 29.21.	Oct. 16.	Wind N.W.	Lowest 28°.	Oct. 12 & 14,	Wind S.W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 57 hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 17°.		
On the 10th the mercury stood at 29.50. and at the same hour on the 11th, it was as high as 30.07.			In the morning of the 12th, the thermometer was as low as 28°, the next morning it stood as high as 45°, and on the 14th it was again at 28°.		

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.162 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the past month is equal to a trifle more than 30 inches. On the 29th ult. it stood, as appears above, at 30.60. and remained at that height the greater part of 24 hours; which is a full tenth higher than it has been seen for several years past.

The state of the temperature has been lower than usual, being only on the average at about 47°; two mornings we have had very severe frosts, when the glass was full four degrees below the freezing point; and on two other mornings the mercury was as low as 32°. We have noticed some heavy fogs; that on the 20th was the most remarkable; it extended to some miles round the metropolis, and did not clear up till late in the forenoon.

The wind has blown chiefly from the easterly points.

\* \* \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York; Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne lane; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House; and to any Part of Ireland, at one Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 136.] DECEMBER 1, 1805. [5, of Vol. 20.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## TRADE of AMERICA.

VALUE of the exports from the United States of America for the year ending 30th September, 1804.

	Dollars.
New-Hampshire, - - -	716,091
Massachusetts, - - -	16,894,379
Vermont, - - -	191,725
Rhode-Island, - - -	1,735,671
Connecticut, - - -	1,516,110
New-York, - - -	16,081,281
New-Jersey, - - -	24,829
Pennsylvania, - - -	11,030,157
Delaware, - - -	697,396
Maryland, - - -	9,151,939
District of Columbia, - - -	1,452,198
Virginia, - - -	5,799,001
North-Carolina, - - -	928,687
South-Carolina, - - -	7,451,616
Georgia, - - -	2,077,572
Territory of the United States, - - -	1,959,423

Total, 77,699,074

The above account shews the extent of foreign trade possessed by the respective states. The proportion of exports consisting of the produce or manufacture of the United States and of foreign merchandize was as follows :

	Dollars.
Domestic, - - -	41,467,477
Foreign, - - -	36,231,597
Total, - - -	77,699,074

The domestic produce is distinguished into the productions of the sea, of the forest, of agriculture, and manufactures, the amount of each description being as follows :

## THE SEA. Dollars.

Produce of fisheries, consisting of dried fish, pickled ditto, whale-oil, whalebone, and spermaceti, - - -	3,420,000
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## THE FOREST. Dollars.

Skins and furs, and ginseng, - - -	1,040,000
Wood, viz. boards, staves, shingles, hewn timber, masts, bark, &c. - - -	2,628,000
Pot and pearl-ashes, tar, turpentine, pitch, and rosin, - - -	962,000

## AGRICULTURE.

Product of animals, viz. beef, tallow, hides, live cattle, butter, cheese, pork, &c. - - -	4,030,000
Horses and mules, - - -	270,000
Vegetable food, viz. wheat, flour, and biscuit, Indian corn and meal, rice, rye, oats, potatoes, apples, &c. - - -	12,250,000
Tobacco, - - -	6,000,000
Cotton, - - -	7,650,000
Flax-seed, hops, hemp, indigo, &c. - - -	690,000

## MANUFACTURES.

Of domestic materials, - - -	1,650,000
Of foreign materials, - - -	450,000
Articles not distinguished in the returns, manufactured or agricultural, - - -	427,000
Total, - - -	41,467,000

The foreign produce exported consisted chiefly of tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, spices, wines, &c.

The quantity of tea was - - -	1,219,233 lbs.
Of foreign sugar, - - -	74,172,220 lbs.
Of coffee, - - -	48,312,713 lbs.
Of cocoa, - - -	695,135 lbs.
Of pepper and all other spices, - - -	6,282,232 lbs.
Of foreign spirits, - - -	1,119,059 gallons.

The destination of the exports of the United States is principally to the West-Indies, Great Britain, France, Holland, and Spain ; but some smaller branches of their commerce begin to appear in all the trading parts of the world. The following statement shews the proportions of the exports

exports of 1804 to the dominions of each power.

To Great Britain and Ire-	Dollars.
land,	12,206,501
To the British colonies,	9,623,301
Holland and Dutch colonies,	16,447,417
France and colonies,	12,776,111
Spain and colonies,	6,728,125
Hamburgh, Bremen, &c.	4,475,007
Denmark and colonies,	3,346,623
Portugal and colonies,	2,496,858
Italy,	1,671,149
Triest and other Austrian ports,	333,798
Prussia,	1,186,116
Sweden,	691,975
Europe generally,	620,891
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt,	44,646
Morocco and Barbary States,	9,333
Cape of Good-Hope,	167,917
Africa generally,	349,036
China,	198,601
East-Indies generally,	796,316
South-Seas,	10,000
North-West coast of America,	196,059
West-Indies generally,	3,324,294
<b>Total,</b>	<b>77,699,074</b>

In the year 1794 the amount of the exports of the United States was 33,026,233 dollars. In the course of ten years it has increased to more than double the amount at that period; and the whole increase of trade since the States ceased to be British colonies has been such as never before took place in any country. The total amount of the exports from the American States to Great Britain in the year 1773 was 5,720,964 dollars; the present amount to Great Britain and the British colonies appears by the foregoing statement to be 21,829,802 dollars, which shews a much greater increase than could have been expected had the States remained subject to this country, although they have at the same time extended their trade to all other parts of the world.

The actual tonnage of the United States on the 31st December, 1803, was estimated at about 917,000 tons, viz.

Registered tonnage,	597,150
Enrolled ditto,	267,750
Fishing ditto,	52,100
<b>Total,</b>	<b>917,000</b>

The proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States was at the above period as 17 to 100.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to offer a few observations on the Latin version of a passage in Isæus's "Oration in Defence of Euphiletus," as we have it in Hudfon's edition of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, vol. ii., p. 175:—"Οτι μὲν τοῖνυν, ὡ ἀνδρες δικασταί, ἀδελφὸς ἡμῖν ἐστὶν οὗτος ὁ Εὐφίλητος, οὐ μόνον ἡμῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν συγγενῶν ἀπαθῶν ἀκηκόατε μαρτυροῦντων. Σκέψασθε ἐν πρώτῳ τὸν πατέρα ἡμῶν, τίς τις ἔθηκεν ἂν ψεύδοιο καὶ τούτου μὴ ὄντα αὐτοῦ υἱὸν ἐς ποῖός. Πόλλας γὰρ εὐρησεῖ τοὺς τὰ τοιαῦτά πρᾶτ' ὄντας, ἢ οὐκ ὄντων αὐτοῖς γνησίῳ πάιδων, ἢ διὰ πεινῶν ἀναγκαζομένους ξένους ἀνθρώπους ἐς ποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὠφελῶνται τι ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίων γεγονότων, &c."—I allude more particularly to this latter clause, but have inserted the preceding context to save the trouble of reference. The Latin version is, "Quod itaque, Judices, frater noster hic fit Euphiletus, non solum e nobis, sed et omnibus agnatis id attestantibus cognovistis. Considerate vero primum patrem nostrum cujus rei gratia mentiretur, et hunc, si revera non esset, pro filio haberet. Quotquot enim talia faciunt, reperietis id facere; vel quod eis liberi non sint genuini, vel quod, ubi sint egestate *coactos* extraneos adoptare, ut aliquam ex iis utilitatem capiant quæ ab Atheniensibus gesta sunt." First, Why have we *coactos* in the accusative, and not *coacti* rather, to agree with the nominative *illi* understood after *quod*, and to form with *sint* the passive *coacti sint*? Again, to say, "Ut aliquam ex iis," &c. &c.,—"That they may derive some benefit from *those things* which are performed by Athenians," expresses the orator's meaning, if at all, very obscurely indeed.—Now Euphiletus sets out very plainly with observing, that an Athenian may have two motives for adopting a stranger; one is, the desire of children; if we'll suppose, he is rich, and have none lawfully begotten of his own. The other motive, he says, may be poverty. But why should a poor Athenian adopt children?—Of course to share in the property of the adopted son, who obtains by this adoption the freedom of Athens. A little attention will discover this sense in the original. I would therefore, instead of the latter clause of the Latin version, substitute, *ut aliquam capiant utilitatem ab illis qui, per ipsos, civis Athenienses facti sunt*; after *illis* understand *extraneis*, and after *ipsos*, *eos qui adoptant*. The Greek I would

would construe in the following order:—  
 Ὅπως ωφελῶνται τι ἀπ' αὐτῶν γεγονότων δι' αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίων. Thus I translate Ἀθηναίους γένεσθαι, *civis Atheniensis fieri*; and for this sense of the phrase see Demosthenes Περὶ Στραφάνου, tom. i., p. 270—21 and 22, ed. Reiske, where this orator, bitterly inveighing against Eschines, says, “Ὅψι γὰρ ποτεῖ οὐδὲ λεγῶ; χρεὸν μὲν οὖν καὶ πρῆξην αὐμ. Ἀθηναίος καὶ ἡτῶρ γέγονε,” —Also in his Oration “Κατὰ Νεαιρας,” tom. ii., p. 1375—3, “Ὅτω καλὸν καὶ σέμνον ἠγῆσατ' εἶναι ὄραον τοῦ Ἀθηναίου γενέσθαι;” same page, l. 26, “Ἄλλα παρὰ τοὺς νόμους Ἀθηναίος γέγονε.” It will be now seen that we must refer αὐτῶν to ξένους ἀνθρώπους, and αὐτοὺς τοὺς τα τοιαῦτα πράττουσας, i. e. τοὺς εἰσποιοῦμενους; which I respectfully submit to the consideration of your classical readers, and remain, &c. W.

Liverpool, Oct. 10, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading over the “Flowers of Literature” for 1804, I find some extracts from Hayley’s “Life, &c., of the late W. Cowper, Esq.,” amongst which is the following:—“A leech in a bottle foretels all the prodigies and convulsions in nature, not by articulate utterance of oracular notices, but by a variety of gesticulations.—No change of weather surprises him, and, in point of the earliest and most accurate intelligence, he is worth all the barometers in the world.”

In publishing the above in your useful and truly pleasing Magazine, I am in hopes some of your ingenious and scientific readers will favour the writer with some observations on these surprising properties of the leech, and the means of judging of the several changes of the weather from his gesticulations. I remember about twenty years ago, more or less, an account being published in the Northampton Mercury, of this property of the leech in foretelling the different changes of the weather, with the method of treating him, and a set of observations made from the long attention paid to one kept by the writer of that article, how to judge of what changes of weather were to ensue.—I had them once in my possession, copied from that paper, but which now I have mislaid, and not being near any file of those papers of that distant date, I am unable to refer. I conceive if any of your

Correspondents who feel interested in this discovery would apply at Peele’s Coffee-house, the Northampton papers of that period may be found there.

As I am a constant reader and great admirer of your Miscellany, I shall feel myself indebted to some of your numerous Correspondents for their information as to the best publication now extant relating to the making all sorts of wines from fruit, &c. grown in England, proved from actual experience. I am, Sir, &c.

R. RUFFHEAD.

Lidlington, near Woburn, Bedfordshire,  
 Oct. 21, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to reply to your Correspondent Mr. James Eastburn, of New-York, through the channel of your Miscellany; as that gentleman has availed himself of your indulgence to make his inquiry through that medium in the Number for this month.

He asks, “Whether there is any prospect that a continuation of the History of Protestant Dissenters will be soon published?”

I thank him for the inquiry, as it informs me that the design excites attention, and is a presumptive proof that my edition of the “History of the Puritans;” by Mr. Neal, has not only reached America, but met with approbation there.

Various occurrences creating a demand on my immediate attention and time, have for seven years obstructed my execution of the intentions I had formed to continue, or rather resume, the “History of the Dissenters from the Period of the Revolution;” but I have never wholly lost sight of that design. I cannot fix a date for the appearance of that work, but hope to be able, at the opening of the next spring, if Providence favour me with health, to pronounce some considerable progress in it. The question proposed by Mr. Eastburn acts on my mind as a stimulus to the prosecution of it; and in the mean time I shall feel myself greatly obliged and encouraged by the communication from him, or any other gentleman, of such hints or materials as may assist my purpose, and contribute to the execution of it with correctness, authenticity and merit.

I am, Sir, your’s, &c.

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Birmingham, Oct. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OSERVING that the Legislature has granted to Robert Bowyer, Esq. of London, the privilege of disposing of his collection of pictures in the Historic Gallery, Pall-Mall, and various other works of art, by way of lottery; and as many of your country-readers have not an opportunity of knowing the value of the paintings and engravings which are to be disposed of, and who might be induced to purchase tickets, it would be esteemed a favour if some artist or judge of these works would give, through the medium of your widely-circulated publication, some account of the merit and execution of these respective works. It might be doing an essential service to the proprietor, in promoting the sale of his tickets, and in some degree tend to do away the prejudice that exists with many persons, from the disappointment they experienced on the receipt of such poor prints as were given for the blanks in the late lottery granted to Mr. Boydell.

Your giving this an early insertion will oblige the public, and your constant reader,

AN ARTIST.

Leeds, Oct. 12, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A NEW mode of employing land was stated in your Magazine for July to have been adopted near Battersea. My contiguous residence to this place induced me to inquire into the circumstance, and I found it applied, as I imagined, to a considerable plantation of roses in my own parish. I have seen the ingenious proprietor of this concern, and collect from him, that your former statement upon this subject must have been sent you by a person superficially informed of it. The manufacture of otto of roses from this plantation has in the last season been conducted to a considerable extent, and (although the summer was unfavourable to those flowers) has been attended with success. Your former statement is imperfect as to the produce of otto; I shall therefore, for the information of the curious, state the proceed of this year, as it has been given to me by the proprietor. Several thousand bushels of roses have been made use of, and the average produce of otto about two ounces and two drachms from one hundred bushels; or six hundred pounds weight of the flowers when gathered.— Besides the otto, a quantity of rose water

is obtained, of similar quality to that which is usually imported from the Continent. This circumstance, though not likely to be of much public utility, may possibly be attended with some local advantages, such as affording employment for a number of women and children, and will, without doubt, be acceptably amusing to the curious in botany, chemistry, &c.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. J. BUTCHER,  
Vicar of Wandsworth.

Wandsworth, Oct. 28, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS gratified in your two last publications with the description of the American borer. I have had two in my possession some years, brought me by a friend from Baltimore, and am so convinced of their utility in preference to the common English auger in general practice, that I shall feel myself happy in shewing them to any persons who may not fully comprehend the description in your last, and am, Sir, &c.

R. CHEFFINS.

New-River-Yard, Salisbury-square,  
25th Sept. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING Evans's Tour in North Wales, taken in 1798, and printed 1800, I am surprised to see the following botanical discovery. At page 197, speaking of one of the lesser hills of Snowdon, Mr. E. says, "Among the rocks appears the very rare plant *bulbocodium vernum*. This plant, though a native of Spain, is also found far north on the cold mountains in Russia."

I am still more surprised that so rare a plant (if really growing there) has never been noticed by the numerous botanists who have made tours in this part of Wales solely for the purpose of botanical researches, that it should have escaped their observation, or never yet have been announced in any botanical work.

In Curtis's Botanical Magazine is a plate of the *bulbocodium vernum*, but no idea suggested of its being a British plant, nor have the latest publications taken any notice of such a new genus.

There is no date to Mr. E's letter in this Tour, but, if it was in autumn, surely he could not mistake the *colchicum autumnale*, which is of a very different order, though of the same class; nor was it ever known

known to grow on rocks, though the general appearance of the flower might be similar to an incurious observer.

Page 245 Mr. E. says, "We sought in vain for the non-descript plant which is called *afaleur pren*, whose fruit resembles a lemon, and is said to grow upon the top of Penmaen. We were informed that continual attempts have been made to transplant it from this elevated situation without effect. The last attempt was made by Lord Bulkeley: it was transplanted into his garden at Baron-Hill, but soon dwindled and died."

I have never heard or read of any British plant whose fruit resembles a lemon, and should be glad to know something more of so great a curiosity.

In the extensive reach of your Magazine, I hope an inquiry after these very rare plants may attract the attention of Mr. Evans himself, or some botanist who will be kind enough, through the same channel, to enlighten me by communicating some more satisfactory information on the subject, and gratifying the curiosity of, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. S.

Sept. 6, 1805.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An ACCOUNT of MONS, from the TRAVELS of CAMUS.*

THE two principal towns of Jemmape are Mons and Tournay. Mons has scarcely any manufacturers but a few silversmiths. Citizen Gauthier has set up a manufacture of knitted-sockings, the samples of which, at the exhibition of the progress of industry in the eleventh year, merited a bronze medal. This prize brought his manufacture into fashion; and Gauthier, from that date, has not been able to answer the demands for it.

The library of the central school has been established in a church, in which they have fitted up a superb hall. The books are valuable; there are some scarce ones; among others, a magnificent copy of Ptolemy, printed on vellum, at Venice, in 1511, with coloured maps; and many small books, in the first age of printing.

In all the libraries there is a want of modern books, of books of French literature, and of works that teach the knowledge of books.

The celebration of the first vintage has given occasion for games, within a prepared inclosure. Different communes challenge each other to play at fives; a great interest is felt in these contests; judges

are chosen from those who were in youth men of celebrity at the sport, to decide between the players; they successively exclude from the contest the communes who have been defeated in former challenges, till in the end there remain two or three only for the competition. The last challenge was between the town of Mons and the borough of Soignies; the latter gained the victory. The players who obtain this honour for their community are entertained by their fellow-citizens, who assemble at the contest, lead them off with pomp, and always conclude the day, after the manner of Homer's heroes, with an entertainment protracted to a late hour.

The humane establishments of Mons are, first, a house of industry, which has not existed above eight days, and in that time, even in a week, cleared the town of eighty beggars. Every thing is conducted on the most advantageous plan, in a large house that was formerly a convent. The poor of Mons are difficult to be pleased. There are foundations which place a great number of the idle in a condition to live without labour. They claimed a liberty to beg as a right; and to discover who were beggars, it has been found necessary to permit them to beg.—On the day when the house of industry was opened, all these permissions were annulled; the law of the 24th of Vendemiaire against beggary was carried into execution, and beggary has disappeared.

The deserted children are very numerous; 220 in the house of reception; 450 in the country. This desertion is no more than a name; it has nothing real in it. The parents who are tired of maintaining their children quit the town and leave their children in it. The neighbours lead them to the house of reception, and declare that they are deserted children whose father and mother have left the town. The children are received.—Two days after the parents come back again; and as the children have the liberty of going out, the parents see them as often as they judge proper. To *desert* means then, in this town, to place in the national hands to be gratuitously boarded. This abuse was long ago proscribed.—There is an old ordinance of the sheriffs of the town of Mons, in the year 1664, to this effect:—That, as it was found "that there were fathers and mothers so unnatural as to desert their children, and husbands who had so little affection as to leave their wives, under the hope that they would

would be maintained by the alms of the community, we the aforesaid sheriffs declare, that they who shall be apprehended and convicted of this impiety or want of affection, shall be whipped and banished, or otherwise punished according to the exigence of the case." In the present times, when they have dropped the whipping, to desert children goes unpunished. There is no other means of preventing it but by depriving the parents who abandon their children of all right in them and of all connection with them. The prefect of the North appears to me to have very wise views on this point. He has in his department houses for the reception of the deserted in many towns, and he places the children left on the public in one town in the hospital of another town.

When the deserted children are at the breast, they send them to be nursed in the country, and supply them with clothes, at the expence of twenty-six livres.

The hospital for orphans has ninety children of both sexes; the boys are under the direction of a priest; the girls under the care of a woman; the sleeping-rooms are large and airy. Here, and in many other hospitals of the neighbouring towns, the bedsteads are made of iron. Eight or ten beds are connected together by one frame, which saves the consumption of metal, and forms a mass which it is not easy to remove. The children lie two by two together.

The military hospital was originally constructed by Marshal Vauban. It is built on an extensive scale; the rooms large and lofty. The outside has been injured by a number of small buildings for the accommodation of persons whom Vauban probably never thought of; and the inside has been hurt by separations and partitions. Though there was very much room, the sick are crowded together.—The only circumstance which is favourable is, that as there are empty chambers, they, two or three times a-year, remove the sick into different rooms.

The general hospital is known by the name of St. Nicholas. The sick are well taken care of by a corporation of young women. The men and the women are in the same ward, separated by a partition. Many hospitals in this part of Flanders are disposed on the same plan. The beds are made after the same model: they are exactly boxes of joiner's work, inclosed at the head and feet, on one side and over, and protected by curtains on the only side

where they are left open. All this box-work, ornamented with mouldings, and sometimes pillars with chaplets and architraves, richly carved, make a fine show of architecture, and is without doubt what the architects designed; but it is a bad contrivance for the sick, about whom is collected all the dust and dirt, without being able to lessen or remove it, as they cannot turn the beds about. The sick are left to be incommoded by all the insects that inhabit this old wainscot. In some hospitals they have had the good sense to detach the bedsteads from the niches, that they may be able to draw them forward, and remove the sick with ease. But in other places they have another good contrivance. Instead of curtains there are two oaken doors, bound with iron and furnished with locks. These are intended for the sick in a delirium. The doors are shut; the patient finds himself inclosed in a press; only in the upper part there is a small hole of three or four inches; but they do not forget to fix on the sides or at the ends iron cramps, to fasten the chains with which they sometimes tie him in his bed; nor do they omit the gag, to prevent his cries.

The prisons are in general healthy and secure. The bridewell is near to a high building, which is called the castle; but it is only a tower, on which are placed a clock, and the lodge of the town-watchman. The clock chimes remarkably well; the hours and half hours with a great bell; the quarters of hours with the usual chime; and the half-quarters with a small one. At the half-hour the chimes give the hour which will follow; when the clock strikes, it again repeats the hour.—This is the custom through all the country, where chimes are very usual.

In the evening-parties they sometimes offer a lemonade composed of the juice of the lemon and sugar, and wine mixed with water, instead of pure water. T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ALLOW me to preface the following communication with expressing my admiration of the philosophical poetry of Darwin. He does not indeed excel in pathos; nor is he one of those children of the Muses who could have sung their "wood-notes wild;" but as much as a rich philosophical fancy constitutes a poet, the art of poetry was entirely his. No



one has carried the curious mechanism of verse, and the artificial magic of poetical diction, to higher perfection. His volcanic head flamed with imagination, but his torpid heart slept, unawakened by passion. He tried his poetry by a very contracted scale; for in a false system which he assumes in one of his dialogues, he would persuade us that the essence of poetry is descriptive; something of which a painter can make a picture. When a verse was picturesque, with him it was therefore sufficiently poetical. But the language of the passions has rarely any connexion with this axiom. In a word, what he delineates as poetry itself, is but a province of poetry. Hence it is, that, with this illusive standard, he has composed a poem which is perpetually fancy, and never passion. Hence his professional splendour fatigues, his descriptive ingenuity loses its novelty, and the deficiency of a connecting fable is a want which art cannot supply with all its miracles.

It has accidentally fallen to my lot to have made a Darwinian discovery, which I now think proper to explain. I have lately observed, more than once, in the Monthly Review, an expression to which I conceive I have given origin. Whenever the reviewer mentions the Darwinian verse, he adds, "or rather Brookian." The first discovery of what I consider palpable imitation in Darwin, was made by the Edinburgh reviewers, who accidentally fell upon a first edition of the poem intitled "Universal Beauty," probably in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; but these critics are young students, little versed in literary history; and I communicated the author's name to your publisher, for the use of your Magazine; but it was considered, I conceive, to be more appropriately given to the Brookiana, where, I understand, it is claimed for the author. There is also a Latin poem by one De La Croix, intitled "*Connubia Florum*," first published in France about 1727, and reprinted at London in 1791, with notes and observations by Sir Richard Clayton. I understand a translation is now projected; the task is hazardous; if the versification is inferior to Darwin's, it may be impossible to detect our author's imitation.

Of this La Croix I have in vain sought for some account. Was he one of those ingenious Jesuits who about that time amused the literary world with short philosophical poems? A list of some of these

singular works (forming by themselves a class of poetry) is given in the "Curiosities of Literature," vol. ii., p. 65, 4th edition. Some of these subjects are on gold, paper, gunpowder, snips, &c., which approximate both in matter and manner to the philosophical poetry of Darwin, inflating imagination under the banners of science. Perhaps a criticism on these poems would afford a very entertaining subject for the elegant discrimination of Dr. Drake. They may be found in a collected state perfect.

I have now an additional information respecting the "Botanic Garden." In 1750 was published a Swedish poem at Stockholm, intitled "The Marriage of Plants," by John Gust. Wahlbom, in 8vo. The "*Journal des Sçavans*," vol. 158, p. 501, gives the following notice:—"The author designs to shew that trees and plants have both sexes as in animals. The work is accounted here to be equally curious and interesting."

Some literary Swede will perhaps inform us what this poem is? If it be merely a translation from La Croix, it would seem that the French reviewer would have claimed it as national property; nor would the Swede have ventured to prefix his name to a mere version of a foreign poem, without acknowledging to whom he was so deeply indebted. We must still wait, with some curiosity, to know the character, the value, and the originality, of the Swedish poem of Mr. Wahlbom on "The Marriage of Plants."

I am, Sir, &c. S. L.  
*Lincoln's-Inn, Nov, 6, 1805.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I MUST beg leave to differ in opinion from your Correspondent "Historicus" with regard to the meaning attached by the French to the word '*massacre*.'

I received my education in France, am familiar with the language, and am in the habit of conversing daily with people of that country.

The word, as I constantly hear it applied, has the same meaning as in English, viz., base and barbarous murder.

The massacres of September 1792, at Paris; the massacres of the prisoners on their way from Orleans; the previous massacres at Avignon; all noted for their atrocities, bear in French no other name; which certainly does not mean the same thing

things as 'to put to the sword,' '*passer au fil de l'épée*,' when victors, mad with conquest, enter a devoted town. The word is used figuratively, as we do 'murder,' for things notoriously ill-done, or spoiled in the making: a Frenchman will say that the taylor who spoils his coat massacred it, worse than murdered, mutilated, mangled it.

There are certainly a great number of words which, having the same derivation, and almost the same orthography, in French and in English, are very liable to be mistaken. I have sometimes thought of making a list of them, for the use of beginners and translators who have not the habit of conversation, which alone can fit them right. I shall mention a few that happen to occur to me.

When the late unfortunate Louis was reduced to ask favours of his mean and barbarous tyrants, the translators that I have seen uniformly English *Je demande*, 'I demand,' whereas it means 'I ask,' or 'I request.'

The term *figure*, understood in English of the person, in French means the face.

The words *industrie* and 'industry' have not at all the same sense; the French word means a quality of the mind; that activity of the body which we call industry has no exact substantive that I know of: an industrious man is called *Un homme laborieux*;—he is very industrious, *Elle est bien laborieuse*: their industry rather means 'ingenuity,' 'contrivance;' as, *Un chevalier d'industrie*, 'one who lives upon his wits.'

*Extravagance*, spelt exactly the same in both languages, is by no means the same word: it is never applied by the French to squandering or expensiveness, though it is to other imprudences.—*Quelle extravagance!* 'What absurdity!' 'What madness!'—*Vous extravaguez!* 'You rave!'

The word *intrigue* is not so confined in its sense as in English; a person perfectly chaste may be intriguing in their sense of the word. If he can make his way in the world, and extricate himself from difficulties, he is said to be intriguing, without incurring the slightest blame.

*Large* means 'wide,' and *largeur* 'width,' and not bigness, like our 'large.'

*Brave* often means 'good,' but *gallantry* never means 'courage,' as it often does in English.

*Caractère*, which we are so apt to English 'character,' means temper and disposition, and not reputation.

I have seen *Aller à gorge découverte* translated 'to go with the throat bare,' instead of the bosom, which last (though *gorge* is literally 'throat') is nevertheless the sense of the phrase; for I believe the strictest Puritan never discovered any thing indecent in a woman's showing her throat; yet my fair countrywomen seem to have taken a hint from this blunder to cover up the latter so carefully, while the other is so frequently displayed. This mistake reminds me of a French translator of English Plays, who calls "Love's last Shift"—*La dernière Chemise de l'Amour*.

I am, Sir, &c. A. L. M.

November 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a selection from the minor Greek poets, published in 1799, and called "The Wreath," I translated Bion's beautiful Epitaph on Adonis. In turning the word *κραινασολε*, in the 4th verse, I clad the widow'd Venus in weeds, when, instead of black, I have since had reason to think that I might with propriety have suffered her to mourn the dead Adonis in a blue or azure robe. *Κραινος, à κρανος*, may be interpreted *caruleus*, although it commonly signifies *niger*, as *κραινη* in Meleager, and elsewhere. Since, then, it might have been translated 'a blue or azure robe,' this is the reason why it should perhaps have been so translated:

The colour used for mourning varies in different countries. Under the word *hydad*, in Meninski, is the following note.—"The Persian historians say that the first mourning was introduced by Darius, the Mede, about six hundred years before Christ, upon the death of his son, the father of Cyrus, and a change of dress to blue was ordered by proclamation throughout the Persian empire."

It is nothing to the purpose; but I may add, that this continued till the death of a son of Ali, when it was laid aside for black by the Mahometans, who celebrate a festival on the anniversary of his death, on the 10th of the first month Moharram of the Hegira, beginning at the vernal equinox. The immediate descendants of Ali wear green by way of distinction, which made the Russians at Ismaël all take that colour to insult the foe.

EDWARD DU BOIS.

Temple.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "flattering inscription on a medallion of Louis XIV.," respecting which your Correspondent D. desires information, was not taken upon trust from any other authority, but copied by myself from the original monument, formerly possessed by the late Dr. Mead, but at present owned by a friend of mine. I was, however, guilty of a trifling inaccuracy, in mentioning the "mint" instead of the "foundery;" the piece in question being a gilt bronze cast; though the elegant neatness of the execution gives it the appearance of having been struck with a die. It is five inches and a half in diameter, exhibiting a bust of the monarch on a pedestal—his breast plate ornamented with his favourite device of a sun in meridian glory. At the bottom are marked the artist's name and the date, viz. "*Berthinet. 1672.*"

If your Correspondent D. wishes to be further acquainted with that valuable remain, he has now an opportunity of personally examining it at *Mr. Kearsley's in Fleet-street*, where the present owner has for a while left it for the inspection of the curious.

In the Morning Post of September 2, appeared a translation of the Inscription, which (with an alteration, for better, for worse) I send to you for insertion.

See, in profile, great Louis here design'd.

\*Full drawn, his dazzling front would strike you blind.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,

Sept. 9, 1805.

GIOVANNI.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Continued from p. 319 of our last Number.]

IT was a custom very general among the Greeks for the lover to deck the door of his mistress with flowers and garlands, thinking, as Athenæus says, that the God of Love himself was represented in the person of her whom he adored, and that the house inhabited by her was the real temple of Cupid, and to be honoured

\* In the M. Post the line ran thus—

"Both eyes, pourtray'd, would strike the gazer blind:"

but "*les yeux*," in the original, are the gazer's eyes, not those of Louis.

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in every respect as a consecrated place.—Flowers were the most favourite emblems of their passions and feelings. The gay, the luxurious, the happy, bound their brows with garlands at their feasts or marriages; the despairing or the unaffured lover,

Et quisquis amores

Aut metuet dulces aut experietur amarus,

retroff the emblematic crown and offered it at the gate of his mistress. The lovesick maid expressed her passion by weaving posies and chaplets. The graves of the dead were strewn with flowers. We need not then wonder at the frequency with which they occur in the smaller poems of which I am treating. Two very beautiful ones occur to me at this moment, which I have thus endeavoured to translate.

Ἦδη λευκὸν Ἴον θαλλεῖ. MELEAGER.

Now the white violet decks the mead,

The dew-besprent narcissus blows,

And on the flowery mountain's head

The wildly-scattered lily grows.

Each loveliest child of summer throws

Her charms and fragrance to the Sun,

And Julia's opening lips disclose

The rose of sweet persuasion.

Meadows! why do ye smile in vain

In robe of green and garlands gay?

When Julia moves along the plain,

She breathes a sweeter charm than they.

A lover in the depth of winter presents a wreath of hot-house flowers to his lady on her birth-day, with the following little compliment, prettily introduced, by making the roses themselves the apparent deliverers of it.

\*Ἐίπαρος ἠνθαμεν πο πρὶν ῥόδα.

Children of Spring, but now in wint'ry snow,

We, purple Roses, for Amanda blow.

Duteous we smile upon thy natal morn;

Thy bridal bed to-morrow we adorn.

Oh sweeter far to bloom our little day

Wreath'd in thy hair, than wait the sunny May!

Ideas very similar to those conveyed in these little poems of antiquity occur frequently to our recollection in the works of Shakspeare. The flowers which Ophelia scatters about have each their appropriate emblematic meaning, not such as madness has suddenly gifted them with, but such as simple tradition had fixed upon them, and the memory of which is recalled to her distracted imagination. Those which are sprinkled over the grave of Fidele bear each some elegantly fanciful allusion to his

his person.\* The poet has given his fancy yet a wider range in the distribution of flowers which *Perdita* makes at the pastoral-feast in the "Winter's Tale."—How beautifully the same custom with that prevalent among the ancients of strewing the graves of the deceased with flowers is introduced in the following lines :

O *Proserpina* !

For the flowers now that, frightened, thou let'st fall

From *Dis's* waggon ! daffodils,  
That come before the swallow dares, and take

The winds of March with beauty ; violets dim,

But sweeter than the lids of *Juno's* eyes,  
Or *Cytherea's* breath ; pale primroses,  
That die unmarried, ere they can behold  
Bright *Phœbus* in his strength ; gold tulips, and

The crown imperial ; lilies of all kinds,  
The fleur-de-lis being one ; oh ! these I lack

To make you garlands of ; and, my sweet friend,

To strow him o'er and o'er.

*Florisel.*] What, like a corse ?

*Perdita.*] No ; like a bank for love to lie and play on ;

Not like a corse ; or if—not to be buried,  
But quick, and in mine arms.

Act 4, Sc. 3.

Among *Burns's* Scottish Poems is also a very beautiful one describing with the same minuteness of detail a garland woven for his mistress. But it would be endless to furnish instances of this nature from the stores of pastoral or naturally-descriptive poetry. In the ages and in the lands of chivalry no less were flowers adopted as the emblems of love or constancy.

"*Julia de Gonzaga*, the wife of *Vespa-sian Colonna*, after her husband's death took for her device an amaranth, which herbalists call 'flower of love,' with a motto "*non moritura*," by which she meant to express that her first love should be eternal ; and she maintained her resolution ; for though in the prime of youth and beauty, and sought after by the most noble lords of Italy, she sent them all off with this dilemma :—"If the man I marry turns out a good husband, I shall be always afraid of losing him ; if a bad one, I shall not be able to endure him." She said, with the unfortunate *Queen of Carthage*, but with a firmer mind to support her determination,

\* While summer lasts, and I live here,  
Fieele.

*Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores  
Abtulit ; ille habeat secum, fervetque sepulchro.*

*Bayle* most ungallantly supposes that had the *Lady Julia* met with an *Æneas*, she would not have maintained her favourite device longer than *Dido* did her oath ; but this is a most impudent piece of scurrility worthy of the author, but which calls for the utter contempt of all who pretend to the honour and lofty spirit of chivalry.

But by far the greatest number of the amorous poems preserved in the *Anthologia* are in praise of the fair, descriptive of the raptures of love or the charms of the adored object. Here the Italian sonnet, the canzone of the Troubadours, and the English song, are but so many shades of the old Greek epigram. When *Bernard*, in the true language of romance, exclaims

Who sees the heav'nly *Rosaline*,  
That, like a rude and savage man of Ind',  
At the first opening of the gorgeous east,  
Bows not his vassal head, and, stricken blind,  
Kisses the base ground with obedient breast ?

What peremptory eagle-sighted eye  
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow  
That is not blinded by her Majesty ?

His address is in the same spirit with that of the Grecian courtier.

Οὐτε ῥόδον στεφάνων ἐπιδύεται.

PAUL SILENT.

We ask no flow'rs to crown the blushing rose,  
Nor glittering gems thy beauteous form to deck.

The pearl, in *Persia's* precious gulph that glows,

Yields to the dazzling whiteness of thy neck.

Gold adds not to the lustre of thine hair,  
But, vanquish'd, sheds a fainter radiance there.

The *Indian hyacinth's* celestial hue  
Shrinks from the pure effulgence of thine eye ;

The *Paphian cestus* bathes thy lips in dew,  
And gives thy form celestial harmony ;  
My soul would perish in the melting blaze,  
But for thine eyes where Hope for ever plays.

And what is *Dumain's* elegant sonnet in the same romantic play (*Love's Labour's Lost*).

On a day (alack the day !)  
Love, whose month is ever May,  
Spied a blossom passing fair  
Playing in the wanton air ;  
Thro' the velvet leaves the wind  
(All unseen) gan passage find,

That

That the lover, sick to death,  
With'd himself the heav'n's breath :  
" Air (quoth he) thy cheeks may blow ;  
Air, would I might triumph so ! " &c.

What is it but a more fanciful expansion of the thought contained in the first stanza of the following epigram, though somewhat differently clothed in the language of Dionysius the Sophist ?

Ἐὶθ' ἀνεμὸς γενόμενι.

Oh that I were some gentle air,  
That, when the heats of summer glow,  
And lay thy panting bosom bare,  
I might upon that bosom blow !

Oh that I were yon blushing flow'r  
Which even now thy hands have prest,  
To live, tho' but for one short hour,  
Within th' elysium of thy breast !

To have done, for the present, with instances of resemblance, which are certainly not altogether fanciful, are we not strongly reminded of the tender morning-scene between Romeo and his youthful bride by the following lines of Antipater Sidonius ?

Oh hateful bird of morn, whose harsh alarms  
Drive me thus early from Chrysis's arms,  
Forc'd from th' embrace, so newly tried, to  
fly

With bitter soul to curs'd society.  
Old Age has sprinkled Tithon's brows with  
snow—

No more his veins in ruddy currents flow—  
How cold his sense ! his wither'd heart how  
dead !

Who drives so soon a goddess from his bed.

I have already remarked on the striking similarity between our favourite song, " Drink to me only with thine Eyes," and an epigram of Agathias, the translation of which was presented in a former Number, and I pointed out the source from whence the English poem was probably derived. An idea very similar occurs in these few lines of Meleager's.

Τὸ Σκυφὸς ὑδὲ γεγενηθῆ.

Blest is the bowl—its sides declare  
Where lovely Lesbia's lips have been.  
Oh might her soul be fasten'd there,  
And at one draught be swallow'd in !

They all in fact allude to a piece of gallantry not unfrequently used among the Greeks, of which we find the following account in Achilles Tatius :

" When we were all assembled again at supper, the cup-bearer furnished us with a new artifice of love ; for in pouring out wine to Leucippe and myself, he changed our cups ; and I, observing that part of the bim where her lips had been, drank from the same side and pleased myself with

the image of a kiss ; which Leucippe seeing, did the same ; and the kind cup-bearer frequently employing the same stratagem to favour us, we consumed the whole evening in pledging each other with these fanciful kisses."

I have already said enough of the high estimation in which the amorous deity was held among the Greeks ; but he has not yet been represented in the honourable light in which he is held up to us by Euripides, as " The associate of wisdom and the bestower of every virtue."

Τῆ Σοφίᾳ παρέδρως Ἐρωτὰς  
Παντοίας Ἀρετὰς ζῆνεργατος.

Or by Plato,

Ὁ ποιῶν

Ἐιρήνην μὲν Ἀνθρώποις, πελάγει δὲ γαλιήν,  
Νημέμιαν τ' Ἀνέμων, κίττον τε ὕπνον τ' ἐνὶ κήδεϊ.

He sets the mind of man at peace,  
He smooths the billows of the main,  
He bids the raging tempest cease,  
And gives delicious rest to pain.

A certain independence and loftiness of character has been often plac'd among the peculiar attributes of this passion, which so completely engrosses the soul as to leave no room for the indulgence of more sordid or ambitious pursuits.

Μη σογ' ἐπ' ἄλλοτρις.

Deign not to fawn upon a pamper'd lord,  
Nor yield thy honour for a costly board.  
Shame to the parasite who stoops so low  
To low'r or brighten from his patron's brow.  
Slave tho' I am, my fetters love beguiles—  
I smile or weep as Julia weeps or smiles.

That love has been often the inspirer of generous and valiant actions must certainly be admitted ; and instances of this fact are not to be sought for only in the tales of chivalry. The story of Chelidonis, related by Plutarch, is a confirmation of the remark. This was a Lacedæmonian lady who had the misfortune to be married to a prince whom she despised, and to be violently attached to a lover whose attractions are represented to have exceeded all others of his time, and whose valour proved him worthy of being honoured by the smiles of the fair. Cleonymus, her husband, being banished the state in consequence of some civil commotions, incited Pyrrhus king of Epirus to make war on his countrymen. The enemy was at the gates of Sparta, and Areus absent with the best part of his forces. In this extremity the city was defended against the fiercest assaults of the Epirots by the courage of the Spartan women till the return of the absent army. Still the

victory was doubtful, and the danger of Sparta imminent. It was then that the valour of the gallant Aerotatas displayed itself in actions that almost surpass belief. The last assault ended in the total discomfiture of the Epirots and of the unfortunate Cleonymus; and Aerotatas, as he was returning victorious from the place which he had signalized by his concluding exploits, was hailed by the acclamations of the people, "Now return and enjoy thy beautiful Chelidonis!"

This story has about it very much of the air of a Gothic fable. The discomfiture of the unfortunate husband, and the triumph of the successful lover, is exactly in the style of the Breton lays and the *fabliaux* of the Troubadours.\* The whole adventure seems to belong rather to an Amadis de Gaul or a Lancelot du Lac than to an ancient Greek, and above all to a Spartan; and the recital of it, both for its sentiments and its morality, would have sounded better from the mouth of Guillaume de Lorris,† than from that of the grave and philosophic sage of Chæronæa. But the Sparta of the age of Pyrrhus was no longer that of Lycurgus.— However in much earlier times we find that her ancient heroes sacrificed to Cupid before a battle. It may perhaps be too much to assert that this practice obtained in conformity with the maxim of Euripides which I have quoted, and that these honours were actually paid to love as the principle of generous and worthy actions; but the conjecture appears to me much more reasonable than the far-fetched construction of Athenæus, whose account of the fact and observation upon it are as follows:—"The Lacedæmonians, before they drew out their army in order of battle, sacrifice to love, because victory and safety consist in the friendly union of the soldiers." Would not Castor and Pollux have been more proper objects of worship, if that alone were the motive, than of the God of Love? But if the motive of the Lacedæmonians in this instance may be attended with some doubts, that of the Athenians cannot admit of any; who, in their Parthenon, placed the statue of Cupid next to that of their patron-goddess, and sacrificed to both jointly. This custom not only most for-

cibly illustrates the beautiful maxim of the poet, but evidently suggested it to him.

But he does not appear to have been always so honourably treated. If we are to believe Aristophan (Athenæus, lib. xiii.), we find that he was disgracefully ejected from the synod of the gods as a seditious turbulent demagogue, who loved to throw every thing into confusion, and that he then had his wings clipped, that he may never more be able to fly back to heaven, but be constrained to live among men, where he is still at liberty to do as much mischief as he pleases. Here he has ever since been the source of confusion and disorder of every kind. The unfortunate victim to his power must from that instant bid farewell to his reason and his judgment; he must not even preserve the slightest pretensions to sense or wit; and it was perhaps in allusion to the frame of mind to which it is absolutely necessary that he should be reduced, that the Grecian shepherd tore the garland from his head and fastened it at the door of his mistress, not so much for a present to her as for a propitiatory offering to the God of Love.

An alleviation to the amorous sorrows of a female mind is prettily offered in the following lines.

Τὴ στυγὴν ἢ τὴ δὲ ταῦτα κομῆς;

Why loth'st my lovely Caroline, and why  
Those tresses torn, that river in thine eye?  
I have a charm for bleeding hearts that  
mourn  
Love's sickle wanderings, cold neglect, and  
scorn.

Oh vainly mute! those speaking eyes reveal  
The pang that gloomy silence would conceal.

"Abraham Hoffmannus, (says Burton) relates out of Plato how that Empedocles the philosopher was present at the cutting up of one that died for love. 'His heart was combust, his liver smoky, his lungs dried up, inasmuch that he verily believed his soul was either sod or roasted through the vehemency of love's fire.' Which, belike, made a modern writer of amorous emblems express love's fury by a pot hanging over the fire, and Cupid blowing the coals."

That would form a good parallel to the history of Hannibal at Capua, which is related by Polybius of Antiochus Magnus, who, at the age of fifty-two years, having then two grand designs in contemplation (the restoration of liberty to the Greeks, and the abatement of the Roman power); suffered a whole winter to pass away while he lay in the embraces of a young

\* See the "Lay of Sir Gugimer," and one or two others, in Mr. Way's Translations from Le Grand.

† The author of the "Roman de la Rose."

young and beautiful bride at Chalcis, in Eubœa, and then, being attacked unawares in the midst of his dissipation, suffered a total defeat, and was driven with his spouse into a wretched and ignominious exile.

Democritus condemned the passion of love, which he considered as a disease of the mind, and called it an epilepsy.—Hippocrates is said to have defined it by the same term. Yet Democritus himself must have been strangely troubled by that disease, if, as is said, in order to avoid the dangerous impressions which the sight of female charms made on his imagination, and which distracted his thoughts and interrupted his philosophy, he put out his own eyes. The reply of Aristotle to one who asked him “Why men love that which is beautiful?” is well known—“It is the question of a blind man.”

A most elegant little poem on the influence of beauty, by the Irish bard Carolan, is preserved in Miss Brooke’s “Reliques of Irish Poetry.” It concludes thus (for the poet was, like Homer, blind):

“E’en he whose hapless eyes no ray  
Admit from Beauty’s cheering day,  
Yet, though he cannot see the light,  
He feels it warm, and knows it bright.”

Venus was held by the ancients to be no less arbitrary in her proceedings on earth than her son. Instances of her revenge on those who were indiscreet enough to offend or to neglect her occur frequently in the Heathen mythology. On account of the wound she received from the impious hand of Diomedes, his wife Ægialæa suddenly became the most abandoned of her sex. She punished Tyndarus, for omitting her in the sacrifices he offered to all the gods, by the adulteries and crimes of Helen and Clytæmnestra. Even the Muses, whose resistance of her charms is quite proverbial, were not safe from her vengeance. For when the unfortunate Clio remonstrated with the gay goddess on her intercourse with Adonis, she so inflamed her mind in return for her presumption, that she yielded to the advances of Pierus the son of Magnes, and became an unmarried mother. The epigram which I introduced in a former paper (“When Venus bade the Muses to obey,” &c.), is not strictly just; and indeed Montaigne says he cannot imagine who could set the Muses at variance with Venus; “For I know no deities that tally better, or are more indebted to one another.” And such is the strain of Bion.

Ταῖς Μοῖσαις τὸν ἔρωτα τὸν ἄγριον ἔφοβέοντα.

Love is no terror to the Muse—

His path with foul-felt joy she treads;  
But with abhorrence flies, and dreads,  
When one, untun’d to love, pursues.

The swain who his love-tortur’d heart  
Soothes with the sweetly-pleasing lyre,  
Soon draws the swift Pærian choir  
To aid his strain, and crown his art.

When gods or heroes I would sing,  
My faltering tongue obeys no more;  
But when to love the song I pour,  
Flows without check th’ exhaustless spring:

I have mentioned an antique gem in which the goddess of beauty is represented holding a wreath of roses in her hand, and have sufficiently illustrated it from several epigrams. In a Collection of Figured Gems published by Mr. Ogle, there are two preserved which represent her bathing and rising from the bath.—This subject was indeed equally common among their artists and poets. In warm countries the bath has been always held as one of the first luxuries of life, or rather it is in itself necessary to subsistence; and luxury, in the more refined ages of society, combined with it all the elegancies and delicacies of art. In Homer’s Hymn to Venus the bath makes a very principal feature in the beautiful description he gives of her preparations for the meeting with Anchises. The Graces attend on her, anoint her with fragrant and immortal oil, and at last enfold her limbs in the loveliest robes ornamented with gold.—The same ceremony occurs in the Odyssey towards the conclusion of the Song of Demodocus. Hence the most beautiful and costly baths had frequently inscriptions upon them, alluding to the Goddess of Beauty.

Ἡ τοῖον Κυβερειαν ὕδωρ πτεκεν.

Or from this fount, a joyous birth,  
The Queen of Beauty rose to earth,  
Or heav’nly Venus, bathing, gave  
Her own quintessence to the wave.

The following translation of an elegant thought of Marianus I have taken from the work above alluded to:

Μοῖρα Κύπριον ἔλυεν Ἐρωσ.

As in this bath Love wash’d the Cyprian Dame,  
His torch the water ting’d with subtle flame;  
And while his busy hand his mother laves,  
Ambrosial dews enrich the silver waves,  
And all the undulating bosom fill;  
Such dews as her celestial limbs distil.  
Hence how delicious float these tepid streams!  
What rosy odours! what nectarean streams!  
So pure the water, and so soft the air,  
It seems as if the Goddess still were there.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS and CAUTIONS respecting  
EMIGRATION to AMERICA.

[Concluded from p. 313 of our last Number.]

NEXT to the staple article of food, Indian corn, we may rank rice.—That of the Carolinas is excellent, but its cultivation is dreadfully pernicious, as it is either planted in ridges, between the interstices of which water must be let in, and the cultivator must constantly wade through these little canals, half way up his leg in water, and the rest of his body exposed to the rays of the sun; or in swamps, where he is subject to the same inconveniences. Negroes alone do this office, and indeed it is the only employment whatever which a white man may not do in any part of the United States. Whether this single article be worth the burthen of so infamous a traffic as the slave-trade, will I believe admit of but one answer—No. The other articles, which are chiefly those of export, are tobacco, a very precarious crop, lumber, potash, turpentine, tar, pitch, indigo, and cotton. All these, except rice, are the natural productions of the country, and, as Buffon observes in his Natural History that “Every country, every degree of temperature, has its particular plants,” nature appears to regard all exotics with the jealous eyes of a stepdame. Barley, for instance, does not thrive so well as wheat, oats no better than barley, but rye is good, though not in plentiful crops. Peaches are abundant in the southern states, but they are by no means equal in flavour to those of Europe, and will not pay either for hog-feeding as they fall to the ground, or for gathering to carry to the market, or to distil them into what is called peach-brandy. Therefore more of those orchards are grubbed up to raise Indian corn than there are new ones planted. Apples and pears are good: but as for garden-fruits, such as gooseberries, apricots, &c. they seldom come to perfection. Potatoes and turnips are good, but as they are only in demand for the table, and cattle prefer corn-blades to them, it will not answer to raise them in large quantities.

I have now run through the most considerable articles of the produce of the United States, and the European farmer will easily perceive that it is almost impossible, even if he can overcome his old habits and conform to the modes of the

country, to grow rich by husbandry. I have never known a single instance of an English farmer who has succeeded, but many who have lost both their labour and money.

After all, your readers may wish to be satisfied how it has happened that the population of the United States has always increased, and still continues to increase, in spite of all these disadvantages, and I shall endeavour to explain it to them.

There have always existed in human nature two opposite dispositions—a love of novelty, and an attachment to long-established customs. The latter is the effect of easy circumstances and of habit, or education, which forms habits. It is chiefly predominant in persons of moderate capacities, and settled and systematic principles. It binds men to a certain set of customs, which they derive as it were from inheritance, and incased in it as the silk-worm in a prison of its own formation, they are content to be regularly systematic, and, if I may be allowed the expression, mechanically happy. These are satisfied to remain on the spot where nature first call them. The former is ingrafted on curiosity, which is inherent to every mind in a greater or less degree; it becomes the ruling passion of the ardent projector, and is the *ignis fatuus* which constantly allures and bewilders the imagination of the volatile and unsettled, who spend their time, like the Athenians, in inquiring after some “new thing.”—This disposition makes the mind unstable, by leading it from certain enjoyments into the labyrinth of imaginary happiness, and when it is once launched into the boundless field of speculation, in its rapid search for new frivolities, and flight from one half-finished experiment to another, it leaves behind the sound maxims of reason and the sober dictates of truth. The latter of these habits forms what is called a roving disposition, and is one great cause of the perpetual influx of foreigners into the United States. Thousands have been allured thither by false statements and delusive hopes, and numbers have fled with the money of their creditors, or to avoid the punishment which the hand of the law was preparing to inflict on their crimes. Amongst these different classes of people it is natural to imagine that there must have been many who detested the restraints of civilized society, particularly the dishonest and evil-minded, to whom the unrestrained life of savages appears



pears delightful. Such are for the most part the back-woodsmen\* who fell the first trees and erect miserable hovels scarcely fit to shelter cattle. They are in reality no better than the American aborigines whom they succeed either in manners or disposition. They are too lazy to cultivate the land, and trust chiefly to hunting for their subsistence. This vanguard is in a short space of time succeeded by a second corps, of rather better morals; they purchase for a trifle the improvements of the first possessors, who again rush further into the woods, and recommence similar operations. The second party generally cultivate a small portion of land, and build a better kind of shelter, denominated log-houses from their substance of logs of wood, which they plaister with the stiffest soil they can find. The first difficulties of a settlement being thus overcome, a third corps arrives, and purchases of the second, who pursue the steps of the first party. The last comers are commonly of industrious habits, and become stationary, although it is not unfrequent to find seven or eight different possessors who altogether will not hold the lands more than three or four years. When any one of settled and industrious habits becomes the proprietor, he begins to clear the land in earnest, and when he has enough to subsist himself and his family, he begins to enlarge and improve or build a more commodious house. These habitations, in their best style, are either log or framed houses. The former are formed of logs of wood notched and joined at the corners; the interstices are filled with moss, straw, or grass, and plaistered with earth. The roof is generally of bark, but sometimes of split boards. The chimney, if there is any, is a pile of stones; if not, a fire is made on the ground, and a hole is left in the roof to emit the smoke. Sometimes another hole is made in the side to admit light, which in inclement weather is closed by a shutter; at other times there are only two doors opposite to each other, of which the one to windward is kept shut, and the other left open to answer the purpose of a window. In every season a constant fire must be kept, as the smoke is necessary to keep off those swarms of mosquitoes and other insects with which the woods abound; and the same precautions must also be taken to defend the cattle from them, as, smarting under

the venom of those insects, they will disappear in the forests and grow wild. A smouldering fire of green leaves and brushwood, which will cause a great smoke, is made near to and to the windward of the place where they are to remain during the night. Such are the asylas of the second or third parties, and nothing can be imagined more dreary. They are however more or less decent and capacious according to the taste or moral disposition of the inhabitant, and if he be indolent he is satisfied with the first rude essay; if he be industrious, so soon as he has cleared a sufficient quantity of land he enlarges his hut, or erects another upon a more convenient spot. If he has money, and a stream on his land capable of working a saw-mill, he gets one built, and converts the trees which he daily sells into planks, and with these he covers the outside of his house; the joints, rafters, and all the other parts of the skeleton are of tolerable carpenter's work; and this, when it is covered with shingles, constitutes what they call a framed house. They also add perhaps a barn, a stable, and cattle-pen. At the very first sight of these habitations it is easy to judge of the different degrees of prosperity and industry of the proprietors of them. By these progressive steps the face of the country quickly changes, and cultivated fields succeed to useless forests.

The American, who knows not the enjoyments of the European farmer, and who only reads or hears repeated what their newspapers teem with, of the superior blessings which they enjoy over the inhabitants of every other country on the face of the globe, believes that independence and happiness is not to be found elsewhere; he is satisfied with his situation, is habituated to the scourges of the climate and the drudgery of his labour. The European emigrant, on the contrary, who has witnessed a different order of things, is a prey to chagrin, disappointment, and despair; and either wanting courage or the money which he has wasted in unprofitable speculation to carry him back to his native land, he vegetates where his folly, credulity, or avarice, had placed him, and wears out a restless life. His children, however, if born in the country, or brought thither at a tender age, have all the advantages of not knowing that there is another and a better country on this globe, are reconciled to their fate and seek no farther.— One generation suffices to convert the European into the American, with all his habits, customs, and predilections.

\* Volney and Weld corroborate this statement in the fullest and most explicit manner.

These, except by the natural means of generation, are the principal causes of the increase of population and cultivation in the United States, and they will continue to increase in spite of all these disadvantages; for if the wandering Arabs, in their love of independence and boundless liberty, are contented with a desert without verdure or water, and plains of arid sand where no cooling shade invites the parched, panting, and almost suffocated traveller, we need not wonder that people of a similar disposition are to be found who can be enamoured with a country which, though very far from being the paradise of the world, is as much superior to the deserts of Arabia as the south of England is to the rugged, dreary, and bleak, northernmost parts of Scotland.

BEACON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE kind and size of threshing machine alluded to by your Correspondent Mr. Moggridge in your Magazine for September, is made in this town and neighbourhood at the price he quotes by several mechanics. They are not the original inventors, but have improved upon the plan of Mr. Meikle's patent (now expired), and are found to answer the desired purpose. The iron and brass work is manufactured at the foundery of Messrs. Todd, Campbell, and Co., Hull.

I do not coincide in opinion with Mr. M., that the machine wanted should be cheap. I do not mean it should be overcharged; but it is too often found that cheap things at first turn out dear in the end, particularly in machinery. The threshing of corn requires a strong power, which cannot be applied by a weak man or a weak machine. The latter are continually failing, and need repairs or alterations. I know some farmers who have had such, that turned them out with disgust, and procured others larger and stronger, that prove durable, do their work in a much superior style, and want no repair, excepting from accident or wear. Several have rakes or straw-shakers, fans or winnowers, mill-stones, &c., attached, which answer well.

The information I have from makers and users of threshing-machines correspond with what I above state; and from authentic sources I am enabled to draw the following conclusions, viz., that slight-made ones, price twenty to forty guineas

each, are incompetent to their work, and perpetually out of repair, consequently not approved; the kind at fifty guineas answer better, and in general are approved; but those at sixty guineas to one hundred guineas or upwards are greatly superior from their stability, and give entire satisfaction.

If Mr. Moggridge or others of your agricultural correspondents wish more minute particulars, they will receive answers to their inquiries by addressing Messrs. Todd, Campbell, and Co.

I am, Sir, &amp;c.

Cannon-place, Hull, JOHN TODD.

7th Sept. 1805.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REMARKS on the GRECIAN ORATOR ISO-CRATES. *By the* ABBE ARNAUD.

ISOCRATES was born at Athens in the 86th Olympiad, five years before the Peloponnesian war. At an early age he began to study philosophy and rhetoric under Gorgias, Prodicus, and Tiseas, whose doctrines and eloquence about this period astonished all Greece. It is affirmed that he also was a disciple of the celebrated orator Theramenes, whom the Thirty Tyrants caused to be put to death because he favoured the popular cause.— He passionately loved glory; and the desire of distinguishing himself, and of bearing a part in the public administration, animated all his proceedings. In order to this end, besides possessing information and a turn for business, it was necessary to excel in eloquence; but nature having denied him both voice and self-command, without which it is impossible to sway the multitude, he directed his efforts to composition. In the first place, he proposed to give to eloquence more of force and majesty, by breaking down the trammels which a contracted and ridiculous philosophy had thrown around it. He abandoned those vain subtilities in which the sophists lost themselves, as well as those sublime obscurities in which they were so fond of being enveloped. He confined himself to interesting questions, such as appeared to him calculated to render his country happy and his fellow-citizens virtuous. His talents corresponded with the grandeur of his views. Youth flocked from all parts to be his pupils, and to form themselves on his lessons. Some of them afterwards became orators, some great statesmen, and others polished and profound historians. He died loaded with

with glory and wealth at the age of ninety years, a few days previous to the battle of Chæronea.

In the orations of Isocrates every word has its place; his diction is pure; and no obscure or obsolete phrase disfigures his style; but it is seldom lively, rapid, and vehement; it is various and splendid, but hardly ever simple and natural. Whatever obstructs a smooth pronunciation, Isocrates rejects; he studies above all to measure and round his periods, and to give them a cadence like that of verse. All his discourses are delightful to peruse, and well adapted for panegyric, but are unfit for the turbulent proceedings of the bar, and the tumult attending popular harangues. The tribune and the bar require vehemence and passion, which do not comport with nicely-measured periods.

All is systematic in the style of Isocrates; words answer to words, members to members, and phrases to phrases; we even meet with chiming terminations.— This artificialness, if too frequent and too manifest, offends the ear, and obscures the sense.

Magnificence of style, according to Theophrastus, is derived from three sources; choice of words, the happy arrangement of them, and the imagery which enlivens the whole. Isocrates chose well his words, but there is too much affectation in his arrangement; his figures are either too far-fetched, or discordant, or extravagant, so that he becomes cold and *mannered*; besides, in order the better to tune his style, and frame his periods with nicety, he makes use of inefficient words, and unnecessarily lengthens out his discourses.

We are far from asserting that these faults deform all his writings; his composition is sometimes simple and natural; he properly separates its members, and disposes of them neatly; but in general he is too much the slave of full and rounded periods; and the elegance which he affects too often degenerates into redundancy. In fine, if the style of Isocrates be wanting in the natural and the simple, it must be owned that it displays magnificence and grandeur; its construction is sublime, and of a character almost more than human. We may compare his manner to that of Phidias, whose chisel sent forth heroic and divine forms of such superior dignity.

With respect to invention and disposition, Isocrates excels in both; he varies his subject with admirable art, and guards

against languor by an infinity of episodes, all naturally introduced. But what renders him for ever deserving of praise is the choice of his subjects, always noble, always grand, always directed to the public good. He did not propose merely to embellish the art of speech, but he was desirous to complete the mind, to teach his disciples to govern their families and their country.

All his discourses inculcate virtuous and patriotic sentiments. While speaking respecting those of his ancestors who broke the chains of Greece, he does not confine himself to admire their force and courage, but dwells particularly on the elevation of their minds, the purity of their sentiments, their ardent thirst for glory, and at the same time their extraordinary moderation. They uniformly sacrificed their own interests to the public weal. According to them happiness consisted not in opulence, but in the consciousness of having performed virtuous actions. In their opinion they left their children ample wealth if they bequeathed to them the esteem and consideration of the public; an honourable death appeared in their eyes preferable to an inglorious obscurity. Instead of extending and multiplying the laws, they were constantly on the watch lest any citizen might deviate from the institutions of their ancestors.— They seemed to vie with each other who should render the greatest service to his country. It was by conferring favours, and not by the terror of their arms, that they retained their allies. Friends of virtue, their word was held more inviolable than the most sacred oaths at the present day. Firm and uniform in their conduct, they fulfilled their engagements with greater regularity than if they had been compelled to perform them. Compassionate and humane, they treated the weak as if they wished that those who were stronger than themselves might treat them in like manner. In short, while strongly devoted to the government under which they lived, they never ceased to regard all Greece as their common country.

“The duty of a general, so powerful as yourself (said he, addressing himself to Philip), ought to be directed to heal, and not to foment disputes; renounce a conduct which is unworthy of a great mind; aggrandize Greece, instead of endeavouring to divide it; assume magnanimity to undertake enterprises, which, if successful, must exalt you above the most renowned generals, and, if unsuccessful, must secure for you the good opinion of all Greece;

Greece; a glory infinitely surpassing that of men who sack cities and subjugate empires."

In his orations he resolutely enters into a disputation respecting the form of the government; he rebukes the Athenians to recollect the institutions of Solon and Clisthenes. "According to these legislators (observed he), liberty consists in the execution of the laws, and not in holding up magistrates to contempt. They entrusted not any of the employments in the state to unprincipled, but to virtuous characters, being aware that the citizens in general would model their conduct by that of its chiefs. None of your ancestors (continued he) ever enriched themselves by the spoliation of the public purse; they chose rather to sacrifice their own patrimony to the general good of the republic. Their efforts were directed not so much to punish, as, by the employment of wise measures, to prevent the commission of crimes. They believed that supreme authority belongs only to the state, and that nothing prohibited by the laws ought to be tolerated in private individuals."

How great is the address which he employs in his Oration to the Lacedaemonians, to animate their courage, and to exhort them to reject the insolent demands of the Thebans! After analyzing the principal discourses of Isocrates, Dionysius Halicarnassensis considers the elocution of this celebrated orator, and informs us Philonicus compared him to a painter who in his pictures gave to the figures the same attitudes and the same drapery. H.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ANIMALS found in NORFOLK.

[Continued from No. 133, p. 128.]

THE WAXEN CHATTERER.

THIS very beautiful, and now uncommon bird, with fine cinnabar tips to the secondary feathers of its wings, was not unfrequently seen by Sir Thomas Browne.

THE CROSSBILL.

"The *loxus*, or *curvirostra*, is a bird a little bigger than a thrush, of fine colour, and has a pretty note. It differs from other birds, in having the upper and lower mandibles of its bill to cross each other. It is migratory, and arrives about the beginning of summer. It is easily tamed, and is sometimes kept in cages; but I have never known them to outlive the winter."

*Obs.*—One would scarcely suppose that

Sir Thomas Browne had ever seen the crossbill himself, since the colours of its plumage are by no means to be considered as fine or brilliant; and in its size, so far from equalling the thrush, it is scarcely bigger than a lark.

THE GOLDFINCH.

Sir Thomas Browne calls this bird a fool's-coat, or draw-water. The former name is derived from the variety of its colours, and the latter from the office that it is frequently taught to perform, of drawing up (by means of a little chain and cup) the water that is given for it to drink. He says that goldfinches were often caught in cages in the gardens near Norwich.

THE WHEATEAR.

"*Avis trogloditica*, or chock, is a small bird of a mixed black and white colour. These birds breed in rabbit burrows, and the warrens are full of them from April to September, at which time they leave the country. They are caught with a hobby and a net, and are accounted excellent eating."

THE GOAT-SUCKER.

"The dorhawke, or *caprimulgus*, is a kind of *accipiter muscarius*, and has its name from the circumstance of its feeding on flies, and dros or beetles. It breeds with us, and lays a very handsome spotted egg. Although I have opened many of these birds, I could never find any thing considerable in their maws."

THE BUSTARD.

"*Bistardas*, or bustards, are not unfrequent in the open part of the county.—This is a very large bird, and is remarkable for the strength of its breast-bone, and for its short heel. It lays two eggs, which are much bigger than those of a turkey. It is accounted a dainty dish."

*Obs.*—The bustards are at this time all extirpated out of Norfolk; and the very few which are now to be found in this kingdom are entirely confined to Salisbury Plain.

THE BLACK AND RED GAME.

"The heath-poult, which is common in the North, is unknown here; as is also the grouse. I have however heard of some being seen about Lynn."

THE PARTRIDGE AND QUAIL.

"There are here great store of partridges, and no small number of quails."

THE CORNCRAKE.

"We have the *ralla*, or rale, which is accounted an excellent dish."

THE SPOONBILL.

"The *platen*, or shovelard, which builds on the tops of high trees, is known in

in this county. These birds formerly built in the hegonry at Claxton and Needham; and they are yet found at Trimley, in Suffolk. They are migratory, and arrive in March. The fowlers shoot them, not for food, but on account of their singular and beautiful appearance."

*Obs.*—These birds are at present but rare visitants in this country. Mr. Pennant has placed them in the Appendix to his British Zoology, from the circumstance of a single flock of them having migrated into the marshes near Yarmouth in April 1774. A single spoonbill was shot about ten years ago on the Hampshire coast.

#### THE CRANE.

"Cranes are often seen here in hard winters, especially about the champain and open parts of the country. It seems that they were formerly more plentiful, for in a bill of fare of an entertainment given by the Mayor of Norwich to the Duke of Norfolk, there are six cranes mentioned as forming one dish."

*Obs.*—The weight of a crane being in general somewhat more than ten pounds, the dish must have been a tolerably large one. This bird is now become so very uncommon in this country, that at present it can scarcely be considered as an English species.

#### THE WHITE STORK.

Sir Thomas Browne informs us that he has seen these birds in the fens of Norfolk, and that some had been shot in the marshes betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth. He once saw a pair in a marsh about eight miles below Norwich, and afterwards another which was shot, and the skin of which he had stuffed.

*Obs.*—This is at present so extremely rare a bird in England (though common enough in most parts of Holland), that Mr. Pennant has altogether omitted it in his British Zoology. It was however entitled to a place, in that work as well as the spoon-bill and the crane, for Wallis informs us that a single stork was killed in Northumberland in the year 1766.

#### THE HERON.

"The great number of rivers, streams, &c., make herons to abound in Norfolk. The young birds are esteemed a festival-dish, and are much sought after by some palates."

#### THE BITTERN.

"The *botaurus*, or bitour, is also common, and it is esteemed a still better dish. I found a frog in the belly of one of these birds even in a hard-frost, at Christmas.—I kept a bitour in my garden for two years,

feeding it with fish, mice, and frogs, or in defect of such food, with sparrows and other small birds."

#### THE GODWIT.

"The yarwhelp, so named from its note, is esteemed a dainty dish, and, for its size, sells at a very high price. It is taken chiefly in Marsh-land, though other parts are not without it."

*Obs.*—The writer of this account has mentioned the yarwhelp and godwit as being two different birds, a mistake that has doubtless arisen from its chiefly frequenting the marshes and fens during the summer, and salt-marshes and the sea-flores throughout the winter.

#### THE REDSHANK.

"The *erythropus*, or redshank, is a common bird in the marshes. It is frequently eaten, but is in no great esteem for the table."

"The CURLEW is frequent about the sea-coast."

#### THE KNOT.

"Gnats, or knots, are small birds that are caught with nets. When fed with corn they become excessively fat; and if there is a lighted candle in the room they will feed both in the day and night.—When they have attained their greatest fatness they begin to grow lean, and they ought then to be killed as soon as possible, otherwise they will decline very considerably."

"The LAPWING, or *vanellus*, is common on all the heaths."

#### THE RUFF.

"*Anas pugnax*, or ruff. This is a marsh-bird that varies very greatly in its colours, no two individuals being found alike in this respect. The female, which has no ruff about the neck, and is called a *keeve*, is smaller than the male, and is very seldom to be seen. The birds are almost all cocks, and when put together they fight and destroy each other. They prepare themselves to fight in the same manner as game-cocks, though they seem to have no weapon of offence except their bill. They lose their ruffs towards the end of autumn or the beginning of winter, as I have observed, by keeping them in a garden from May till the ensuing spring. I have seen these birds in considerable numbers in the marshes betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth."

#### THE DOTTEREL.

"The *morinellus*, or dotterel, is found about Thetford, and in the open country. It comes in September and March, but does not stay long. It is considered as excellent eating."

## THE KING-DOTTEREL.

"There is also a fen-dotterel, somewhat less, but better coloured than the former."

## THE STONE-CURLEW.

(*Charadrius oedicnemus* of Linnæus.)

"There is likewise a tall and handsome bird, remarkably eyed, and with a bill not above two inches long, commonly called a stone-curlew. It breeds about Thetford, amongst the stones and shingles in rivers."

*Obs.*—This bird is so common in several parts of the county as to have the local name of Norfolk plover.

## THE AVOSET.

*Avoseta*, called a scooping-horne, is a tall black and white bird with a bill semicircularly bent upwards, so that it is not easy to conceive how it can feed. It is a summer bird, and not unfrequent in marsh-land."

*Obs.*—The avosets are supposed to feed on worms and the larvae of insects, which they scoop with their bills out of the soft marshy ground.

## THE OYSTER-CATCHER.

"There is also in this county the *pica marina*, or sea-pie."

## THE COMMON COOT.

"*Fulica, cottas*, or coots, are frequently to be observed in very great flocks on the broad waters. On the appearance of a kite or buzzard, I have seen them unite from all parts of the shore in immense numbers. If the kite stoops near them, they will fling up such a flash of water with their wings as to endanger that bird of prey; and they thus escape him. The coots make an excellent defence round their nests against the same birds, by bending and twining the rushes and reeds so above that they cannot possibly stoop at or injure the young ones."

## THE WATER-HEN AND WATER-RAIL.

"We have the *gallinula aquatica*, or moor-hens, and the *ralla aquatica*, or water-rail.

## THE WILD-SWAN.

"In hard winters the elks, a kind of wild-swans, are seen in no small number. It is remarkable in these birds that they have a strange recurvation of the windpipe through the *sternum*. The same is also observable in the cranes. It is probable that they come from great distances, for all the Northern travellers have observed them in the remotest parts. Like divers, and some others of the Northern birds, if the winter be mild, they usually come no further south than Scotland: if very hard, they proceed onwards till they arrive in a country sufficiently warm."

## THE BERNACLE-GOOSE, BRENT-GOOSE, AND SHIELDRAKE.

"Bernacles, and brents or branta, are common; as are likewise shieldrakes of Sheledmens, Jonstons. The latter breed in rabbit-burrows about Norrold and other places."

## THE SHOVELER, THE PINTAIL, AND GARGANEY.

"*Anas platyrinchos*, a kind of duck with a remarkably broad bill; the sea-pheasant, which holds some resemblance in the feathers of its tail to that bird; and the teal, or the *querquedula*, are not uncommon in Norfolk."

"The WILD-GOOSE, and GOOSAN, DER, or *merganfer*, are found in this county."

## THE DUN-DIVER ?

"We have the *mergus ferratus*, or saw-billed diver, which is bigger and longer than a duck, and is distinguished from other divers by a remarkably sawed bill to retain its slippery prey. This consists principally of eels, of which some are generally to be found in their bellies.

## THE SMEW.

"We have many sorts of wild-ducks, which pass under names well known to the fowlers, though of no great signification, as smews, wigeons, arts, cinkers, &c. In few counties are water-fowl more abundant than in Norfolk, owing chiefly to the marshy nature of the country, and the great number of decoys, especially betwixt Norwich and the sea."

## THE PUFFIN.

"*Anas arctica*, *Clusia*, is the same bird that in Norfolk is called a puffin. It is common about Anglesea, in Wales, and is sometimes taken on the Norfolk seas.—The bill is remarkable: it differs from that of a duck in being formed not horizontally, but vertically, for the purpose of feeding in clefts of rocks or shell-fish, &c."

## THE SHEARWATER.

"A sea-fowl called shearwater, somewhat billed like a cormorant, but much smaller, is a strong and fierce bird that hovers about ships when the sailors cleanse their fish, &c. I kept two of them for six weeks, cramming them during that time with fish, which they would not feed on of themselves. I have been told by seamen that they had kept these birds for three weeks without giving them any food whatever. I afterwards kept one of them without food for sixteen days."

## THE GANNET.

"One of those large white and strong-billed birds called gannets I met with that had been killed by a greyhound near Swaffham.

Swaffham: I saw another in the marsh-land which fought and would not be forced to take wing; and a third which had been entangled in a herring-net, and was taken alive. The latter was kept for a while, and was fed with herrings."

THE SHAG.

"Cormorants build at Needham upon trees, and from that place King Charles I. was always supplied with these birds."

THE CORVORANT.

"Besides the above, there are the rock-cormorants, which breed on rocks on the Northern counties, and come here in winter. They differ from those in their greater size, and in having the under parts of their wings whitish."

*Obj.*—Sir Thomas Browne has evidently given the name of cormorant to the shag by mistake; for the true cormorant (*corvorant* of Pennant and Latham, and *pelecanus carbo* of Linnaeus) always builds its nest on rocks, and never in trees. The two birds are very generally confounded by the country people.

THE PELECAN.

"An *onocrotalus*, or pelean, was shot on Horsey-fen on the twenty-second day of May, 1663, which I had stuffed. It was three yards and a half in the extent of its wings, and its chowle and beak answered the usual description. The extremities of the wings were of a deep brown colour, and the rest of the body was white. This was a fowl which no person could remember having before seen upon this coast. About the same time I heard that one of the King's pelicans was lost from St. James's. Perhaps this was the same."

*Obj.*—There can be little doubt but that the pelican here described was either this or some other that had escaped from its confinement, since these birds are seldom heard of as flying at large in any part of Europe.

THE NORTHERN DIVER.

"We have the bird spotted like a starling, which Clusius calls *mergus major Farrensis*, from its being very common about the Ferro Islands."

THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE.

"The *mergus acutirostris speciosus*, or loone. These are handsome crested birds, with divided fin-like feet, which are situated very backward. There is a peculiar formation in their leg-bone, which has a long and sharp process extending above the thigh-bone. They appear about the month of April, and breed on the broad waters. Their nest is formed of weeds, &c., that float on the water, so that their

eggs are seldom dry whilst they are fat on."

THE LITTLE GREBE.

"The *mergus minor*, small diver, or dab-chick, is found in the rivers and broad waters."

THE SKUA GULL.

"In hard winters I have seen that large and strong-billed bird which Clusius describes by the name of *skua Hoyeri*, as sent to him from the Ferro Islands. One of two that were feeding on a dead horse, was shot at Hickling."

THE HERRING-GULL?

"Among many sorts of *lari*, sea-mews, and cobs, the *larus major* is seen in great abundance about Yarmouth during the herring-season."

THE BLACK-HEADED GULL.

"The *Larus alba*, or pults, are in such plenty about Horsey, that they are sometimes brought in carts to Norwich, and sold at very low prices. Great flocks of them breed about Scoalton Mere, from whence they are often sent to London.—The country-people use the eggs of these birds in puddings and otherwise."

THE GREATER FERN.

"The *hirundo marina*, or sea-swallow, is a neat white and fork-tailed bird, but much larger than a swallow."

The following birds I am not able to ascertain, and shall be very glad if any of your Correspondents can inform me what they are.

"The MAY CHITT, a small dark grey bird, a little bigger than a stint. It comes in great plenty into marsh-lands in May, and stays about a month, seldom remaining beyond six weeks. It is fatter than almost any other bird of its size, and is accounted to be excellent eating.

"Another small bird, somewhat bigger than a stint, called a *churre*, which is frequently taken amongst them.

"RINGLESTONES, a small white and black bird, like a wagtail, and which seems to be some kind of *motacilla marina*. These are common about the sands at Yarmouth. They lay their eggs in the sand and shingle; and, as the eryngo diggers tell me, they do not sit on them flat, but upright, like eggs in salt.

"We have a great variety of FINOHE, and other small birds, of which one is very small, called a whinne-bird. It is marked with fine yellow spots, and is less than a wren.—[This cannot be the yellow wren?]. There is also a small bird called a chipper, somewhat resembling the former, which comes in the spring, and feeds on the first

first buddings of the birches, and other early trees.

"*Mergus acutirostris cinereus*, which seems to be different from the former"—(viz. the great crested grebe).

"Several sorts of DIVING-FOWL, as *mustela fusca* and *mustela variegata*, so called from the resemblance they have to the head of a weasel."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Magazine for August last, page 91, I see recommended a mode of taking honey and wax without destroying the bees. Having for near thirty years paid attention to the subject of the apiary, and been long in a situation which has enabled me to be tolerably acquainted with the different methods of managing these insects, I trust you will give my remarks on the above paper a place in your publication, for the use of my fellow-countrymen, who may be in danger of adopting the mode it recommends, to their own loss and the injury of their bees.

The author of the recommendation perhaps supposes that the mode is new, and does not know that it has been and is practised in different parts of England; for instance, by Heath, of Totness; Sidsersf, of Mendip; and others, too numerous to mention. The latter, who is very skilful, and has published a Treatise on Bees, has acknowledged to me, that though his plan of driving the bees to an empty hive sometimes answers well, it is of en attended, even when done with great caution by himself, with the loss of the whole colony.

The plan you recommend from the French priest may in general succeed in the south of France and other countries abounding in early and late blossoms, and especially when the colonies, after deprivation, are removed to later pasture.—Hives that have in winter a great superfluity of honey may be treated in the manner you prescribe, and do well in a late situation, where the flowers open about midsummer; but in still later situations, amongst heath, whose blossom is seldom open before Lammas, they will die of want in a few weeks after the operation. In short, no particular week in the year can suit all the variety of situations in this kingdom.

Besides, the seasons are so various, that no good apiarian will presume to say, at what particular week we should proceed

to do as you direct, until the honey season commences. No Cornish chronicler can at present say at what time it shall take place next year in any particular district, even though he were assisted by the superior knowledge of his priest. The heath on the vast forest of Dartmoor was not generally in blossom in the year 1799 until the middle of October, though it commonly opens ten weeks before that time.—Say no more, then, of "the week preceding midsummer day" as the only time for deprivation. In that week this year hundreds of colonies died of want, and most of the stocks were in danger. Where then would have been the advantage of taking combs without honey in them? Will you say that your readers who act in this manner are men "of humanity and good sense," or that they "will find their reward in the increase of their stock and their valuable produce."

Sir, the plan you recommend is inhumane and cruel. According to it, the poor bees must be driven from their scanty treasure, at a time (a fixed time, I observe) when they have but little to gather, and often no honey. They must also leave their brood behind, in every state, from the new-laid egg to the bee which is in the act of bursting its cerement, but not able to use its wings. Six thousand such creatures, at the dawn of their existence, are forsaken by their parents, forced by terror to take shelter in an empty house, where they have every thing to do, and death to apprehend; and the thousands left behind have not, for want of nurture, been permitted to answer the purpose of their existence! I see you shudder at the idea; humanity obliges you to do it; but what I have stated to you is a fact, though you may not hitherto have known it: and before those that are driven can have another such brood, a month must pass, though the season be favourable.—See, then, your gain; you have lost the labour of all the bees for nearly a month, and of six thousand for ever. And are you "rewarded in the increase of your stock?" No; amongst those you have deprived of existence in embryo, you have probably destroyed two queens, nearly ready to quit their cells, which would soon have accompanied two swarms, and bred for you sixty thousand bees before the beginning of November. In taking combs, therefore, be careful that you remove no queen's cell that is not already open.

But, Sir, I do not in general blame the deprivation of common hives, provided it



be done so as not to endanger the stock. I have not, indeed, for reasons which are now no more, pointed out the way of doing it in the *General Apiarian*, the second edition of which may be had of Cadell and Davies. Common hives may certainly be deprived with advantage, when the hives recommended in that book cannot be obtained. But then you must not take brood-combs, and never take empty combs. To take the last is wanton, and to take the first destroys or makes a chasm in the succession. You must also leave honey for the bees; that is, you must leave all that is contained in the tops of the breeding-combs, which are generally in the centre; and if you deprive in September or October, you should leave as much as will make the hive twenty-four pounds after deprivation. The man who does this will have what is taken; say, from a rich stock, sixteen pounds, for his trouble, and will not endanger the existence of the bees. As few are acquainted with any good method of doing it, I will here present the reader with my own.

I tack the side of a table-cloth or sheet to a common empty hive, nearly around (when I have no proper receiver at hand), and place the crown of this hive in a peck on the ground, near the stock to be deprived (which is generally loosened from the stool the preceding evening), and spread the remainder of the cloth on the ground. I then gently take up the stock, and place the edges on those of the empty one or receiver, and immediately lift up the cloth, so as completely to surround the whole and confine the bees in the hives, and carry the whole into a shade or room at some distance. There, assisted by another, I invert the hives, so that the receiver be up, and the crown of the common hive, containing the treasure, be in the pack below. Then, after drumming gently the common hive for about fifteen minutes, I find the bees have either ascended into the receiver, or have been so terrified as not to give me much trouble.—I then move the receiver into another cloth, to confine the bees that are in it, while I take out of the hive such combs, and such a quantity of them, as I have already described, for use.—Finally, I place the receiver, as before, on the hive, and convey them near the stool; and, after beating the bees from the receiver into the hive containing breeding-combs, I quickly place it on the stand as before. This, and not yours, is the way to take the honey without destroying the bees.

But if the operator be not accustomed to escape their stings in experiments on these insects, I would earnestly recommend his obtaining the veil and gloves described in the *General Apiarian*.

I deprive at an hour of the day most convenient to myself, and at any time of the year, when not too cold for the bees that are out to return to the hive.

You will doubtless join with me in lamenting that the recommendations of "priests" and travellers of no experience, whose theories please the reader, are frequently more attended to than the instructions of real practitioners.

I am, Sir, &c.

Moreton, near Exeter,  
Nov. 1, 1805.

J. ISAAC.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

HAVING long suspected that those emigrants to the United States who do not mean to confine their views to commerce very much erred in settling in the Atlantic States, I was desirous of seeing the country west of the Alleghany mountains, that from actual observation I might be able to appreciate the relative advantages of the great divisions (east and west) of our Union. With this view I accepted an offer made me by a member of the Administration of the United States, who is not only deservedly high in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, but esteemed and beloved wherever known, of accompanying him to an Indian treaty, to be held early in June at the city of Cleveland, situate at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, where it empties itself into Lake Erie, in the county of Trumbull, and in the state of Ohio. To this journey I was the more especially stimulated, as it would give me a very fair opportunity of investigating the county of Trumbull, a county whose intrinsic riches have been so loudly praised, as to create very considerable curiosity in the public mind of this country.

I left my home at Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the 19th of April, slept at my friend's house in the city of Washington that evening, and at three o'clock on the following morning quitted the seat of the General Government of the United States in the mail-stage, which passes through Frederic-Town in Maryland, Chamberburgh in Pennsylvania, to Pittsburg in that state, the distance from the city of Washington to Pittsburg being about 250 miles, and the stage-fare six dollars;

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh is 300 miles from Philadelphia, and from that city the fare is twenty dollars.

It may not be amiss to observe, that different authors have exhibited very different views of the United States. Brissot saw every thing with the determined eye of a democratic prejudice. Imlay has been accused of depicting a paradise, when he should have described a country; nor have writers been wanting, who, actuated by attachment to monarchical principles, have viewed with equal horror and disgust every principle, production, and climate, of republican America. Nor can it be denied that a late celebrated French writer, soured by personal incivilities, and perhaps repenting of former political crimes and heresies, has added one more to the number of those who have done injustice to this country by their descriptions. Two writers must, however, be exempted from either charge. Thomas (now Judge) Cooper's "Facts relative to the United States," published, I believe, in 1794, and the "Letters" of Mr. Toulmin, Secretary of State for the state of Kentucky, published in the Monthly Magazine, are equally creditable to the veracity and judgment of those gentlemen. I mean not, however, to assert, that the other writers have intentionally erred. The observations of all men are limited, and the traveller is, of all others, most apt to be deceived. In passing hastily through any country, he possesses but little opportunity of appreciating character, and thereby judging of the verity of the narrative he hears. His mind is frequently soured by little disappointments and perplexities, and his eye, its faithful pencil as well as mirror, depicts in such deformity and error, that, differently circumstanced, he would not himself again recognize the scenery he has purchased.

To those accustomed to travel in so elegant a vehicle as an English mail coach, an American stage must appear a wretched conveyance. It is a carriage similar to those often used for carrying wild-beasts in the country-parts of England, and passengers from Gravesend to London.—It has five rows of seats, including the driver's, and those it conveys are guarded against cold, snow, and rain, by leather curtains, which button to the body of the carriage, but which are often torn, and always, in consequence of distension, loose, and consequently admit a great deal of air. The baggage of all the pas-

sengers is crammed into the coach; and not unfrequently three passengers are impacted upon each seat. In the winter some stages accommodate their passengers with a blanket, which lines the coach, and is very comfortable. This, however, is not always the case; and in the summer, when it is necessary to ride with the curtains up, the passengers are exposed to clouds of dust, a burning sun, and sultry winds. Such carriages are, however, unavoidable in the present state of our roads, which are frequently overshadowed by the projecting limbs of large trees. Good roads may certainly be classed among the elegancies of life, consequently must be among the later improvements of a new country. The spirit of patriotism which now animates our citizens, and which has been so strongly invigorated by the present excellent administration of the United States, bids fair speedily to render our public roads as good as those of any other nation; indeed it is said that many in and north of Pennsylvania are already so; and many turnpikes are now making in all parts of the Union, and more contemplated. Good roads necessarily produce convenient carriages; nor can any thing tend to produce these desirable ends more than the establishment of public mail-stages.—Like cause and effect reciprocally acting upon each other, public carriages and public roads operate a mutual amelioration. On this account great praise is due to the present director of the post-office establishment of the United States (Gideon Granger, Esq.) for the pains he has taken to extend the benefits of mail-carriage. During his short administration, without adding one cent to the public burthens, this additional security has been given to about six thousand miles of road, the mails of the United States being now carried in coaches through an extent of fifteen thousand miles, viz. from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, to New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi, and from the seat of government to Pittsburgh, besides a variety of ramifying branches to towns of lesser importance.—It is now in contemplation to extend the line of mail-coaches from Pittsburgh through the county of Trumbull to Detroit, the seat of government for the new territory of Michigan, as well as to Lexington in Kentucky. In which case the citizens of the United States will possess a length of safe communication, which, even were we disposed to admit the Ro-

man posts to have been a public accommodation. Imperial Rome herself could never equal.

The great distinguishing characteristic of the United States is the immensity, the apparently interminability of the forests. Every thing, whether houses, fields, or cities, are insulated by surrounding woods. The destroying axe of fast-increasing millions is however rapidly opening the country. The effect this may have on our autumnal diseases I shall not attempt to suggest; it may not however be improper to remark, that so immense a quantity of vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, evolving carbonic gas, cannot fail to produce very beneficial effects. This gas being, as is well known, irrespirable, and heavier than atmospheric air, rolls from the higher to the lower country, combines with the hydrogen, also an irrespirable air, which is emitted by the marshes, and elevated by the heat of a burning sun, is absorbed by the lungs, and may possibly be productive of our bilious intermittent and remittent fevers. The great affinity between these diseases and the yellow fever, although the latter is infinitely more fatal, would seem to justify an opinion that it is produced by similar vapours, heightened by azote emitted in the decomposition of animal matter, which in the autumns is suffered too frequently in our cities. My own experience in this cruel disease, when at Alexandria, appears to justify this opinion. In 1803 it burst out in the lower parts of the town, near the marshes, and the diseased parts thereof might have been surrounded by a ribband. It was not contagious, for in that case the affection would have been general. It only affected those who either lived in or occasionally visited that part of the town which it afflicted. There is, however, one difficulty, viz. that the quantity of oxygen did not appear, by the experiments which were made, to be less than is usual in atmospheric air. But that it did contain an increased quantity of azote, is, I think, proved by the following fact. The store of the British Consul at Alexandria, being in the diseased parts of the town, was not opened during the continuance of the fever, and contained several casks of lime. When the town was restored to health, and the store opened, the casks were found burst by the swelling of the lime, which had absorbed so much azote as evidently to possess the taste of saltpetre.

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It is 42 miles from Washington to Frederic-Town, Maryland; the road rather hilly. After travelling about three miles we ascended a pretty steep hill, which commanded an extensive and beautiful view of the Potomac, and the cities of Alexandria, George-Town, and Washington, with the Annaposta, or eastern branch, on which are the principal naval depôts of the United States; nor could I here avoid indulging in those melancholy ideas which pressed on my mind, when at one view contemplating the residence of my living child, and the deposit of the sacred ashes of my beloved family. The road to Frederic Town is through Montgomery county in Maryland; the court-house, or seat of justice, being about fourteen miles from Washington. The soil is very indifferent. In truth, there is very little good land in the neighbourhood of the seat of the general government, an evil materially heightened by slave culture, which is unhappily prevalent in Maryland. Some beauties were however discoverable. The hawthorn and apple-trees were in their glory. The dog-wood, whose bark has been used in intermittents with success, expanded its maiden-blossom, the milky whiteness of which is contrasted with the light purple blush which tinges its extremity. The peach here had nearly lost its beauty; but the cherry still added its blossom to the charms of spring. We could not help admiring the superior elegance of several of these trees, as well as two of the most umbrageous Babylonian willows I ever saw. We breakfasted at Montgomery court house, where we had the usual American breakfast, viz. beef-steaks, eggs, boiled ham (a constant dish every where), bread, cakes, tea, and coffee, for which we were charged forty cents each. As we approached Frederic, the country improved. We saw but few good farms early in our journey, but they became more numerous as we approached Frederic; and after we got into the limestone-country, which commenced about twelve miles before we got to that town, we saw a great deal of good land cleared and covered with fine wheat; the limestone being as useful to the farmers in this neighbourhood as marble is to those of Norfolk in England. By the next you will probably hear again from your obedient servant,

RICHARD DINMORE.

Cleveland, Trumbull County, Ohio,  
20th May, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

O virtutis comes invidia, quæ bonos insequeris plerumque, atque adeo insectaris!

CICERO. *ad Heren.* lib. iv.

IN the Number for October 1804 of your very useful Miscellany, you inserted my Defence of the literary character of William Hunter, Esq. of Bengal, against the illiberal attack of Mr. Anquetil du Perron.

As I have no doubt Mr. Hunter appears completely vindicated in the opinion of your readers in general, permit me now to appear in behalf of that far-famed literary and amiable character, Sir William Jones, whom the same Mr. Du Perron has most outrageously aspersed in the second volume of the *Oupnek'bat*.\* I am sorry, Sir, that in the present case even candour will not suffer me to make the same excuse for Mr. Du Perron which I felt myself gratified in making on the former occasion. In his attack upon Mr. Hunter I conjectured that an inexcusably corrupt English edition of the Asiatic Researches might have misled him, though the exercise of a little candour would have corrected his mistake; yet as this is not always in every man's power, and Mr. Du P. had found himself grievously provoked by the castigation he had received from Sir W. Jones, I made the necessary allowance for a little recrimination, knowing that even a chastised child may claim the right to complain of the smart occasioned by the rod. But in the present case I am obliged to complain of the most wanton and (apparently) premeditated misrepresentation, which in my opinion calls loudly for more than simple reprehension.

In the *Oupnek'bat*, vol. i., p. 733, Mr. Du Perron promises to produce in the succeeding volume a specimen of Sir W. Jones's ignorance, in mistaking a few sentences of mere Persian, written in Zend letters, for Zend itself. This promise he attempts to fulfil, and endeavours to substantiate the charge, vol. ii., p. 846, 847, by producing a passage from the Asiatic Researches, vol. i., p. 45, which is well

known to most readers of that elegant miscellany. The piece referred to is the fourth article in the "Dissertation on the Orthography of Asiatic Words in Roman Letters," which Sir William thus introduces:—"As a specimen of the old Persian language and character, I subjoin a curious passage from the Zend, which was communicated to me by Bahman, the son of Bahram, a native of Yezd, and, as his name indicates, a Parsee. He wrote the passage from memory, since his books in Pahlavi and Deri are not yet brought to Bengal. It is a supposed answer of Izad, or God, to Zeratusht, who had asked by what means mankind could attain happiness." Then follows an engraved plate of the passage in the Zend characters, and the same text in Italic letters, with Sir W.'s translation, both of which must be produced here, because of the use, or rather the abuse, which Mr. Du Perron makes of them.

"*Az pid u mad che ce pid u mad ne kbošnud bid bargiz bibisot ne vinid; be jayi cirfab bizab vinid: mehan ra be azarm nic darid ceban ra be bich gunab mayazarid: aj khisravendi der-ışh nong medarid: dad u vëndadi khaliki yesta beh car darid az ristakhi zi ten pafin endisheb nemayid; mabada ce aşhu ten khisb ra duzakhi cunid va anche be khisfen nashabad be casan mapafendid va ma cunid: herche be giti cunid be mainu az aueh pazirah ayed.*"

THE TRANSLATION.

"If you do that with which your father and mother are not pleased, you shall never see heaven; instead of good spirits, you shall see evil beings: behave with honesty and respect to the great; and on no account injure the mean; hold not your poor relations a reproach to you: imitate the justice and goodness of the only Creator: meditate on the resurrection of the future body, lest you make your souls and bodies the inhabitants of hell; and whatever would be displeasing to yourselves, think not that pleasing to others, and do it not: whatever good you do on earth, for that you shall receive a retribution in heaven."

This Mr. Du Perron asserts Sir W. Jones produces as a specimen of the Zend language, though it is nothing but Persian in Zend characters:—"Textum quemdam ut Zendicum producit, qui nihil aliud est quam Parsi characteribus Zendicis expressus," p. 846. Then having given what he calls a copy of it, taken from the Asiatic Researches, he adds, "Hunc textum litteris Zendicis nimis rectè scriptum, in

\* *Oupnek'bat* (id est, Secretum Tegendum), continens Antiquam et Arcanam, seu Theologicam et Philosophicam Doctrinam, è qua tuor sacris Indorum Libris, Rak Beid, Djedir Beid, Sani Beid, Athran Beid, excerptam. Ad Verbum, è Persico Idiomate, Sanscriticis Vocabulis intermixto, in Latinum conversum, &c. Studio et opera Anquetil Du Perron. 2 vols. 4to. Argent. 1801-2.

in cuius lectione voces plurimæ in duas vel tres divise,\* ut Zendicum profert D. Jones, eoque an ipse Persice scierit critico saltem moroso lectori dubitandi anfas præbet." p. 847.—"This text, incorrectly written in Zendic letters, in the reading of which (i. e., the text in Italics as before exhibited) many words are divided into two or three, and also erroneously translated into English, Mr. Jones produces as Zend, so as to afford, at least to a four critic, room to 'doubt whether he understood even the Persian."

The falsity of this statement your readers will at once perceive. Sir W. Jones does not produce this as a specimen of Zend; on the contrary he asserts, in the introduction to it, that it is "a specimen of the old Persian language and character, which Bahman wrote down from memory, as his books in Pahlavi (the ancient Persico-Chaldaic) and Deri (the polished dialect of the Persian) had not been then brought to Bengal." Does not this demonstrate that Sir W. Jones did not mistake this for Zend, but produced it merely as a specimen of ancient Persian before its admixture with Arabic words? But Sir W. Jones calls this "a curious passage from the Zend." He does; and though it is difficult to know in what sense he uses the term Zend (for it has several), yet it is evident he does not mean the language so called, as he had immediately before asserted the passage is a specimen of the ancient Persian. Bahman, the author of it, was accustomed to call the *language* in which his prophet's book was written *Aveita*, and the *letters* Zend.—See Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. i., p. 80. And it is probable he quoted as from the Zend-Aveita, though the piece is too *pure* to make a part of the work translated by M. Du Perron. It is likely, however, that Sir William used the term merely to designate those principles of the Zendic religion professed by his friend Bahman.

As I wish to do Mr. Du P. strict justice in every respect, I think it right to produce his *amended text* and *accurate version*, as he terms them (*vera lectione restituta additaque accurata versione, &c.*), of the passage in dispute, which

your learned readers who may not have the *Oupnek'bat* at hand may collate at pleasure, not only with the copy given above, but also with that in the *Asiatic Researches*.

Mr. Du Perron introduces it thus:—*"Sic Persice sonat locus nimis credulo Anglus ex ore Bahman Parsi exceptus.*

*"Az pad o mad tsebeb ke pad o mad na khsbnoud beid larguez bebescht na wineid, be djae kheir khsfict biseb wineid; mehanra be azaran nadared, keanra be hisch gounah mayazareid: az kheschawandi der-wiseb bang madared, dad o wendadi khaleki yekta be kar dared: az wistakhi ze tan pashin andecheb nomayed, mabada khe az ou tan kheschbra douzakhi koned: we an tsebeb bekhisehtan na khabed be kasan ma fesdaeid wa me koneid: harsche be gueiti konid be mino az oub pazirch ayid."*

What Mr. Du P. calls his *accurate version* shall follow.

*"A patre et matre quod si (à) patre et matre gratus non sis (si eis non placueris), nunquam paradisum videbis; loco benigni genii, pravum (afflictionem) videbis; magnos cum malis non habeas (in mala non feras); parvis ullo modo malum non facias: à propinquitate pauperis verecundiam non habeas; justitiam et puritatem Creatoris unci in opus habeas (opere imiteris): à resurrectione à corpore postea (futuro) sollicitudinem monstres (de ea attente cogites); abis quod ab eo (ejus oblivione) corpus tuum infernale facias; et illud quod cum teipso (tibi ipsi) non velis cum aliquo (aliteri) gratum non reddas (reddere non studeas) et non facias; quidquid in mundo hoc facis, in cælo, ex eo acceptatio (receptio, retributio) veniet."*

What Mr. Du P.'s readers may gain by this *amended text* and *accurate version*, I shall not pretend to say, but I rather suspect that no man can obtain any additional information from either. To me the changes made seem to answer no other purpose than certain paintings do on some old cathedral windows—they *prevent the light from coming in*.

Mr. Du P. has changed *ristakhi* into *wistakhi*; this, if not an error of the press, may be such Zend as is exhibited in the *venâdad Sade*, but it is neither Pehlvi, Arabic, nor Persian.

Now suppose the original text exhibited in the *Asiatic Researches* be *incorrectly* written, as Mr. Du P. asserts, what had Sir William Jones to do with this? He produced it as it was written down by Bahman: to have altered or to have tortured it by criticism, would have been ab-

\* It must be allowed that there are several words in the copy as printed in Italics which are improperly divided; but these are evidently faults of the compositor, who separated them by endeavouring to fix some awkward accents which were used to designate the long vowels. All these accents I have left out, as being unnecessary in the present case.

furd. We have had *fac similes* of two ancient MSS. published, the *Codex Alexandrinus* and the *Codex Bezae*, in which there are many grammatical errors: had we asked Drs. Woide and Kipling, the editors, why they published them so? What would they have answered? Why this, "We were bound in conscience and honour to give a faithful copy of our MS., and the copy is precisely the same as the original." Had they reduced these venerable remains of antiquity to every punctilio of critical requisition, of what use would their labours have been to the republic of letters, or to biblical criticism? None.

If Sir William Jones had changed a single word in Bahman's autograph, every critic would have deemed it an unwarrantable license.

But Mr. Du P., disdainful to be bound by the rules of correct criticism, plunges at once into reform, and *alters* the text; and he may alter it as he pleases; and so may any other gentleman, and call his altered copy *more correct* than the original: and what then? Why it is no longer the original of Bahman, but the altered copy of another, and in just criticism of no use or importance whatever.

It may be asked, "Why does Mr. Du P. alter Bahman's text?" Why, to make his readers believe that Sir W. J. (through his ignorance) was imposed upon by the Parsee, and that he could not distinguish Pehlevi from Zend, or either from modern Persian! Hence his first unfounded assertion that Sir W. J. believed the language to be Zend (which I have already, I hope, sufficiently exposed); and a second assertion, which I shall now produce, that the words are mere modern Persian, which Sir W. J. could not distinguish from Zend:—"Etiam recentem Persicum esse, quisque Persici idiomatis peritus statim apprehendet." p. 847.

Now, Sir, I venture to assert, that there is not a Persian scholar in Europe or Asia who would write the same sense in such terms as those found in the copy taken from Bahman, nor even in that produced by Mr. Du Perron, though manufactured for the purpose. Among several others, one essential characteristic of modern Persian is wanting, viz., the common proportion of Arabic words.

In the piece produced in the Asiatic Researches there is but one term خالق

*Khalk*) which appears to be Arabic, and this, though a common term for the Creator in the latter language, might have

been an original word borrowed by the Arabic; or both the Arabic and ancient Persian might have had the same term to express the same idea, which occasionally happens in all languages where neither borrowing nor lending takes place;—or secondly, Bahman, as he quoted from memory, might have forgotten the real Persian word, and substituted the preceding Arabic word for it. At any rate, neither the word, nor the structure of the whole passage, will afford any ground for Mr. Du Perron's most illiberal censure.

But what is most disingenuous in this business is, his *corrupting* the text of Sir W. Jones, and then printing that corrupted text as the counterpart of that in the Asiatic Researches. Above, the reader has the text as it stands in the Asiatic Researches; the following is that which Mr. Du P. pretends he has copied from that work, as the text of Sir W. Jones: the corrupted or falsely-copied words I have distinguished by Roman characters.

"Az pidu mad ehe ce pidu mad ne khschnud bid bargiz bi hisht ne vunid; be jayi cirfa bizab vunid; mehanra be azman nic darid, cehanra behich gunab mayazarid: aj kbishavendi derwijs nang medarid: dad u vendad ikhaliki yekta be cor darid: az riflakhi zi ten pasu endisheb nemayid maboda ce asou ten khi th ra duzichi cunid va anche be khi sten na sehahad be kafan mapafendia va ma cunid: berche be giti cunid be mainu az aueb pazirah ayed."

Some of these are probably typographical errors, but if such, they are not noticed in Mr. Du P.'s list of errata. Some are such alterations as do not affect the sense, but others are glaring corruptions. At first I thought the London edition of the Asiatic Researches had misled him, as it probably did on a former occasion: but when I compared that with the Calcutta edition, and both with the same place in Sir W. Jones's Works, vol. 1., p. 217; and, to complete the evidence on this head, collated the three copies with one in the Taaleek character, which I received from India, I found nothing to sanction those corruptions of Sir W. Jones's text which disgrace the page in the *Qusnek bat*. Whether these corruptions, on which so much of Mr. Du P.'s invective is founded, proceeded from carelessness, or something worse, I pretend not to determine.

Now, Sir, to hear such a person questioning whether Sir W. Jones understood Persian! and founding his charge of ignorance on misrepresentations and corruptions made by himself, I confess excited no small

small measure of honest displeasure in my mind, from which, however, I am relieved by recollecting the saying of the Rev. A. Blackwall, author of "The Sacred Classics defended," who, when questioned concerning his literary attainments by one who thought have stopped at Jericho till his beard had grown, answered, becomingly indignant, "Boy! I have forgotten more than you have ever learnt." I will not, Sir, pretend to say, that Mr. Du P. does not understand Persian; his literal translation of the *Oupnek'bat* is an ample proof of the contrary; nor can I join issue with certain critics, who assert "he does not understand Sanscreeet, though he has promised to enrich the republic of letters with a Sanscreeet Lexicon." Their proofs do not convince me; and the assertion I think disingenuous, and unauthorized by the subject of their criticism. I leave him, therefore, in full possession of all his honours, and of that measure of literary fame which he has so dearly earned; and heartily lament that his conduct should have provoked others to compare him with Sir W. Jones, to whose first rate talents, elegant accomplishments, various, extensive, and recondite literature, he can have few justifiable pretensions. His friends will regret that he had not recollected the fable of "The Frog and the Ox," as then this exceptionable part of the Supplement to the *Oupnek'bat* had never appeared, and the translator of the *Zend-Avesta* had not overstrained himself, by endeavouring to equal the first president of the Asiatic Society.

It is but just to add, that his countrymen have shewn a becoming disapprobation of his unqualified censure of different literary characters. If I mistake not, his treatment of the Asiatic Society is glanced at in the following passage in the *Décade Philosophique* for Oct. 12, 1802:—"Environner de tout l'appareil de l'érudition des contes tres inférieurs aux Mille et un Nuits, et de raisonnemens qui valent encore moins; s'en prevaloir pour traiter avec une morosité dedaigneuse des écrivains qui ont dit eloquemment des choses saines; en prendre occasion de taxer d'ignorance et de barbarie une generation qui cherche à s'éclairer, et une compagnie savante justement honorée dans toute l'Europe; voila ce qu'on n'auroit attendu de personne, et ce qu'a fait Mr. Anquetil dans les notes qui accompagnent sa traduction."

As the character and memory of Sir W. Jones are dear, and deservedly so, to every Englishman, and as the insult offer-

ed to both is of considerable magnitude, I hope, Sir, these considerations will plead my excuse for trespassing so much on your paper, and so long on the time of your readers. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Manchester, A. C.  
February 24, 1804.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE late Mr. Baldwin, of Prescott, in this county, well known from his aerial excursion from Chester, used generally, when walking or going on his ordinary business, to wear concave spectacles, which he always removed when he read, wrote, or did any thing which required distinct vision. The reason he assigned for a custom so singular appeared to me so ingenious and well founded, that I often urged him to publish the discovery, which I believe he intended to have done, but as I do not recollect to have seen it in any periodical work, and conceive that the idea deserves serious attention, I shall endeavour to communicate it in as concise a manner as possible.

It is well known that the eye grows flatter as a person advances in life, in consequence of which the focus falls past the retina, and produces confused vision. To remedy this evil convex glasses are applied, which, by converging the rays, throw the image more distinctly on the retina. Mr. Baldwin's sight was naturally weak, and he had formerly, like other persons in a similar situation, worn convex glasses, till it occurred to him, that, if he accustomed himself to the use of concave glasses, the flatness of the eyes would be gradually counteracted. On making the experiment, he found that it answered his expectations so fully, that he soon was enabled to see very well with glasses of a slight concavity, and on removing them could read the smallest print, or mend a pen, with great ease.

I repeated the experiment, and am fully convinced that very beneficial effects may be derived from the habit. I began with No. 1, and afterwards used No. 2, through which in a short time I could see very well, and always found my sight evidently refreshed and strengthened.

Many facts which daily present themselves render Mr. Baldwin's theory very probable.

Short or long sight, though often natural defects in the form of the eye itself, may be materially aggravated by habit; thus watchmakers, engravers, &c., who work with the eye near the bench, altho females

females who sew very fine work, generally acquire short sight; and, on the contrary, those whose usual employment precludes the possibility of having the eye near the usual object of contemplation, become long-sighted.

It seems very evident that Mr. Baldwin's idea is just, for the following reasons.

When a glass of a slight concavity is first applied to a long-sighted person, or to one who has been accustomed to wear convex glasses, the eye, which possesses the wonderful property of adapting itself to various distances, and an infinite variety of circumstances, instantly braces up, and by its effort to see clearly becomes more convex; and by persevering in the use of these glasses, the muscles of this organ probably acquire the habit of retaining the convexity thus obtained; which may still be increased by the gradual adoption of deeper concaves.

If this reasoning is true, there can be little doubt but that the application of convex glasses to short-sighted persons in the early stages of that defect might also be productive of good effects.

Though I am well aware that the consideration of this subject requires more investigation than I can bestow upon it, yet I could not, in justice to the ingenious Mr. Baldwin, refrain from preferring his claim to a discovery which promises to be no mean addition to our present state of information on so very interesting a subject.

In hope, Sir, that some person competent to the task will investigate this subject as thoroughly as its importance deserves, I remain, Sir, &c.

EGERTON SMITH.

Liverpool, 12th Nov., 1805.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the following sentence from Murray on Strength, page 265, 8th edition, there is an obscurity, arising from an improper use of the verb *to contract*, a word which does not in this place convey the idea which the author intends:—"Though it promotes the strength of a sentence to contract a round-about method of expression." It is true, with a little consideration, and by comparing its connection with what follows, any person acquainted with the subject may discover the author's meaning, but not without searching for it; and they who are to learn what does promote the strength of a sentence, are here

in danger of drawing a wrong conclusion. The passage proceeds thus:—"And to lop off excrescences, yet we should avoid the extreme of pruning too closely: some leaves should be left to shelter and surround the fruit." And it is with some difficulty that we trace its signification even in this connection. The most general acceptation of the verb to which we allude is, 'to acquire a habit;' and its position in the above passage seems on perusal to convey no other sense. Thus this author, whom we might almost term infallibly correct, by the improper choice of one word appears to say that "To acquire the habit of a round-about method of expression promotes the strength of a sentence," whereas he intends a meaning the very reverse.

In another acceptation of the verb we may say, 'To contract a discourse;' 'To contract the rules of syntax;' and the idea of abridging them immediately occurs to the mind. Again, 'To contract vicious habits;' 'To contract errors of any kind,' explain their own meaning. But, 'To contract a round-about method of expression' is not equally clear; and which, besides being liable to a false construction, is a great impropriety, where words fully expressive of the real sense might have been selected.

The subject of perspicuity is not one of the familiar kind where a less degree of precision is requisite; and if precision, if perspicuity in writing, be requisite, it must be more particularly so in those works where the subject itself is treated of, and the rules relating to it laid down, the student is otherwise in danger of contracting an error which it is important he should avoid.

In the following passage on Perspicuity, page 241, there appears a violation of the 22d rule. Speaking of the introduction of Latin words into our composition, the author observes, "In general, a plain, native style is not only more intelligible to all readers, but by a proper management of words it can be made equally strong and expressive with this Latinized English, or any foreign idioms."—It should be, "Is not only more intelligible to all readers than this Latinized English, or any foreign idioms, but by a proper management it can be made equally strong and expressive."

In these remarks, Mr. Editor, you, as well as the author, will acquit me of any view but that of utility. It is important that a work which has obtained so distinguished an eminence in the department of education,



education, and which is received as the standard of grammatical precision, should be free from inaccuracies and ambiguities even of a trifling nature.

I am, Sir, &c. M. N.

*Poplar, Nov. 13, 1805.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE character of the Emperor Tiberius became so odious to posterity, and we receive it with such unfavourable prepossessions, that whatever there was in his conduct which in another prince would have commanded our applause, is either totally forgotten, or viewed with suspicion and dislike. To this must be attributed the little notice we find taken by the collectors of historical beauties of an incident which, had it happened under a better reign, might have been painted as one of the finest and most affecting scenes in the Roman history. I shall give a simple relation of it, as recorded by Tacitus, an author certainly not too favourable to the memory of Tiberius.

On the death of his only son Drusus, with whom he appears always to have lived on the terms of parental affection, before the corpse was yet buried, Tiberius entered the senate-house with a firm and erect mien, and reminding the consuls of their dignity, who had quitted their chairs of state in token of grief, he told the assembly, "That he was sensible he might incur blame by appearing before them while the cause of his sorrow was so recent; that it was indeed the usual practice for mourners scarcely to be seen by their nearest relations, still less by the public;—a practice he did not mean to censure as unmanly; but that for his own part he sought more effectual consolation in the bosom of his fellow-citizens." Then, expressing his melancholy feelings on account of the extreme old age of Augusta (Livia), his grandchildren's tender years, and his own declining health, he desired that the children of Germanicus, the only hope in the present calamity, might be introduced. The consuls accordingly went out, and, after preparing the youths for the solemn scene, brought them in and placed them before the Emperor. He took them by the hand, and thus addressed the Senate:—"Conscript Fathers, these youths, after the loss of their parent, I committed to the care of their uncle, and besought him, though he was not without children of his own, that he would educate them in the same manner as if they were his own blood, and

form them to virtue for their own sakes, and that of posterity. Now that Drusus, too, is taken away from them, I turn to you, and adjure you, by the sacred names of the gods and your country, that you would receive to your bosoms these descendants of Augustus, these youths of the noblest blood. Take them, be their guardians, supply both my place and your own. These, Nero and Drusus, are henceforth to be regarded by you as your parents.—Your birth and rank are such, that nothing good or evil can happen to you but at the same time it must affect the commonwealth."

The historian tells us that the whole assembly burst into tears, intermixed with the most ardent vows for the prosperity and welfare of the illustrious brothers committed to their charge. Their father, Germanicus, had been the favourite of the whole Roman people; and if genuine natural sensations can ever be excited in a political assembly, the present scene was surely calculated to awaken them. That Tiberius was a hypocrite in this most solemn and well supported piece of action is scarcely credible; nor can it easily be shewn what motive he could have to become such. Many instances of his right feeling are given by the same historian in the annals of the early part of his reign, and it was only under the influence of jealousy and suspicion that he acted the tyrant.

Your's, &c. N. N.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

UNIFORMITY of orthography is necessary to the perfection of language. The English tongue is indeed, in this respect, in general sufficiently regular and precise; and yet a few words occur, concerning which a difference of usage prevails amongst modern writers.—I allude, in particular, to some of those which are derived from the second and third conjugations of Latin verbs, and which seem to have descended to us through a French medium. In these words some writers adhere to the Latin mode of termination, and some adopt the French; for instance, *dependent*, Lat., *dependant*, Fr.; *resistance*, Lat., *ressistance*, Fr., &c. In all such cases would it not be preferable to follow the Latin orthography, which would afford one uniform rule, and which, to the classical scholar, would always prove an easy and familiar guide.

I am, Sir, &c. W. SINGLETON.

*Hanlope, Nov. 12, 1805.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your readers will think themselves much obliged to any of your astronomical friends who will have the goodness to explain to us the meaning of the word *digit*, as applied to the Sun and Moon. On consulting our customary friend the Dictionary, we find it to be, "The 12th part of the diameter of the Sun or Moon, and used to explain the quantity of an eclipse."

Now, Sir, I find by an Almanack (for the state of the weather prevented its being seen here) that there was an eclipse of the Moon on Thursday the 11th of July, that it was total, and that there were eclipsed digits 16.26'.0". Also, that there was an eclipse of the same planet on the 15th of January last, not total, viz., digits 20.52'.0". How 16-12ths; or 20-12ths, can be eclipsed, or how it happens that a total eclipse eclipses fewer digits than a partial one, escapes my penetration. Not being a great adept in astronomy myself, I set about to make inquiries upon the subject amongst my friends, and have even put the question to one who has written a Treatise upon Astronomy, but in vain! and unless some of your more able readers will assist us, we must remain in our ignorance. Your constant reader,

AB INITIO.

Leeds, August 22, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

## THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. VII.

On the STATE of MIDDLESEX, as recorded in the DOMESDAY SURVEY.

THE history of the domesday survey has been so frequently repeated, that any general anecdotes relating to it, if recorded here, would be misplaced. Let it suffice then to observe, that the compilation of it was a measure, necessary to the settlement of the military constitution of the Normans; that it was executed by Norman commissioners, empowered to inquire upon view, and upon the oaths of jurors; that it was begun in 1080, and finished in 1086; and that it contained a general survey of every county, and its several divisions, cities, towns, boroughs, manors, vills, and castles; how many men, and of what condition, every town contained; the quantity and value of the land in each manor, and the tenures and services, by which the several tenants held it. Chauncey says (Hist. of Hertfordshire, p.

9), "That for a long while after it was made, none were permitted to make any claim or title to lands beyond the Conquest. The Conqueror himself, we are assured, submitted to its authority in cases wherein he was concerned; and even at the present day, when a question arises whether any manor, parish, or lands, be ancient demesne, the issue must be tried by this book, whence there is no appeal, or any averment to be made against it. If the land in question is found under the title of "*Terra Regis*," it is and ought to be judged ancient demesne; and if it is set down under the name of a private lord or subject, it is determined not to have been the king's."

Till a few years ago no compleat transcript of this curious record existed. Copies of parts only, and even those imperfect, were to be found scattered up and down in the manuscript libraries of collectors; while a few faulty transcripts relating to detached counties were all that had been printed by our provincial historians; and of Middlesex not even one existed. To the munificence of Parliament the public were at last indebted for the compleat publication of the whole; and though many parts of the record may still remain obscure, the condition even of the meanest village which existed at its compilation may be ascertained with the compleatest accuracy.

In the generality of the counties the cities and capital boroughs are taken notice of before the list of the great landholders is entered; though in some they are promiscuously scattered. The particular laws or customs too which prevailed in each of these, the number and condition of their inhabitants, the tenures by which their fortifications were upheld, and even in some cases the uninhabited houses, are carefully enumerated. But we have to lament that among these the two principal cities of the kingdom, London and Winchester, are omitted. Dr. Pegge has observed, in the Preface to his publication of Fitz-Stephen's London, "That, after Domesday-Book, this tract affords us by far the most early description we have of the metropolis;" but the truth is, it only mentions a vineyard at Holborne, belonging to the crown, and ten acres of land nigh Bishopsgate (now the manor of Norton Falgate) belonging to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. No mutilation of the manuscript has certainly taken place; and we can only conjecture that the omission in the present instance was, in some degree connected with the favour which

which the Conqueror shewed the Londoners in his charter, granted, not in the Norman, but the Saxon tongue.

Of Westminster, however, the description is particular; and as none of the historians of our metropolis have taken notice of the passage, we shall here transcribe the words of the record.

“In villa ubi se et ecclesia Sancti Petri tenet abbas eiusdem loci xiii. hidæ et dimidium. Terra est ad xi. car’. Ad dominium pertinent ix. hidæ, et una virgata, et ibi sunt iv. carucæ. Villani habent vi. car’ et i. car’ plus potest fieri.—Ibi ix. villani quisque de dim. virg’ et i. cotarius de v. acris, & xli. cotarii qui reddunt per annum xl. sol. pro ortis suis. Pratum xi. car’. Pastura ad pecuniam villæ. Silva c. porc’. et xxv. domus militum abbatis et aliorum hominum qui reddunt viii. sol. per annum. In totis valent val’ x lib. Quando recep’. similiter. Tempore Regis Edwardi xii. lib’. Hoc manerium fuit et est in dominio ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Westminster.

“In eadem villa tenet Bainsardus iii. hidæ de abbate. Terra est ad ii. car’, et ibi sunt in dominio. Et i. cotarius. Silva c. porc’. Pastura ad pecuniam. Ibi iv. arpeni vineæ noviter plant’. In totis valent val’ lx. sol. Quando recepit xx sol. Tempore Regis Edwardi vi. lib’. Hæc terra jecuit et jacet in ecclesia Sancti Petri.”

From this we learn, that “In the vill where the church of St. Peter was situated, the abbot held thirteen hides and a half. The land was such as might occupy eleven ploughs. Nine hides and a virgate appertained to the demesne; and there were four ploughs. The villans had six ploughs, and might have employed another. There were also nine villans who had half a virgate each, a cotarius who had five acres, and forty-one people of the same description who paid forty shillings yearly for their gardens. There were eleven carucates of meadow, pasture for the cattle of the town, wood sufficient to support a hundred hogs, and twenty-five houses belonging to the abbot’s knights (or officers of his household) and others, who paid eight shillings a-year. The yearly value of the manor altogether was ten pounds, though it appears to have produced in the time of the Confessor twelve.

“In the same vill Bainsard held three hides of the abbot; and the land was sufficient to employ two ploughs. There was one cotarius upon it, wood for an hundred hogs, pasture for cattle, and four

furlongs of vineyard newly planted. The value altogether was reckoned at sixty shillings; when it was received, at twenty; but in the time of the Confessor at six pounds.”

With a proper allowance for the families of those who are here enumerated, together with the numerous inhabitants of the monastery, it may be fairly computed that Westminster at this early period contained at least four hundred persons, if not a greater number.

In Middlesex, as in the other counties, the lands are not arranged according to the hundreds, but the landholders. The hundreds, however, which are mentioned by their names, are only those of Ossuliton, Gare, Elthorne, Spelthorne, Edmonton, and Hounslowe. The lands of the king are first enumerated; then those of the bishops; afterwards such as belonged to monasteries, whether foreign or domestic; the lands of churchmen; the possessions of the earls, barons, and great men; those of the thains; and lastly such as were in the tenure of the king’s servants, or officers about the court.

Among the royal lands, Holburne, already mentioned, is the only place enumerated.

To the see of Canterbury belonged the manors of Hesa (Hayes), and Herges (Harrow). In the former of these, which appears to have had wood enough to supply pannage for a hundred hogs, Norwood is supposed to have been included. And Mr. Lysons observes (Environs of London, ii, 361), that in the manor of Harrow persons are still found by the name of cotelanders, who held a small parcel of land, containing five acres or thereabouts, and whom he conceives to be probably the same with the cotarii of Domestay.

The Bishop of London, it is represented, held only the manors of Sribenede (Stepney), and Fuleham. Neither Acton, Ealing, Hornsey, nor Finchley, are to be found; though the vast quantity of land entered under Fulham induced Mr. Lysons to suppose that Acton and Ealing were included; and he judiciously suggests that that part of Hackney which was formerly parcel of the bishopric of London, was probably included in Stepney.

The Canons of St. Paul’s, it seems, possessed another manor at Fuleham; and they likewise held manors at the following places:—Tweverde (Twylford), Wellefdone (Willidon), Harneustune (Hariton in Willidon), Rugemere (Rugmere), Totehele (Tottenham or Tottenham-court), Ad S. Pancrasium (Kensington), Isen-

done (Islington), Neutone (Newington, Stoke), Hocheitone (Hoxton), Ad Port-am Episcopii (Bishopsgate), Stanestaple, and Draitone (Drayton). In the first of these, at Fulham, the ecclesiastical property at Chifwick and Sutton is supposed to have been intended, as the quantity of five hides exactly answers.

St. Peter's, Westminster, held Hamel-tede (Hampstead), Stranes (Stranes), Suneberie (Sunbury), Greneforde (Greenford), Hanewelle (Hanwell), Covelie (Coaley), Ching-berie (Kingsbury), and Handone (Hendon); and at Staines the monks had two furlongs of vineyard.

The monastery of the Holy Trinity upon the hill at Rouen held Hermedesworde (now Harmondsworth), the manor of which was probably given by the Conqueror, as it is stated at an earlier period to have been the property of Harold.— Here, it should appear, were three mills which produced sixty shillings rent and five hundred eels, and the fisheries produced a thousand eels.

The church of Berking held Tiburne.

Earl Roger, whose lands are next enumerated, had possessions in Hatone, Hanworde (Hanworth), Hermedesworde (Harmondsworth), Herdintone (Harlington), Coleham (Coleham in Hillingdon), Hillend-ne (Hillingdon), Dallega (Dawley in Harlington), Ticheham (Ickenham).

Earl Morton had Leleham (Laleham), Exeferde, Bedefont (Bedfont), Felteham (Feltham), Chenetone, Stanmere (Stammore).

Geoffrey de Mandeville had Eia, Ifendone (Islington), Grenesforde (Greenford), Ticheham (Ickenham), Northala (Northall), Adelmeton (Edmonton), and Enefelde (Enfield); Mimmes (Mimes) being held as a berewick included in the manor of Edmonton.

Ernulf de Hefding had Rifelepe (Rislip) and Ching-berie (Kingsbury); and under Rislip we find it entered, "There is pasture for the cattle of the manor, and a park for the beasts of the forest."

Walter Fitz-Other had Stanwelle (Stanwell), Bedefunde (Bedfont), West Bedefunde (West Bedfont), and Hairone.

Walter de St. Walery had Gittlef-worde (Isleworth), and Hamntone (Hampton). Isleworth being represented to contain no less than seventy hides, is supposed to have included Twickenham.

Richard Fitz-Gislebert had Herefelle (Harefield).

Robert de Gernon had Heregofstane (Haggerstone nigh Shoreditch).

Robert Fasiton had Stebenhede (Stepney) and Ticheham (Ickenham).

Robert Fitz-Rozelin had Stribhed (Stepney).

Roger de Rames had Curdentone, Stanmere (Stammore).

William Fitz-Ansculf had Cranforde (Cranford).

Edward de Saresberie had Chelched, Cerched (Chelsey).

Aubrey de Vere had Chen-sit' (Kensington), where were three furlongs of vineyard.

Ranulph, brother of Ilgar, held Tolintone (Tollington) (supposed by Mr Lyson (iii., 133) to be what was at a later period called the manor of Highbury).

Derman, of London, had Ifensone (Islington).

Judith, half sister to the Conqueror, held Toteham (Totenham).

The *Eleemosynarius Regis* comprized Lillestone (Lilleston).

To give a complete list of the tenants and sub-tenants of the different manors in the time of Edward the Confessor, would be needless; though something might be even gained from this; for few were those who continued in possession of their rents when the returns of the jurors were presented. The small number of names which have a Saxon orthography exhibits a striking trait of the total revolution in regard to property which the Norman Conquest appears to have effected.

In the county of Middlesex, if we except St. Pancras, not a single church is mentioned in the Survey. From this circumstance, however, we are not to conclude that there were no churches in existence. Tithes at that period, as we learn from many parts of Domesday, were paid to different churches, as the possessors of the lands might choose; and there are a hundred reators which account with probability for their omission. Priests, however (presbiters), are continually mentioned, where they held land, but are almost always ranked among the *villani*, or other inferior tenants. Priests, with a hide each, are mentioned at Coleham and Hefsa; with half a hide at Stanmere, Rifepe, and Toteham; with a virgate each at Enefeld, Ching-berie, Herefelle, and Cranforde; and at Gittlefuorde a priest with three virgates.

A few places, it will be found, as Paddington, and others, which have already been enumerated, are omitted, and in one or two, as in Chelsey, the spelling of the names appears to have given some trouble to the Norman scribes. Loose orthogra-  
phy,

phy, added to a foreign accent, is the best method to account for such inaccuracies. The survey, it must be observed, in general, was made with great exactness; though the greatness of the design, and the favour which was shewn, confessedly, in some instances, occasioned many omis-

sions; to which we must add, that many places which are not mentioned were at that time waste grounds.

In some future paper it is probable the subject of the Domeſday-survey may be resumed.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

JAMES THE FIRST.

JAMES the First, King of England, acquired the name of *Rex Pacificus*, from his great anxiety to keep the nation from going to war: however, this pacific disposition, which he gloried so much in as to notice it in his speeches in Parliament, did not screen him from obloquy. His weak effort to recover the Palatinate which had been wrested from his son-in-law, who had been elected King of Bohemia, was ridiculed on the stage in Flanders: a messenger was represented coming in haste, in a comedy, bringing news that the Palatine was like to have a formidable army on foot shortly; for the King of Denmark would furnish him with a hundred thousand pickled herrings, the Hollanders with a hundred thousand butter-boxes, and England with a hundred thousand ambassadors: and in pictures; in one place the King was represented with a scabbard without a sword; in another with a sword, which no one could pull out, though divers stood pulling at it: at Brussels they painted him with his pockets hanging out, and never a penny in them, nor in his purse, turned inside out. In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor beggar, with her hair hanging about her ears and her child at her back, with the King her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of these pictures had several mottoes expressing their malice. "Such scorns and contempts (says Wilson, King James's historian,) were put upon his Majesty, and in him upon the whole nation."

PROPHECY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Bacon says that he heard a common prophecy when he was a child, and Queen Elizabeth in the flower of her years, which was, "When *Hempe* is spun, *England* is done;" whereby it was conceived, that after the princes had reigned whose initials formed the word *Hempe* (viz. Henry, Edward, Mary and Philip, and Elizabeth), England shall come to utter confusion; which, says he,

is verified in King James the First's title, no more England but Britain.

FETTER-LANE.

This lane was formerly called *Fewter-lane*, from the name of *Fewters*, given to certain idle people resorting there, says Howell (Londinopolis, 1657), it having been a way leading to gardens and waste grounds, which extended from this lane to Shoe-lane. The word *Fewter* I take to be the same as *Foiterer*, used by Chaucer in the following passage, in his House of Fame:—"Comen in tomblesteres fetis and smale, and young Foiterers."

ALICE PIERCE.

In the forty-eighth year of Edward III. (A. D. 1375) Dame Alice Ferrers or Pierce, the King's concubine, rode as *Lady of the Sun* from the Tower of London through Cheapside, accompanied by many lords and ladies, every lady leading a lord by his horse's bridle, till they came into West Smithfield, and then began a great *Joust*, which endured seven days after, says Howell in his *Londinopolis*, 1657.

THE DANCE OF DEATH.

Howell likewise says, "On the north side of St. Paul's there was a great cloyster environing a plot of ground, of old time called Pardon Church-yard. About this cloyster was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Mochabray*, or Dance of Death, commonly called the Dance of Paul's; the like whereof was painted about St. Innocent's Cloyster at Paris: the meeters or poesie of this Dance were translated out of French into English, by John Lidgate, Monk of Bury, the Picture of Death leading all Estates."

PATER NOSTER-RROW.

"Pater Noster-row (says Howell) had its name from stationers, or text-writers, who dwelled there, and wrote and sold all sorts of books then in use, namely, A. B. C. with the Pater Noster, Ave, Creed, Graces, &c. There and in Ave Mary-lane dwelled turners of beads, and they were called Pater Noster makers."

*Miss Talbot to the Hon. Miss Campbell.*

(*Ex Bib. Penhurst.*)

"DEAR MISS CAMPBELL,

"If you and your good aunt have the vanity to imagine that I have not yet met with better company than I parted from on Saturday night, your's has the like common fate of all vanity, to be much mistaken; and this you yourselves will own when I tell you what follows.

"Know then, and envy me, that I have knelt before Cæsar, and embraced the amiable Horace, whose person is as agreeable as his writings. I have seen Cicero struck dumb by age, and reproved the dreadful Nero without fearing his frowns. I have prostrated myself before the conqueror of the world, and been with his Aristotle in the schools of the philosophers, where in Socrates virtue and wisdom are hid under the most disagreeable figure that you can imagine, but shine forth in Plato with a distinguished lustre.—I have kept company with none under emperors and demigods. I have made your compliments to Coriolanus. The Scipios hope you will give them a place in your esteem, and would have sent a longer message, had I not been frightened away by the stern looks of the elder Brutus. If I could be sure you will not betray me to Lady Mary, I would own that I made a visit to the younger. I am ashamed indeed to name the rest of my companions, such as Commodus, Heliogabalus, Julia, Agrippina, &c. Pompey and Anthony are well, and Sesostris enjoys very good health for one of his age, and looks to be of a strong constitution. In short, for the famous among mortal race, that I am most intimately acquainted with, they are almost innumerable; only this I must tell you, that I have embraced the knees of Euterpe, and played with the darts of Cupid. Whether I have been in the Elysian shades or not, I leave you to guess.

"I have been in the walk where Sir Philip Sydney composed his *Arcadia*! O that the memorie of his perfections could inspire mee with such a delight-some sweetness as charms in everie worde of the peerlesse Philoclea, the loved paragone of all earthe's loveliness; or breathe into my soule that smileingness of fantasie, that strengthe of solide reason that sweetlie adorns his everie sentence, whilest my ambitious penne has the hardiness to attempte describing the Muses and the Virtues well-beloved retreat.

"On the Greene side of an aspreinge

hille, whose shade browe is overhunge with woodes, where the solitarie nymphes live undisturbed by the sounde of the intruding axe; sprende two fair rowes of arching sycamores, that seeme to bende their lesse burthens, as it were to do obediante to him; whose vertue-gotten fame had made them famous, and after being oppressed by the heave newes of his untimelie fate, hateinge all shewe of cheerfulness, had joynd their low-bowed tops to exclude the gay insinuating rays of light. Shaded by them the deerie esteemed walke commandes a prospecte as extended as his miode, that joyed in its retired beauties, and as gaye with native ornaments.

"The most sincerelie honoured Duke and his ever highlie praise-deserving Dutchesse, possesse the rich treasure of esteeme, which their golden myne of merite has justlie purchased; and the sweetlie amiable nymphe whose spritelie mirth adorns the Palace of Tranquillitie is beheld wylle delighte in the tyme recallinge mirroure of our memorie, where the ever-loved and honoured Lady Pamela, and the innocent heart-commanding Philoclea, appear in so advantageous a lighte, as fills the hart with Esteeme, and her daughter Friendship."

*Miss Catherine Talbot to the Honourable Miss Campbell (giving some Anecdotes of Browne Willis\*).*

[Extract of a Letter.]

"MY DEAR MISS CAMPBELL,

"You know Browne Willis, or at least it is not my fault that you do not, for when at any time some of his oddities have particularly struck my fancy, I have written you whole volumes about him. However, that you may not be forced to recollect how I have formerly tired you, I will repeat, that with one of the honestest hearts in the world, he has one of the oddest heads that ever dropped out of the moon. Extremely well versed in Coins, he knows hardly any thing of mankind; and you may judge what kind of education such a one is likely to give to four

\* Mr. Browne Willis was the well-known author of—*Notitia Parliamentaria*, 2 vols.—*Survey of the Cathedral of St. David*—*Survey of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff*—*History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies*, 2 vols.—*Survey of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph*—*Survey of the Cathedral Church of Bangor*—*A Survey of Cathedrals*—*Parochiale Anglicanum*—*History and Antiquities of Buckingham*.

wild girls, who have had no female directors to polish their behaviour, or any other habitation than a great rambling mansion house in a country village. As, by his little knowledge of the world, he has ruined a fine estate, that was, when he first had it, 2000l. per annum, his present circumstances oblige him to an odd-headed kind of frugality, that shews itself in the slovenliness of his dress, and makes him think London much too extravagant an abode for his daughters; at the same time, that his zeal for antiquities makes him think an old copper farthing very cheaply bought with a guinea, and any journey properly undertaken that will bring him to some old cathedral on the saint's day to which it was dedicated.—As, if you confine the natural growth of a tree, it may shoot out in the wrong place: in spite of his expensiveness, he appears saving in almost every article of life that people would expect him otherwise in, and, in spite of his frugality, his fortune, I believe grows worse and worse every day. I have told you before, that he is the dirtiest creature in the world, so much so, that it is quite disagreeable to sit near him at table: he makes one suit of clothes serve him at least two years, and as to his great coat, it has been transmitted down I believe from generation to generation ever since Noah. On Sunday he was quite a beau, The Bishop of

Gloucester is his idol, and (if Mr. Willis were *Pope St. Martin*, as he calls him) would not wait a minute for canonization. To honour last Sunday as it deserved, after having run about all the morning to all the St. George's churches whose difference of hours permitted him, he came to dine with us in a tie-wig, that exceeds indeed all description. It is a wig (the very colour of it is inexpressible) that he has had, he says, these nine years, and of late it has lain by at his barber's, never to be put on but once a year, in honour of the Bishop of Gloucester's birthday. Indeed, in this birth-day tie-wig he looked so like the Father in the farce, Mrs. Secker was so diverted with, that I wished a thousand times for the invention of Scapin, and I would have made no scruple of assuming the character for our diversion.

“And now, farewell my pen! In gratitude for the assistance thou hast given me, towards making a tedious time seem shorter, towards defeating the malice of a tedious absence, otherwise little interrupted, and preserving me a place in those memories where it is best worth preserving, here will I tie thee to my desk, to rest from all thy labours, when thou hast crowned them with assuring my dear Miss Campbell, how sincerely I am always her's,  
“C. TALBOT.”

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO WILLIAM CLARKE, ESQ. OF LIVERPOOL, AT LISBON.

YE hills, with tow'ring forests crown'd;  
Ye plains, by sultry suns embrown'd;  
Ye vales, along whose vine-clad sides  
The Douro rolls her rapid tides;

Ye rocks grotesque, whose rugged brow  
Frowns o'er the beating surge below,  
Whence Lusitania's genius eyes  
The wild wave mingling with the skies!

From northern climes and colder shores  
My CLARKE your mild retreats explores,  
Hopeful to find your shades supply  
That health his native fields deny.

O guide his steps, ye Sylvan powers!  
O lead him to your greenest bowers!  
And whilst he treads yon flow'ry vale,  
Let health breathe strong in every gale!

Nor be your gifts to health confined,  
But sooth to peace his gentle mind;  
Infuse Contentment's healing balm,  
And bid each anxious thought be calm,

Releas'd from Winter's icy arms,  
When Spring unfolds her earliest charms,  
Then rich in vigorous health restore  
The wanderer to his native shore.

With learning that disdains pretence;  
With nat'ye wit and manly sense;  
Again to smooth my brow of care,  
Again my social hour to share:

To sooth, by Reason's strong controul,  
Each wilder tumult of the soul;  
Within due bounds my hops confine,  
And make his temperate spirit mine.

So may nor whirlwind, blight, or storm,  
Your fragrant orange-groves deform;

So may your vines in clustered pride  
Pour in full streams their purple tide.

Nor e'er amidst your favour'd bounds  
The Earthquake walk his wasteful rounds,  
Which now the trembling wretch deplores  
On sad Calabria's altered shores.

R.

LINES WRITTEN IN A BLANK LEAF OF  
STRANGFORD'S TRANSLATIONS FROM  
CAMOENS:

O THOU to whom the strains are dear  
By Fancy pour'd at Feeling's shrine;  
Whose heart is true to passion's tear,  
Whose brows the wreaths of song en-  
twine:

Come, hail with me the gleams of joy  
That brighten round the poet's head;  
With me the vocal shell employ,  
To mourn the gloom that wraps his bed.

Hast thou not own'd, in passion's trance,  
The pow'r that dwells in beauty's sigh;  
Hung on the charm of beauty's glance,  
And shar'd the bliss of beauty's eye?

Then turn'd in pensive step away,  
With chaster thoughts to virtue given;  
With all of Love's diviner sway,  
With vows of purer life to heaven?

Come, hail with me the gleams of joy  
That brighten round the Poet's head;  
With me the vocal shell employ,  
To mourn the gloom that wraps his bed.

By Valour's spell the forms shall crowd,  
So wont his bolder tones to hear;  
The din of war shall murmur loud,  
And bright shall gleam the threat'ning  
spear.

For he who breath'd the sweetest shell  
Could rise to Valour's loftier strain;  
Could bid the breeze of battle swell,  
And brave the toils of danger's plain.

Come, Beauty, shed the tear for him  
Who tun'd for thee his silver lyre;  
The heart is cold, the eye is dim,  
That throbb'd to love, that beam'd with  
fire.

But oh! thou dream of pale distress,  
That frown'd upon his parting soul;  
Dreg'd his last cup with wretchedness,  
And bade Despair's low thunder roll;

Hide from soft Beauty's gaze thy form,  
Nor rise to wound the feeling breast;  
Nor chill with fear the accents warm  
That bid his parted spirit rest!

Birmingham.

J.

## THE HOLY MAN.

A PORTRAIT.

IN days when blythe my childhood ran,  
I knew him well, the Holy Man:  
Erect his form, tho' Time had shed  
Some snows upon the reverend head.  
Youth lent his cheek its liveliest hue,  
And lighted still his eyes of blue;  
Thence oft would sportive fancy peep,  
With mirth that fills the furrow deep;  
And oft the guileless lips between  
The thought in lambent smiles was seen.  
His voice such music could impart  
As calms and cheers the troubl'd heart;  
Even ere his soothing strain began,  
He breath'd of peace—the Holy Man!  
In no rude isle—no lonely wood,  
His patriarchal dwelling stood,  
In no wild glen; the vale was still,  
Beneath the slope of sheltering hill;  
Alone the flail was heard in air,  
Or sabbath bell that chimed to prayer.  
There rose his chimney, dimly seen,  
Behind its lattice-work of green,  
There open stood the simple door,  
Haunt of the mourner and the poor,  
Haunt of the happy—home of rest,  
Even of the care-worn stranger blest!  
Him hail'd the son, with cordial mien;  
Him sooth'd the daughter's smile serene;  
And him carefs'd the playful boy,  
(Delight of all, the common joy!)  
He to the grandfire's charmed ear  
Oft breath'd his little lipstid prayer;  
And oft the hair of silv'ry hue  
With wily urchin finger drew;  
Then feigning fear the culprit ran—  
For well he knew the Holy Man.

Oh! not in cheerless hermitage  
Trim'd he the glimmering lamp of Age:  
From him had years no power to steal  
Man's dearest privilege—to feel.  
Still might the lover, unprov'd,  
With rapture paint the sole lov'd;  
And still the fearful maid impart  
The sorrows of a conscious heart:  
Such rapture once his youth had known,  
Such sorrows haply were his own;  
Time had but slack'd the thrilling chord,  
Responsive to the bosom's lord.  
O Memory! let me long retrace  
The lov'd expression of his face,  
When o'er the historic page unroll'd,  
He mus'd on days and deeds of old:  
On sceptres now oblivion's prey,  
And empires vanished away.  
But when he breath'd the patriot's name  
He kindl'd with the sacred flame,  
And eyes that beam'd through fears confess'd  
The transports of a kindred breast.  
Sweet was his smile at early morn,  
O'er the fair blossom newly born;

Or



Or when at evening's penfive hour  
He fought the low laburnum bower.  
If look'd from heav'n the star of day,  
While roll'd the filent clouds away ;  
If o'er his brow with balmy wing  
Breath'd the sweet South, the foul of Spring ;  
In all around, beneath, above,  
He saw, he felt, the power of love :  
And as the mother's soul o'erflows,  
On the sweet babe her arms enclose,  
So look'd on Nature's genial plan,  
So look'd to God, the Holy Man.

Thou gracious form, that from this heart,  
Whilst life remains, shall ne'er depart,  
How did this precious botom swell,  
What time I breath'd the sad farewell !

His hand with firmer grasp I prest,  
Long on the threshold did I rest,  
A lingering glance again I cast,  
Another yet—and then the last !  
Stern Death ! on that dear hallow'd breast  
Unfelt thy icy hand was prest ;  
And whilst thy swiftest arrow sped,  
Still seem'd to sleep the pillow'd head.  
Haply, some angel in his ear  
Low whisper'd that the hour was near,  
Or haply some kind vision stole  
With bland enchantment o'er his soul :  
His hand some stranger's seem'd to prest,  
His gift some sorrowing mourner blest ;  
For pale his lips, his cheek though wan,  
Still smil'd in death the HOLY MAN !

E. B.

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## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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MEMOIRS of HORATIO NELSON, VISCOUNT and BARON NELSON of the NILE, and of BURNHAM-THORPE in GREAT-BRITAIN, DUKE of BRONTE in SICILY, KNIGHT of the most honourable ORDER of the BATH, GRAND-CROSS of the NEAPOLITAN ORDER of ST. FERDINAND and of MERIT, KNIGHT of the TURKISH ORDER of the CRESCENT, a VICE-ADMIRAL of the BLUE, HIGH-STEWARD of IPSWICH, a VICE-PRESIDENT of the ASYLUM, &c. &c. &c.

“ *Palmam qui meruit ferat.* ”

THE navy of England has always been considered as a happy indigenous production, in some measure peculiar to our soil, our climate, and our inhabitants. The oak, which is destined at once to adorn and defend the British Isles, flourishes there in the highest perfection ; the natives, inured to all the varieties of a changeable atmosphere, become more hardy by constant habit ; while the ocean which surrounds us points out the element by means of which our wealth and glory have been obtained, and our independence is to be secured.

The encouragement given to this grand national establishment, by a provident policy, has effected wonders. Our flag has been displayed in the remotest seas, sometimes in search of a beneficial commerce, and at other times in quest of a fugitive enemy. Our manufactures and our arms have been extended in conjunction to the remotest corners of the globe. A nume-

rous and gallant race of seamen and of officers has been produced, such as the Venetians, the Genoese, and the Portuguese, our precursors, but not our equals, in maritime greatness, never witnessed ; and a school of naval heroes has been thus established infinitely superior to what any nation could ever boast of.

The result has been uniform and consistent. Our Drakes, our Raleighs, our Cavendishes, our Howards, have adorned one period of our history ; our Montagues, our Ayscues, our Blakes, another ; our Rokes, our Vernons, our Wagers, our Ansons, and our Hawkes, a third.— In the present age the number of our great captains has been rather increased than diminished, although death has of late thinned their ranks ; and we have but too often planted funereal cypress on the graves of those around whose temples, while living, we had entwined the victorious laurel. Rodney, grown hoary in the service, died peacefully on shore, after many celebrated victories over the fleets of the House of Bourbon. Howe resigned his breath in the arms of his family, but not until he had overcome the formidable navy fitted out by France while a republic. Duncan, the conqueror of the Dutch, is no more ;—and we have now also to deplore NELSON, the hero of Aboukir and Trafalgar, who perished, also, but not until his flag was flying triumphant amidst the discomfited squadrons of a vanquished enemy.

We leave it to our poets to sing his dirge ; to our orators to raise trophies of eloquence

eloquence to his memory; to our statesmen to deduce the calamities averted, and the advantages obtained, by his exploits; to our historians to record his actions in works more durable than brass and marble; it is merely our intention here to enumerate his exploits, and scatter a few flowers over his untimely tomb!

Horatio Nelson, the fourth son of the Rev. Edward Nelson, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, was born in the parsonage-house of that parish September 29, 1758. His family is respectable. His father's progenitors were originally settled at Hillsborough, where, in addition to a small hereditary estate, they possessed the patronage of the living, which one of them\* enjoyed for several years. By his mother's† side he was related to three great British families, the Walpoles, the Chalmerses, and the Townshends.

He was placed, while yet of a tender age, at the high-school of Norwich, whence he was removed to North-Walham, both within the precincts of his native county. But he did not long remain there; for, being the younger son of a numerous family, an opportunity was eagerly seized of obtaining some professional employment for him early in life. This occurred when he was only twelve years old.

Some disputes having taken place between the Courts of St. James's and Margit, relative to the possession of the Falkland Islands, an armament was immediately ordered, and Captain Suckling, his maternal uncle, having obtained a ship, he was placed on his quarter deck as a midshipman, on board the *Raisonable*, of 64 guns. But after his family had been at the expense of his outfit, negotiations were entered into, in consequence of which hostilities were suspended, and a treaty concluded, which neither proved gratifying to the honour nor the interests of the nation. On this the ships in commission were laid up in ordinary, and the officers dismissed. But instead of returning home, young Nelson, who felt no abatement of his ardour, entered on board a merchantman, in which he made a voyage to the West-Indies.

\* His Lordship's grandfather.

† Mrs. Nelson, formerly Miss Suckling, was the grand-daughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, in the county of Norfolk, Bart. and of Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, Esq. of Houghton.

On this occasion, although he obtained considerable nautical knowledge so far as bare practice extended, yet having no field for his ambition, he became disgusted, and would have willingly embraced any other profession. On his return, however, finding that his uncle had obtained the *Triumph*, he repaired on board of her in his former capacity, and soon became reconciled to the service; but as he possessed an inherent ardour, coupled with an unabating spirit of enterprize, and utter scorn of danger, he was ever active to participate in those scenes where knowledge was to be obtained or glory earned.

An opportunity of this kind soon presented itself, and appeared admirably calculated to satiate that romantic taste, for adventure which, from the earliest periods of his life, seemed at once to fill and to agitate the bosom of our youthful hero.— One of the most brilliant circumstances of the present reign consists in that spirit of discovery which has constantly prevailed since the accession of His Majesty to the throne. It was in pursuance of this plan, which was afterwards extended under Captain Cooke to another hemisphere, that Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, sailed June 2d, 1773, towards the North Pole. He himself was on board the *Racehorse*, while Captain Lutwidge commanded another bomb vessel called the *Carcais*, both of which had been fitted out on purpose to ascertain to what degree of latitude it was possible to penetrate. On board the latter of these vessels Mr. Nelson was admitted with great difficulty, and in consequence of his own pressing solicitation, in the humble capacity of a coxswain; for, in consequence of an order from the Admiralty, boys were not permitted to be received on board.

After passing Shetland, they came in sight of Spitzbergen, and afterwards proceeded to Moffen Island, beyond which they discovered seven other isles, situate in 83 deg. 21 min. When they had sailed a little further north, they became suddenly fast wedged in the ice, on the 31st of July; so that the passage by which the ships had entered was suddenly and completely blocked up, while a strong current set in to the eastward. In this critical situation they remained five whole days, during which period their destruction appeared inevitable; but the young hero, instead of being depressed, actuated by that filial love, and passion for enterprize, which were ever uppermost in his breast, ventured on the ice during a fine moon-light,

and

and on being interrogated relative to his conduct, pointed to a dead bear, and observed, at the same time, "That he wished to obtain the skin for his father."

At length, on the 7th of August, the wind luckily changed, and set in from the eastward; and on the 9th the current having changed so as to assume an opposite direction, they were borne to the open sea, and the adventurous navigators thus delivered from the apprehension of perishing by the intensity of the polar cold. Finding it now utterly impossible to penetrate any further in this intended course, they entered the Harbour of Smee-renburg, whence they shaped their way homewards, and on the 24th of September arrived safe at Orfordness, after an absence of one hundred and fourteen days.

Soon after his return, instead of being appalled by the dangers recently encountered, young Nelson applied for and was appointed to a birth in the Seahorse, a twenty-gun ship, in which he repaired to the East-Indies, and, by visiting every part of the coast from the Bay of Bengal to Bufforah, was exposed to an extreme of heat in the course of this voyage, nearly equal to the degree of cold he had experienced in the former. These sudden changes could not but prove very injurious, and his health accordingly yielded to the pressure, so that he was obliged to return home on purpose to breathe his native air.

This being fortunately accomplished, on the 8th of April, 1777, he passed the usual examination before the Board for the rank of lieutenant, and on the subsequent day received his commission as second of the *Lowestoffe*, of 32 guns. In this vessel he cruized against the Americans, and happening to capture a letter of marque belonging to the Colonies, then in a state of insurrection, the first-lieutenant proved unable to take possession of her, in consequence of a most tremendous sea, that seemed to interdict all approach. The Captain, piqued at this circumstance, and desirous of effecting the object of his wishes, inquired "Whether he had not an officer capable of boarding the prize?" On hearing this, Lieutenant Nelson immediately jumped into the boat, and told the Master, who wished to have anticipated him, "That if he came back without success, it would be his turn."

In 1778 he was appointed to the *Bristol*, and rose by seniority to be first-lieutenant. In the course of the succeeding year (June 11, 1779) he obtained the rank of post-captain, on which occasion he was

appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbroke*. Having failed in this vessel for the West Indies, he repaired to *Port-Royal* in the island of Jamaica, and an expedition against one of the Spanish settlements being then in contemplation, he had now an opportunity, for the first time, of distinguishing himself as a commanding-officer. The enterprize to which we allude was planned by Sir John Dal-ling, the then governor, for the purpose of seizing on *Fort St. Juan*, in the Gulf of Mexico. On this occasion the commander of the *Hinchinbroke* conveyed the troops, which were so few in point of number, that they were destitute of a field officer. Edward Marcus Despard, who afterwards suffered for high-treason, acted as chief-engineer; while Captain Polson commanded the land forces; but the place would never have been taken had not the first of these officers landed, directed the assault, and even pointed the guns with his own hand.\*

His ship being paid off on his return to England, he retired to the place of his nativity, the parsonage-house of *Burnham-Thorpe*. But he did not remain there long, for he was nominated to the command of the *Boreas*, in which he repaired to the *Leeward-Islands*, and had under him his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, who then commanded the *Pegasus*. While on this station, he changed his condition in life, on the 11th of March, 1787, by a marriage with *Francis Woodward*, daughter and coheir of *William Woodward, Esq.* senior judge of the island of *Nevis*, and widow of *Josiah Nabit, M. D.*, of that island, by whom she had a son, now a captain in the navy, who will be mentioned hereafter.

On his return from the West-Indies Captain Nelson repaired with his wife to the parsonage-house of his father, which that venerable clergyman gladly relinquished for their accommodation, and there, at a distance from battle and strife, he passed a quiet and happy life, until again called into action by the concurrence of unforeseen events. He appeared, indeed, during the "piping times of peace," to affect a taste for rural affairs; to be addicted to quiet, and even to solitude; to hate the "busy hum" of men;

\* Captain (afterwards Major) Polson, stated in his dispatch, "That there was scarcely a gun fired but what was pointed by Captain Nelson, of the *Hinchinbroke*, or Lieutenant Despard, chief-engineer."

and to abhor any event that could tear him from his dear home. But no sooner did the British Ministers indicate a determination to interpose in the domestic concerns of France, and a war appeared unavoidable, than he eagerly repaired to town, and offered his services to the Admiralty.

Fortunately for his country these services were accepted, and he was appointed to the *Agamemnon* of 64 guns.

That able and gallant officer Lord Hood being at that period appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he accompanied him thither, and was present at the time his Lordship occupied Toulon, which he garrisoned with English, Spanish, and Neapolitan troops. Captain Nelson was also present at the siege of Bastia, having landed at the head of a body of seamen, with whom he served in the batteries until the capture of that city, which surrendered May 22, 1795. He afterwards repaired to Calvi, and while busily employed before it lost an eye. His conduct on both these occasions excited the highest eulogiums on the part of the Admiral who commanded.

On the 25th of April, 1805, being accompanied by the *Mesleager*, *Diadem*, and *Peterell*, he performed a brilliant exploit at Laona, having boarded and cut out four French store ships, by means of the boats of his squadron, under the fire of the batteries, and amidst an incessant discharge of musquetry. Several vessels laden with cannon destined for the siege of Mantua, were also captured in the neighbourhood of Oneglia; so that his name became a terror to the foe.

Vice Admiral Hotham having succeeded Lord Hood in the command, Captain Nelson was present at the action with the French fleet (March 15, 1795), on which occasion he served in the centre division, counting as follows:

1. *Agamemnon*, Capt. Nelson, 64 guns, 491 men.
2. *Illustrious*, Capt. Frederick, 74 guns, 590 men.
3. *Courageux*, Captain Montgomery, 74 guns, 640 men.
4. *Britannia*, Vice-Adm. Hotham, Capt. Holloway, 100 guns, 839 men.
5. *Egmont*, Rear-Admiral Linzee, Capt. Sutton, 74 guns, 590 men.

The English fleet consisted of fourteen sail of the line, and that of the enemy of fifteen, with an admiral's flag flying on board the *Sans-Culottes* of 120 guns and 2000 men.

After a sharp and bloody conflict, two ships\* were captured; and the *Agamemnon* was twice called off by signal, on account of his eagerness for a close action.

Soon after this he was detached with a small squadron† from the Mediterranean fleet, by means of which he swept the adjacent coasts of the enemy, and cut out nine ships belonging to the French from the bays of Alaffio and Anguelia, in the neighbourhood of Vado.

When the Viceroy of Corsica (Sir Gilbert Elliot, now Lord Minto), foreseeing the approaching evacuation of that island, thought fit to seize on the Isle of Elba, he was employed for this purpose; and having first effected a landing, and then placed the Captain of 74 guns within half a pistol shot of the grand bastion, the Governor consented to a capitulation, and the town of Porto-Ferrajo, with one hundred pieces of cannon, was immediately surrendered.

In December 1796 Captain Nelson was gratified for his services by the permission of hoisting a broad pendant as commodore on board *La Minerve*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabina*, a forty-gun ship.—Of the enemy one hundred and sixty-four were killed and wounded, while the loss was only forty-one on board his own vessel. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and immediately steered with the intelligence to the squadron commanded by Sir John Jervis, who by his conduct on that day (February 14, 1797) merited and acquired the title of Earl of St. Vincent.

The subject of this memoir had barely time to communicate the particulars relative to the force and state of the enemy, and to shift his pendant on board the Captain of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Miller. The Commander-in-Chief, who had relinquished the blockade of Cadiz in order to pursue the fleet under Don Joseph de Cordova, no sooner received the joyful tidings, than he prepared for action, although he had only fifteen, to oppose twenty seven sail of the line. He however did not upon this occasion disdain to make use of the advantages arising out of superior seamanship; for, by sailing down in a close and compact order, he contrived to begin the engagement before

\* The *Ca-Ira* of 84 guns, and the *Censeur* of 74 guns.

† 1. *Agamemnon*; 2. *Inconstant*; 3. *Mesleager*; 4. *Southampton*; 5. *Tartar*; 6. *Ariadne*; and 7. *Speedy*.

the Spanish Admiral was able to complete his line of battle, as a number of the ships had been separated from the main body. Seizing, therefore, the critical moment when they were still in disorder, by carrying a press of sail the English suddenly passed through the Spanish squadron, after which they tacked in so judicious a manner, as to cut off all that portion which had fallen to leeward. About eleven o'clock the signal was made from the Victory for close fight, and after a severe cannonade the following ships were captured :

1. Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns.
2. San Josef, 112 guns.
3. San Nicolas, 80 guns.
4. San Ysidoro, 74 guns.

The following account of the conduct of Lord Nelson upon this occasion was drawn up by an officer of the army, who happened to be on board at the time :

“ When Sir John Jervis (now Lord St. Vincent) on the 14th of February, 1797, had accomplished his bold intention of breaking the enemy's line, the Spanish Admiral, who had been separated to windward with his main body, consisting of eighteen ships of the line, from nine ships that were cut off to leeward, appeared to make a movement, as if with a view to join the latter. This design was completely frustrated by the timely opposition of Commodore Nelson, whose station in the rear of the British line afforded him an opportunity of observing this manœuvre : his ship, the Captain, had no sooner passed the rear of the enemy's ships that were to windward, than he ordered her to wear, and stood on the other tack towards the enemy.

“ In executing this bold and decisive manœuvre, the Commodore reached the sixth ship from the enemy's rear, which bore the Spanish Admiral's flag—the Santissima Trinidad, of 136 guns, a ship of four decks, reported to be the largest in the world. Notwithstanding the inequality of force, the Commodore instantly engaged this colossal opponent, and for a considerable time had to contend not only with her, but with her second a-head and a-stern, each of three decks. While he maintained this unequal combat, which was viewed with admiration, mixed with anxiety, his friends were flying to his support ; the enemy's attention was soon directed to the Culloden, Captain Troubridge, and in a short time after to the Blenheim, of 90 guns, Captain Frederick, who opportunely came to his assistance.

“ The intrepid conduct of the Commodore staggered the Spanish Admiral, who already appeared to waver in pursuing his intention of joining the ships cut off by the British fleet ; when the Culloden's timely arrival, and Captain Troubridge's spirited support of

the Commodore, together with the approach of the Blenheim, followed by Rear-Admiral Parker, with the Prince George, Orion, Irresistible, and Diadem, not far distant, determined the Spanish Admiral to change his design altogether, and to throw out the signal for the ships of his main body to haul their wind, and make sail on the larboard-tack.

“ Not a moment was lost in improving the advantage now apparent in favour of the British squadron. As the ships of Rear-Admiral Parker's division approached the enemy's ships, in support of the Captain (Commodore Nelson's ship), and her gallant seconds, the Blenheim and Culloden, the cannonade became more animated and impressive. In this manner did Commodore Nelson engage a Spanish three-decker, until he had nearly expended all the ammunition in his ship, which had suffered the loss of her fore-top-mast, and received such considerable damage in her sails and rigging, that she was almost rendered *hors du combat*. At this critical period the Spanish three-decker having lost her mizen-mast, fell on board a Spanish two-decker, of 84 guns, that was her second : this latter ship consequently now became the Commodore's opponent, and a most vigorous fire was kept up for some time by both ships within pistol-shot.

“ It was now that the Commodore's ship lost many men, and that the damages already sustained, through the long and arduous conflict which she had maintained, appeared to render a continuance of the contest in the usual way precarious, or perhaps impossible. At this critical moment the Commodore, from a sudden impulse, instantly resolved on a bold and decisive measure, and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his opponent sword in hand ; the boarders were summoned, and orders given to lay his ship on board the enemy.

“ Fortune favours the brave ! Nor on this occasion was she unmindful of her favourite. Ralph Willet Miller, the Commodore's captain, so judiciously directed the course of his ship, that he laid her aboard the starboard-quarter of the Spanish eighty-four, her sprit-sail-yard passing over the enemy's poop, and hooking in her mizen-threads ; when the word to board being given, the officers and seamen destined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the sixty-ninth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Pearson, then doing duty as marines on board the Captain, passed with rapidity on board the enemy's ship, and in a short time the San Nicholas was in possession of her intrepid assailants. The Commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of this scene. He was aware the attempt was hazardous, and he thought his presence might animate his brave companions, and contribute to the success of this bold enterprise : he therefore, as if by magic impulse, accompanied the party in this attack ;

attack; passing from the fore-chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter-gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter-deck, where he arrived in time to receive the sword of the dying commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders.

“He had not been long employed in taking the necessary measures to secure this hard earned conquest, when he found himself engaged in a more arduous task. The stern of the three-decker, his former opponent, was placed directly amidships of the weather-beam of the prize, *San Nicolas*, and from her poop and galleries the enemy sorely annoyed with musquetry the British who had boarded the *San Nicolas*. The Commodore was not long in resolving on the conduct to be adopted upon this momentous occasion; the two alternatives that presented themselves to his unshaken mind were, to quit the prize, or instantly board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, he determined on the latter. Directing therefore an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the *San Nicolas*, the undaunted Commodore, whom no danger ever appalled, headed himself the assailants in this new attack, exclaiming, ‘Westminster Abbey, or glorious victory!’

“Success in a few minutes, and with little loss, crowned the enterprize. Such indeed was the panic occasioned by his preceding conduct, that the British no sooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the Commandant advanced, and, asking for the British commanding-officer, dropped on one knee, and presented his sword, apologizing at the same time for the Spanish Admiral's not appearing, as he was dangerously wounded. For a moment Commodore Nelson could scarcely persuade himself of this second instance of good fortune; he therefore ordered the Spanish Commandant, who had the rank of a brigadier, to assemble the officers on the quarter-deck, and direct means to be taken instantly for communicating to the crew the surrender of the ship. All the officers immediately appeared, and the Commodore had the surrender of the *San Josef* duly confirmed by each of them delivering his sword.

“The Coxswain of the Commodore's barge (John Sykes, since dead) had attended close by his side throughout this perilous attempt. To him the Commodore gave in charge the swords of the Spanish officers as he received them; and the undaunted tar, as they were delivered to him, tucked these honourable trophies under his arm with all the coolness imaginable. It was at this moment also that a British sailor, who had long fought under the Commodore, came up in the fulness of his heart, and excusing the liberty he was taking, asked to shake him by the hand, to congratulate him upon seeing him safe on the quarter deck of a Spanish three-decker.

“This new conquest had scarcely submitted, and the Commodore returned on board the *San Nicholas*, when the latter ship was discovered to be on fire in two places. At the first moment appearances were alarming, but the presence of mind and resources of the Commodore and his officers in this emergency soon got the fire under.

“A signal was immediately made by the Captain for boats to assist in disentangling her from the two prizes; and as she was incapable of further service until refitted, the Commodore again hoisted his pendant for the moment on board *La Minerve* frigate, and in the evening shifted it to the *Irresistible*, Captain Martin; but as soon as the Captain was refitted, he rehoisted his pendant on board the latter ship.”

The effect produced at home by this victory was prodigious. Great rejoicings took place every where; the officers of the victorious fleet received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; the King conferred a patent of an earldom, with a pension of 3000*l.* per annum, on the Commander-in-Chief; while Commodore Nelson, by whose gallantry and exertions two of the prizes had been taken, was honoured with the Order of the Bath, together with a gold medal and chain.

In consequence of a promotion in the navy, Sir Horatio hoisted his flag as a rear-admiral of the blue in April 1797, and was detached soon after to bring away the garrison of *Porto-Ferrajo*. After performing this service, on the 27th of May he changed to the *Theseus*, and was appointed to command the inner-squadron then blockading *Cadiz*.

An attempt was made by him, during the night of the 3d of July, to bombard this city, and he conducted this enterprize with his usual spirit and resolution, the Thunderer bomb having been stationed, under his management, within two thousand five hundred yards of the walls.—On this the Spaniards, anxious to prevent the consequences, sent out all their armed craft, consisting of mortars, gun-boats, and launches. The conflict was long and obstinate; both sides exhibited great valour; and a singular event ensued, scarcely to be paralleled in the history of modern warfare. The brave Don Miguel Terrafon, who commanded the armament, in a barge rowed by twenty-six oars and thirty men, made a most desperate effort to overpower Sir Horatio Nelson and his boat's crew. They fought with their swords, hand to hand, and the conflict was long and doubtful. At length, however, eighteen of his crew having been killed,

and

and himself together with the remainder wounded; the Spanish Rear-Admiral sheered off. Nor was the British Commander exempt from danger; for Captain Freemantle, who accompanied him, was hurt, and his coxswain Sykes, together with several sailors, disabled.

Two nights after another bombardment was attempted, and effected with superior success; for ten sail of the line, including the flag-ships of the Admirals Mazzaredo and Gravina, were obliged to warp out of the range of the shells. Lord St. Vincent, no indifferent judge of bravery and good conduct, concludes an account of these achievements, in a letter addressed to the Admiralty, with emphatically observing, "That any praise of his would fall far short of Admiral Nelson's merits."

The next exploit in which we find him engaged was an attempt to obtain possession of Teneriffe. Earl St. Vincent having received intelligence, while stationed off Cadiz, that this island was utterly destitute of the means of defence, and that a considerable quantity of treasure had been landed there, determined to detach a squadron against it, commanded by an enterprising officer. Rear-Admiral Nelson being accordingly selected for this purpose, was invested with the command of the following ships:

1. Thefeus, 74 guns, Rear-Admiral Nelson, Capt. R. W. Miller.
2. Culloden, 74 guns, Captain Trowbridge.
3. Zealous, 74 guns, Captain Samuel Hood.
4. Leander, 50 guns, Capt. Thompson.
5. Emerald, 44 guns, Capt. Waller.
6. Seahorse, 32 guns, Capt. Freemantle.
7. Terpsichore, 36 guns, Capt. Bowen.
8. Fox cutter, 14 guns, Capt. Gibson.
9. Bomb-ketch.

This armament arrived before Santa-Cruz on the 22d of July, 1797, and as it was intended to take the place by surprise, the undertaking was deferred until night, but the morning was far advanced, in consequence of unforeseen delays. A body of men, including one thousand marines, was then landed under the direction of Captain (now Admiral Sir Thomas) Trowbridge of the Culloden, assisted by the Captains Hood, Thompson, Freemantle, Bowen, Miller, and Waller, all of whom volunteered their services upon this occasion.

The enemy, however, appear to have been far better prepared than had been imagined, for a very sharp fire was kept

up from their batteries; one boat was stove, several were damaged, and the Fox cutter lost.

Admiral Nelson, who had gone on shore with the first division, accompanied it nearly to the spot which was destined for the assault; but having lost his right arm by a cannon-shot, he was left behind.— His son-in-law, Lieutenant (now Captain) Nisbitt, of the royal navy, on missing his leader, returned, and finding him speechless, placed Sir Horatio on his back, and carried him to a boat, which conveyed him on board the *Thefeus* under a most tremendous fire from the enemy's batteries.

While their Commander lay in this deplorable state, the storming-party advanced, scaled the walls, and penetrated into the great square of the town, where having formed, to the number of about four hundred, they marched towards the citadel, but found it too strong for them to attack with any hopes of success, being unprovided with cannon.

In the mean time Captain Trowbridge was informed by some of his prisoners that a large body of Spaniards, assisted by some French, and supported by five field-pieces, was preparing to give them battle. On this, perceiving the utter impossibility of receiving any further aid from the ships, he dispatched Captain Hood with a message to the Spanish Governor, purporting, "That if he would allow him freely, and without molestation, to embark his people, and furnish him with boats for that purpose, in the place of those which had been stove, the squadron before the town should not be permitted to molest it." On his Excellency's replying, "That they must surrender prisoners of war," the messenger observed, "That if the terms preferred by him were not instantly complied with, Santa-Cruz would be set fire to, and the Spaniards attacked at the point of the bayonet."

On hearing this resolute declaration, Don Juan Antonio Gutierrez thought it prudent to comply, and Captain Trowbridge immediately marched with his men, colours flying and drums beating, to the head of the mole, where boats being furnished by the Spaniards, they immediately embarked, their wounded men having been kindly received into the hospital, while those who had escaped unhurt received a plentiful supply of provisions of all kinds.

Sir Horatio immediately returned to England, and it was not until many months after his arm had been amputated, that

that he was pronounced out of danger.— On his first appearance at Court, His Majesty received him in the most gracious manner, and was pleased to express regret that his state of health and wounds were likely to deprive the nation of his future services. On this the gallant and undaunted tar replied, with all that enthusiasm peculiar to his character, "I can never think that a loss which the performance of my duty has occasioned; and so long as I have a foot to stand on, I will combat for my king and country."

As it was proposed at this period to confer a pension of 1000*l.* per annum upon him, on account of his exploits and his losses, it became necessary, according to the custom of the navy, that he should give in a distinct statement of his claims. In consequence of this he drew up the following paper, which stands unrivalled in its kind either in our own or any other service whatsoever.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"The Memorial of Sir Horatio Nelson, K. B., and a Rear-Admiral in your Majesty's Fleet.

"That during the present war your Memorialist has been in four actions with the fleets of the enemy, viz., on the 13th and 14th of March, 1795; on the 13th of July, 1795; and on the 14th of February, 1797; in three actions with frigates; in six engagements against batteries; in ten actions in boats employed in cutting out of harbours; in destroying vessels, and in taking three towns. Your Memorialist has also served on shore with the army four months, and commanded the batteries at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi.

"That during the war he has assisted at the capture of seven sail of the line, six frigates, four corvettes, and eleven privateers of different sizes; and taken and destroyed near fifty sail of merchant-vessels; and your Memorialist has actually been engaged against the enemy upwards of *one hundred and twenty times*.

"In which service your Memorialist has lost his right eye and arm, and been severely wounded and bruised in his body. All of which services and wounds your Memorialist most humbly submits to your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

"HORATIO NELSON.

"October, 1797."

He was now enabled, had he been so inclined, to have retired altogether from the service, and lived equally exempt from danger and from want, on his pension and half-pay. But his heart still panted after glory; and having rejoined Lord St. Vincent's fleet, a new scene opened for the

solace of his ambition and the display of his talents.

The eyes of all Europe were at that moment fixed on Bonaparte. After conquering Italy, and effecting a peace on the Continent, he had fitted out a large fleet, and embarked an army of veteran soldiers. The immediate object of his attack was as yet unknown; and while mankind remained involved in suspense, the English Ministry deemed it prudent to fit out a squadron in pursuit of him.

Sir Horatio Nelson, the officer fixed upon for the command, was detached by Earl St. Vincent into the Mediterranean, on the 7th of May, 1798, with his flag flying on board the Vanguard, of 74 guns, together with the Orion and Alexander, of equal force, the Emerald and Terpsichore frigates; and La Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war. Having reached the Gulph of Lyons, they were assailed by a very violent gale of wind, which carried away a top-mast, as well as the foremast, of the Rear-Admiral's ship, on the 22d, the very day on which the French fleet, with Bonaparte on board, sailed from Toulon. Having refitted in St. Pierre's road, in the island of Sardinia, the harbour of which they were not allowed to enter, the English squadron reached the place of rendezvous on the 4th of June, and were joined, on the 8th, by ten sail of the line under Captain Trowbridge.

With this force, which he deemed sufficient to encounter any fleet of the enemy, Admiral Nelson proposed to steer after them immediately, and knowing that they had sailed with the wind at N.W., he was induced to think that they were destined up the Mediterranean. Neither on the coast of Italy, nor in the port of Naples, could any intelligence be obtained of the ultimate intentions of the French; all that was learned amounted to a mere supposition that they had proceeded towards Malta. To facilitate the passage thither, it was determined to pass through the Straits of Messina, and this was accomplished on the 20th with a fair wind; and two days after intelligence was received that the French had captured Malta, and sailed thence on the 18th with a fresh breeze at N.W.

On this Sir Horatio took an opposite direction, and was not a little mortified, on discovering Alexandria, that not a single French ship was anchored there. In this state of uncertainty, he instantly returned to Sicily, entered the port of Syracuse, took in a supply of fresh water, steered on the 25th of July for the Morea, and,



and, in consequence of new and more correct information, determined once more to visit Alexandria, which he descried on the first of August at noon. The enemy's fleet was first discovered by Captain Hood, in the *Zealous*, who immediately communicated by signal that it consisted of the following ships, &c., lying at anchor in a line of battle in Aboukir bay :

1. *Le Guerrier*, 74 guns, 700 men.
2. *Le Conquerant*, 74 guns, 700 men.
3. *Le Spartiate*, 74 guns, 700 men.
4. *L'Aquilon*, 74 guns, 700 men.
5. *Le Souverain Peuple*, 74 guns, 700 men.
6. *Le Franklin*, Rear Admiral Blanquet, 80 guns, 800 men.
7. *L'Orient*, Admiral Bœux, Commander-in-Chief, Captain *Casa Bianca*, 120 guns, 1010 men.
8. *Le Tonant*, 80 guns, 800 men.
9. *L'Heureux*, 74 guns, 700 men.
10. *Le Timoleon*, 74 guns, 700 men.
11. *Le Mercure*, 74 guns, 700 men.
12. *Le Guillaume Tell*, Rear-Admiral Villeneuve, 80 guns, 800 men.
13. *Le Genereux*, 74 guns, 700 men.

## FRIGATES.

1. *Le Diane*, 48 guns, 300 men.
2. *Le Justice*, 44 guns, 300 men.
5. *L'Artemise*, 36 guns, 250 men.
4. *La Seriente*, 36 guns, 250 men.

This formidable fleet appeared to be moored in a compact line of battle, supported by a battery of guns and mortars on an island in their van, while their flanks were strengthened by gun-boats.

Although the wind blew fresh, and the day was far spent, yet the Admiral made the signal for battle, and signified at the same time that it was his intention to attack the enemy's van and centre as it lay at anchor, according to the plan already communicated by him to the respective Captains.

The British fleet, every ship of which sounded its way as it proceeded, stood in ; and Sir Horatio being struck with the idea that where there was room for one ship to swing there was opportunity for another to anchor, measures were taken for carrying this idea into effect, notwithstanding the *Cull-ten* had grounded on *Bequier* Island. The *Goliath* and *Zealous*, together with the *Orion*, the *Audacious*, and the *Theseus*, led inside, and received a most tremendous fire from the van of the fleet, as well as the batteries on shore, while the *Vanguard* anchored on the outside of the enemy, within half a pistol shot of *Le Spartiate*. The *Minotaur*, *De-*

*fence*, *Bellerophon*, *Majestic*, *Swiftsure*, and *Alexander*, came up in succession ; and Captain Thompson of the *Leander*, making up in seamanship for the deficiency of a fifty-gun ship in point of metal, dropped her anchor athwart the hawse of *Le Franklin*, an eighty-gun ship, in such a masterly manner, as to annoy both her and *L'Orient*.

Notwithstanding the darkness that soon ensued, *Le Guerrier* was dismasted in the course of a few minutes, while the twilight yet remained ; *Le Conquerant* and *Le Spartiate* were also soon reduced to a similar state ; three more, *L'Aquilon*, *Le Souverain Peuple*, and *Le Spartiate*, surrendered ; soon after which the Admiral's ship, *L'Orient*, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames burst forth with such rapidity, that great apprehensions were entertained not only for her safety, but also that of such ships of the British fleet as were in her immediate vicinity.

Sir Horatio Nelson, who had retired below in consequence of a wound received during the action, no sooner received intelligence of this alarming event, than he came upon the deck, and, with that inborn humanity which is the best characteristic of a hero, bethought him of the most likely means to save the lives of as many of the enemy as possible. The only boat in a condition to swim was therefore immediately dispatched from the Admiral's ship, and the Commanders of others following the example, about seventy lives were saved ; and many more would have been rescued from death, had not the vessel alluded to blown up suddenly with a most tremendous explosion.

In the mean time the firing continued, with the interval of this awful moment only excepted ; and the victory having been now secured in the van, such ships as were not disabled bore down upon those of the enemy that had not been in the engagement.

When the dawn developed the scene of this terrible conflict, only two sail of the line\* were discovered with their colours flying, all the rest having struck their ensigns ! These, conscious of their danger, together with two frigates, cut their cables in the course of the morning, and stood out to sea.

After this signal victory, the victorious Commander lost no time in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for his success. He accordingly issued the following notice :

\* *Le Guillaume Tell* and *Le Genereux*.

## " MEMORANDUM.

" To the Officers of the Squadron.

" Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 2, 1798.

" **ALMIGHTY GOD** having blessed His Majesty's arms with victory, the Admiral intends returning public thanks for the same at two o'clock this day, and recommends every ship doing the same as soon as convenient."

Public service was accordingly performed on the quarter-deck, the other ships following the example of the Admiral.

On the same day he addressed the following circular letter to the Captains under him, fully expressive of his approbation of their conduct :

" Vanguard, off the Mouth of the Nile, August 2, 1798.

" The Admiral most heartily congratulates the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Squadron he has had the honour to command, on the event of the late action; and he desires they will accept his most sincere and cordial thanks for their very gallant behaviour in this glorious battle. It must strike forcibly every British seaman how superior their conduct is, when in discipline and good order, to the riotous behaviour of lawless Frenchmen.

" The Squadron may be assured the Admiral will not fail, with his dispatches, to represent their truly meritorious conduct in the strongest terms to the Commander-in-Chief.

" To the Captains of the Ships of the Squadron."

It was the fourth day after the action before the Admiral could transmit intelligence of this memorable event. His dispatches upon this occasion were entrusted to Captain Berry, in the *Leander*; and no sooner were they made public, than the greatest sensation was occasioned throughout Europe. The Emperor of Germany immediately broke off the conferences for a peace at Rastadt; the Ottoman Porte declared war against the French; and the King of Naples marched an army to Rome, of which he for a time dispossessed them.

In England the victory of the Nile was celebrated by means of bonfires and illuminations; while the King and both Houses of Parliament were eager to bestow marks of favour on the triumphant fleet and its gallant leader. His Majesty immediately conferred upon him the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, and he was accordingly called up to the House of Peers, as Lord Nelson of the Nile. The Grand Seignior transmitted a superb diamond che-

leng, or plume of triumph, taken from one of the Imperial turbans; and the King of Naples soon after granted the title of Duke of Bronté, with an estate in Sicily.

Instead of returning home to repose under his laurels, the Admiral immediately sailed for Sicily, where he was received as a deliverer by the King. The subjects of that Monarch, discontented at his conduct, and supported by the French, had but lately driven him from his capital, after which they established, or rather proclaimed, "The Parthenopean Republic." The zeal of Cardinal Ruffo, however, who successfully mingled the character of a soldier with that of a priest, proved signally efficacious towards the restoration of the exiled monarch. Having marched to Naples at the head of a body of Calabrians, he obliged "the patriots," as they were termed, who were in possession of all the forts, to capitulate; and to this treaty the English, Turkish, and Russian Commanders acceded. On the appearance of Lord Nelson, however, Ferdinand publicly disavowed "The authority of Cardinal Ruffo to treat with subjects in rebellion," and the capitulation was accordingly violated, with the exception of the prisoners in *Castella Mare* alone, which had surrendered to the English Squadron under Commodore Foote. This is the only portion of the Admiral's public conduct which has ever been censured; for an Englishwoman\* residing abroad having obtained the original treaty in question, thought fit to publish it, accompanied with the severest animadversions.

After having effected the blockade of Malta, procured the evacuation of Rome, greatly contributed to the restoration of the King of Naples to his capital and his throne, Lord N. embarked with the English Minister to the Court of Naples (Sir William Hamilton) and landed at Yarmouth, in his native county, on the 6th of November, after an absence of three years, which had been wholly occupied by a series of the most brilliant and magnanimous achievements.

The populace assembled in crowds to behold the Hero of the Nile, and harnessing themselves to his carriage, dragged him to

\* Miss Williams. The mind of Lord Nelson was greatly affected with the charges aduced against him, and Sir William and Lady Hamilton; and we understand that a gentleman who possesses materials for his Lordship's Life was entrusted by him, a few months before his death, with a written refutation of several of the statements of this lady.

the inn. On his arrival in London, similar honours attended him; and, after dining at the Guildhall, he was presented with a superb sword by Mr. Chamberlain Clarke, in the name of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, in testimony of an action "perhaps unequalled in the history of mankind."

The reply, which is as follows, was delivered amidst bursts of applause:

"SIR,

"It is with the greatest pride and satisfaction I receive from this honourable Court such a testimony of their approbation of my conduct; and with this VERY SWORD [*his Lordship at the same time holding it up in his remaining hand*] I hope soon to aid in reducing our implacable and inveterate enemy to proper and due limits; without which this Country can neither hope for nor expect a solid, honourable, and permanent peace!"

His Lordship did not remain long inactive, for in consequence of his own pressing solicitations he was enabled once more to hoist his flag in the service of his country; and the Admiralty, with a due and appropriate regard to his glory, appointed him to the command of the *San Josef*, of 110 guns, a ship formerly boarded and taken by himself, with so much glory, in the action off Cape St. Vincent.

A confederacy of the Northern Powers having alarmed the nation, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet consisting of eighteen sail of the line and four frigates, together with a number of gun boats and bomb-vessels, in all fifty four sail, having been fitted out for this purpose, proceeded from Yarmouth roads for the Baltic March 12, 1801. The command of this expedition was entrusted to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Vice-Admiral Nelson and Rear-Admiral Totty, the last of whom lost his flag-ship on a land-bank off the coast of Lincolnshire. On the arrival of the English Squadron in the Cattegat, Sir Hyde dispatched a letter to the Governor of Cronenburg, in which, after alluding to the hostile conduct of Denmark, he demanded, "Whether he could pass that straits freely, and without impediment?"

On being answered in the negative, he anchored near to the Island of Huen, and, in company with Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson and Rear-Admiral Graves surveyed the formidable line of ships, galleys, galleys, fire-vessels, and gun boats, flanked

and supported by extensive batteries on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest of which was mounted with from 50 to 70 pieces of cannon; these were also further strengthened by two ships of seventy guns, and a large frigate, in the inner-road of Copenhagen; while two sixty-four gun ships, without masts, were moored on the flat towards the entrance of the arsenal.

Lord Nelson, who had offered his services for conducting the attack, now shifted his flag from the *St. George* to the *Elephant*, and, notwithstanding the formidable preparations against him, fearlessly led the van, and passed the Sound, with little or no loss. On the 2d of April he weighed to engage the Danish fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, eleven floating-batteries, one bomb-ketch, &c. The action commenced at ten o'clock, and, after a sharp and bloody conflict, seventeen sail were either sunk, burnt, or taken.

It ought not to be omitted, on the other hand, that the Danes conducted themselves with great resolution; that their principal batteries, as well as the ships at the mouth of the harbour, were still untouched, and that two of his own division had grounded, and others were in danger; while it would have been extremely difficult to have returned with the prizes under the fire of the batteries.

It was at this critical moment Lord N. discovered that he was in full possession of all his faculties, and equally capable of acting the part of a statesman and a warrior, as the following correspondence will sufficiently attest:

#### No. I.

"Lord Nelson has directions to spare Denmark when no longer resisting; but if the firing is continued on the part of Denmark, Lord Nelson must be obliged to set on fire all the floating-batteries he has taken, without having the power of saving the brave Danes who had defended them.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTZ.  
"To the Brothers of Englishmen,  
the Danes."

#### No. II.

"His Royal Highness the Prince-Royal of Denmark has sent me, General-Adjutant Lindholm, on board to His Britannic Majesty's Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Nelson, to ask the particular object of sending the flag of truce."

#### No. III.

*Lord Nelson's Answer.*

"Lord Nelson's object in sending the flag of truce was humanity: he therefore consents that hostilities shall cease, and that the wounded

\* History of the Heroes of the French Revolution; vol. ii., p. 250

wounded Danes may be taken on shore; and Lord Nelson will take his prisoners out of the vessels, and burn or carry off his prizes, as he shall think fit. Lord Nelson, with humble duty to His Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark, will consider this the greatest victory he ever gained, if it be the cause of a happy reconciliation and union between his own most gracious Sovereign and His Majesty the King of Denmark.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

Soon after this his Lordship went on shore, and a conference having taken place, and an armistice having been agreed to and ratified, on the part of the Crown Prince on the one hand, and Sir Hyde Parker, Commander-in-Chief, on the other, he returned on board.

The entire management of the negotiation having thus devolved on Admiral Lord Nelson, he next addressed himself to the Swedish Government, and obtained the embargo to be taken off all the English ships in the Baltic. These two grand points having been gained, his Lordship, who was obliged, on account of the state of his health, to return home, left instructions to his successor, Vice-Admiral Pole, to complete what was still wanting on the part of Great Britain. The critical death of Paul Emperor of Russia, the continuance of a formidable fleet in the Baltic, and, above all, the memory of the battle of Copenhagen, which in point of fierceness surpassed, and of success nearly equalled, that of the Nile, all contributed to the joyful event that speedily ensued,—a treaty of peace and amity with the Northern Powers.

An opportunity now once more occurred of his retiring to the bosom of his family, accompanied by honour, renown, and affluence. But this was never once dreamed of by our gallant Commander, while his country remained at war; for "Victory, or Westminster-Abbey," were always uppermost in his thoughts, words, and actions.

As the enemy at this period boasted of their intentions to invade and subjugate the kingdom, he determined if possible to render all their vain-glorious threats abortive, by destroying their flotilla in the port that protected it by means of numerous batteries and a considerable army. For this purpose he hoisted his flag, as Vice-Admiral of the Blue, on board the *Medusa*, then lying at Sheerness, and at the same time assumed the command of two sail of the line, fifteen frigates, and a variety of small craft. In the month of August, 1801, he bombarded the enemy's fleet of gun-boats, armed

brigs, and lugger-rigged flats, with such effect, that in the course of a few hours three of them were sunk and six drove on shore. An attempt was made by boats to effect more, and more would in all probability have been effected, had not a treaty suddenly taken place and been concluded on terms in no wise commensurate with either the hopes entertained or the achievements performed.

He was now enabled to retire to the estate lately purchased by himself, Merton, and enjoy the society of his friends; but no sooner was this short and ill-starred peace dissolved, than his Lordship was called upon to take the command of the ships in the Mediterranean. He accordingly repaired thither, on board the *Victory*, May 20, 1803, and formed the blockade of Toulon with a powerful squadron. Notwithstanding all the vigilance employed, a fleet escaped out of this port on the 30th of March, 1805, and shortly after formed a junction with the Cadiz Squadron, Sir John Orde being obliged to retire before such a superiority in point of numbers.

The gallant Nelson no sooner received intelligence of this event, than he followed the enemy to the West-Indies; and such was the terror of his name, that they returned without effecting any thing worthy of mention, and got into port after running the gauntlet through Sir Robert Calder's squadron. The enemy having thus again eluded his pursuit, he returned almost inconsolable to England; but departed soon after to assume the command of the fleet off Cadiz, where, impatient of further delay, he had recourse to every art to induce them to put once more to sea. In this he at length proved successful; and, while he consummated his glory, lost his life, as he had predicted, in battle.

As few or no private accounts have been as yet received, the following extract from the dispatch of Admiral (now Lord) Collingwood will afford, if not the complete, yet the most authentic, details hitherto in our power to obtain:

"The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear; leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe: the

enemy's

enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers: but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and, standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken: the others went off, leaving to His Majesty's Squadron nineteen ships of the line, of which two are first-rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spanish rear-admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

"After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same: when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

"The Achille, a French 74, after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up.—Two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

"A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships:—The Temeraire was boarded, by accident or design, by a French ship on one side and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

"Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British navy and the British nation, in the fall of the Commander-in-Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country; but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in

which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell; and soon after expired."

Thus fell gloriously, on his own quarter-deck, after a long and obstinate contest, and at the very moment when the greatest naval victory ever obtained before by his country had been achieved, Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, on the 21st of October, 1805. He dropped by a musket-shot, that entered below his left shoulder, and, from the alarming position of the wound, afforded from the first but little hopes of success. The last awful scene was worthy of his former life.—When carried below, the surgeons being busied about others, he waved every idea of rank and superiority, and desired to be attended in rotation. When he learned his fate, not from the mouth, but the countenance, of his medical attendant, his mind was still occupied with the same earnestness as before about the discharge of his public functions. It was with this view that he communicated his situation to Admiral Collingwood, the second in command, and gave orders to all around him. His mind seemed fixed on his being told that the arms of his country had so completely triumphed, that fifteen sail of the enemy were then in the power of his fleet; and, after some kind observations respecting present, and tender adieus to absent, friends, the Hero breathed his last!

No seaman recorded in our naval annals ever suffered so much in person, or acquired so much in glory. The loss of an eye, an arm, a wound on the forehead, and several contusions in the body, are so many proofs of the truth of the former assertion; the capture of forty-seven sail of the line, one hundred and twenty-four actions by sea and land, among which were four memorable pitched battles, in three of which he commanded,—St. Vincent's, Aboukir, Copenhagen, and that in which he at once triumphed and fell,—attest the justice of the latter.

His Majesty has already conferred the well-earned title of Earl of Trafalgar on his brother; and it is to be hoped that his memory will be perpetuated, and his example recorded for the imitation of our naval commanders during the present and future ages, with a munificence worthy of a great and grateful nation.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY.

**D**R. HERSCHEL has laid before this Society, of which he has been long an active member, a paper on the Direction of the Sun and Solar System. The learned astronomer conceived, more than twenty years ago, that it was highly probable there was a motion of the Sun and solar system towards  $\lambda$  Herculis; and he says the reasons which were in 1783 pointed out for introducing a solar motion will now be much strengthened by other considerations. We cannot, for the want of figures, follow Dr. Herschel in his reasoning on this subject. He conceives that the motion of the Sun and solar system will account for the apparent motions of the larger fixed stars upon much the easiest principles. Thus by admitting a motion of the Sun towards  $\lambda$  Herculis, the annual motions of six stars, viz., Sirius, Arcturus, Capella, Lyra, Aldebaran, Procyon, may be reduced to little more than 2", whereas the sum of them would be 5".3537; and by another table, founded on a calculation of the angles, and the least quantities of real motion of the same six stars, it appears that the annual proper motion of the stars may be reduced to 1".4594, which is 0".7655 less than the sum in the former case. In another paper on this subject the Doctor means to consider the velocity of the solar motion.

Dr. HERSCHEL has presented to the Society another paper containing Observations on the singular Figure of the Planet Saturn. "There is not (says the author) perhaps another object in the heavens that presents us with such a variety of extraordinary phenomena as the planet Saturn. A magnificent globe, encompassed by a stupendous double ring; attended by seven satellites; ornamented with equatorial belts; compressed at the poles; turning upon its axis; mutually eclipsing its ring and satellites, and eclipsed by them; the most distant of the rings also turning upon its axis, and the same taking place with the farthest of the satellites, all the parts of the system of Saturn occasionally reflecting light to each other; the rings and moons illuminating the nights of the Saturnian; the globes and satellites enlightening the dark parts of the rings; and the planet and rings throwing back the Sun's beams upon the moons, when they are deprived of them at the time of conjunction."

Besides these circumstances, which appear to leave hardly any room for addition, there is yet a singularity left, which distinguishes the figure of Saturn from that of all the other planets. It is flattened at the poles, but the spheroid that would arise from this flattening is modified by some other cause, which Dr. H. supposes to be the attraction of the ring. It resembles a parallelogram, one side of which is the equatorial, the other the polar diameter, with the four corners rounded off, so as to leave both the equatorial and polar regions flatter than they would be in a regular spheroidal figure.

By another observation, in which Dr. Herschel had a good opportunity of comparing Saturn with Jupiter, he found the figure of the two planets to be decidedly different. The flattening at the poles and on the equator of Saturn is much greater than it is on Jupiter, but the curvature at the latitude of from  $40^{\circ}$  to  $48^{\circ}$  on Jupiter is less than on Saturn.

As the result of another set of observations, Dr. H. supposes the latitude of the greatest curvature to be less than 45 degrees. The eye will also distinguish the difference in the three diameters of Saturn. That which passes through the points of the greatest curvature is the largest, the equatorial the next, and the polar diameter the smallest. The following table gives the proportions:

The diameter of the greatest curvature, - - -	36
The equatorial diameter, - - -	35
The polar diameter, - - -	32
Latitude of the longest diameter,	$43^{\circ}.20'$

The observations thrown out in this paper concerning the figure of the body of Saturn, will lead to some intricate researches, by which the quantity of matter in the ring, and its solidity, may in some measure be ascertained. They afford also a new instance of the effect of gravitation on the figure of the planets; for, in the case of Saturn, we shall have to consider the opposite influence of two centripetal and two centrifugal forces; the rotation of both the ring and planet having been ascertained in some of Dr. Herschel's former papers.

Mr. HATCHETT has given two papers—"On an Artificial Substance which possesses the principal characteristic Properties of Tanning." He defines tanning to be a peculiar substance or principle which is naturally

naturally formed, and exists in a great number of vegetable bodies, such as oak-bark, galls, sumach, catechu, &c., commonly accompanied by extract, gallic-acid, and mucilage. Recent experiments have convinced Mr. H. that a substance possessing the chief characteristic properties of tanning may be formed by very simple means, not only from vegetable, but even from mineral and animal substances. It may be formed by exposing carbon to the action of nitric acid, and this is best effected when the carbon is uncombined with any other substance excepting oxygen.

A portion of Bovey coal was exposed to a red heat in a close vessel, and was then reduced to powder and digested with nitric acid. Nearly the whole was converted into the tanning substance. A coal from Suffex, and a piece of the Surturbrand from Iceland, yielded similar results.—Deal saw-dust also, converted first into charcoal, and then treated in the manner already described, yielded a liquid which copiously precipitated gelatine.

These are but a part of Mr. Hatchett's experiments. They are, however, sufficient to exhibit the principle, and to justify the conclusion, "That a substance very analogous to tanning, which has hitherto been considered as one of the proximate principles of vegetables, may be produced by exposing carbonaceous substances, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, to the action of nitric acid."

The efficacy of this new substance has been proved by actual practice, and Mr. H. has converted skin into leather by means of materials, which, to professional men, must, as he conceives, appear extraordinary, such as deal saw-dust, asphaltum, turpentine, pit-coal, wax-candle, and even a piece of the same sort of skin.—Hence it is hoped that an economical process may be discovered, so that every tanner may be enabled to prepare his leather even from the refuse of his present materials.

Mr. HATCHETT's second paper contains additional experiments and remarks on the same substance, from which it appears, that three varieties of the artificial tanning substance may be formed; viz.,

1. That which is produced by the action of nitric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral.

2. That which is formed by distilling nitric acid from common resin, indigo, dragon's-blood, and various other substances.

3. That which is yielded to alkohol by common resin, elemi, assa-fœtida, camphor, &c. after these bodies have been some time previously digested with sulphuric acid.

The first variety is most easily formed; and in some cases 100 grains of dry vegetable charcoal afforded 120 of the tanning substance.

The second variety is obtained from a great variety of vegetable bodies, by digesting and distilling them with nitric acid; but it is not so readily prepared as the first, nor in so large proportional quantities.

The third variety appears to be uniformly produced during a certain period of the process, but by long continuance of the digestion it is destroyed.

Substances, such as gums, which afford much oxalic acid by treatment with other acids, do not yield any of this tanning substance. The energy of its action on gelatine and skin is inferior to that of the first variety, into which, however, it may be easily converted by nitric acid.

Mr. TIMOTHY LANE, in a paper laid before the Royal Society, has attempted to prove that mere oxides of iron are not magnetic; that any inflammable substances mixed with them do not render them magnetic, until they are by heat chemically combined with the oxides, and that when the combustible substance is again separated by heat, the oxides return to their unmagnetic state. By repeated experiments Mr. Lane found that heat alone produced no magnetic effect on the oxide, and that inflammable matter with heat always rendered some of the particles magnetic.

Ex. 1. He mixed some oxides of iron with coal in a glass mortar, and continued rubbing them together for some time without any magnetic effect. The mixture was then put into a tobacco-pipe, and placed in the clear red-heat of a common fire; as soon as the pipe had acquired a red-heat it was taken out. The mixture was put on a glazed tile to cool, and proved highly magnetic.

Ex. 2. He rubbed some oxides of iron in a glass mortar, with sulphur, charcoal, camphor, ether, alkohol, &c., but no magnetism was produced without a heat equal to about that of boiling lead.

Small quantities of any inflammable matter in a red heat have an evident effect on the oxide. Hydrogen, aided by a red-heat, renders the oxide magnetic. Alkohol, if pure, has the same effect.

The portion of inflammable matter requisite to render a considerable quantity of

oxide magnetic is very small, since a single grain of camphor, dissolved in an adequate portion of alcohol, and mixed with 100 grains of the oxide in a glass mortar, will, by a red-heat, render the whole magnetic.

As oxides of iron are rendered magnetic by heat when mixed with inflammable matter, it may be understood why Prussian-blue, sulphurets, and ores of iron containing inflammable matter, become magnetic by the agency of fire; while these same ones revert to their unmagnetic state, when the heat has been continued long enough to drive off the whole of the inflammable matter. Thus calcined sulphurets of iron, distinguishable by their red colour, are found among the cinders of a common fire, unmagnetic, when all the sulphur is sublimed.

Mr. KNIGHT, in a paper "On the Reproduction of Buds," says, every tree, in the ordinary course of its growth, generates in each season those buds which expand in the succeeding spring, and the buds thus generated contain in many instances the whole leaves which appear in the following summer. But if these buds be destroyed in the winter, or early part of the spring, other buds, in many species of trees, are generated, which in every respect perform the office of those which previously existed, except that they never afford fruit or blossoms. He then proceeds to mention different theories to account for this; and as his own opinion, he says,

that the buds neither spring from the medulla nor the bark, but are generated by central vessels which spring from the lateral orifices of the alburnous tubes. The practicability of propagating some plants from their leaves may seem to stand in opposition to this hypothesis; but the central vessel is always a component part of the leaf, and from it the bud and young plant probably originate. Mr. K. thinks that few seeds contain less than three buds, one of which only, except in cases of accident, germinates. Some seeds contain a much greater number. The seed of the peach appears to be provided with ten or twelve leaves, each of which probably covers the rudiment of a bud, and the seeds, like the buds of the horse-chestnut, contain all the leaves, and apparently all the buds, of the succeeding year.

Annual and biennial plants do not appear to possess the power given to perennial plants to reproduce their buds. Some biennials possess a singular resource when all their buds have been destroyed. "A turnip (says Mr. K.) from which I had cut off the greater part of the fruit-stalks, and of which all the buds had been destroyed, remained some weeks in an apparently dormant state; after which the first seed in each pod germinated, and bursting the seed-vessel, seemed to execute the office of a bud and leaves to the parent plant during the short remaining term of its existence, when its preternatural foliage perished with it."

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. WILLIAM KENT'S (PLYMOUTH),  
for Additions and Improvements on a  
Candlestick, as will be found to prevent  
accidental Fires in the Use of Candles.

THIS invention, if such it may be called, is a very trifling improvement upon those guard-candlesticks which have been many years made use of in bed-rooms by those who are accustomed to burn night-lights. Instead of the tin guard, glass or horn is recommended; a contrivance is added to keep in the water when the candlestick is to be moved about; and a hole in the socket to admit the water, and to take out the end of the candle that drops in.

MR. ROWNTREE'S (CHRIST-CHURCH,  
SURREY), for an Improvement in Water-Closets.

The water-closet described in this specification is portable, and may be moved from place to place without taking to pieces, and has all the advantages in respect to prevention of smell which is found in those that are fixed. It may be made for sick-rooms, and on such a scale as to occupy no more space, or be more incumbrance, than a night chair. The reservoir for water is fixed in the same piece of furniture as the basin and soil-receiver, which latter is so fixed to the soil-pipe from the basin, that it may be taken away  
and



and replaced at pleasure. The smell is prevented from getting out of the receiver by means of the soil-pipe from the basin forming an air-tight junction with it, either by having the end of the pipe immersed in water, or some proper fluid, or otherwise made close by flanches, infusion, &c.

or common glazier's folder may be used and applied."

**MR. CHAPMAN'S** (HOLDERNESSE, YORK), *for a Mill for Tearing, Crubbing, and Preparing Oak-Bark, to be used by Tanners in the Process of Tanning Hides.*

The nature of this invention cannot be described without the use of figures. It will therefore be sufficient to say, that the mill is adapted to the force of steam, wind, water, or horses, and that the rag-wheels may be made of any kind of metal. The rag-barrel has twenty rows of plates, or more; this is kept clean by a spike-roller. A smaller barrel, turning in a contrary direction to the rag-barrel, gathers the bark, and holds it fast by having the points upwards whilst the rag-barrel is tearing it to pieces. A cylinder separates the ground or torn bark, which falls into a basket adapted to the purpose. Bins are also placed to receive the fine and the coarser duit.

**MR. CHARLES HOBSON'S** and **MR. CHARLES SYLVESTER'S** (SHEFFIELD), *for a Method of Manufacturing Zinc into Wire, and into Vessels and Utensils for Culinary and other Purposes.*

We have already, in a former Number, referred to this invention, and shall now give a more full and accurate description of it. "The discovery (say the patentees) upon which the processes of our method are grounded, and so essentially depend, is, that zinc, which has been heretofore called a semi-metal, because it is not malleable, and scarcely capable of extension, by mechanical means, at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, or at those heats which are usually applied in forging or extending the metals called entire metals, is capable of being extended by hammering, laminating, wire drawing, pressing, stamping, &c., provided the zinc be kept during the said operations at or about a certain heat.

**MR. MARSLAND'S** (HEATON-NORRIS, LANCASTER), *for Improvements in the Process of Dying Silk, Woollen, Mohair, Fur, Hair, Cotton, and Linen, in a Manufactured and in the Raw State.*

By the method now made use of, the zinc is cast into ingots or thick plates, which, when intended to be mechanically wrought, are to be heated in an oven to a temperature between 210 and 300 degrees of the scale of Fahrenheit. For wire, it is most convenient that the zinc be cast into cylinders, and these are to be extended between rollers at the above temperature, till their lengths are increased four times, after which they may be drawn through wire-plates without farther heating or annealing, unless the pieces be very thick. Plates of zinc may be made by working it from the ingot or piece between rollers, at the temperature aforesaid, and those plates may be hammered up into vessels for culinary purposes by the same treatment as is applied to other metals, taking care, when the size or form, or other intended requisites of the vessels require it, to heat or anneal the zinc at proper times during the operation. Utensils of every description may be stamped, forged, or wrought, of zinc, during its malleable state; and when it is necessary to unite pieces or plates of zinc together, solder is to be used consisting of two parts of tin and one part of zinc, more or less, according to the hardness and fusibility required,

In our last we gave an account of Mr. Marstrand's method of sizing yarn. The invention here described is but an extension, or perhaps an application only, of the same principle. The articles to be dyed must be put into an air-tight receiver; then, by means of an air-pump, or other means, a vacuum is to be produced, or as much of the air extracted as possible, and such of the liquid materials, or substances commonly used in dying, are to be introduced into the receiver, care being taken that no air, or as little as possible, be admitted into it. The articles to be dyed are then to remain in such liquid materials as are contained in the receiver until they are sufficiently saturated therewith. A lid, grating-bars of wood, or other solid substance, must be placed within the receiver, at the distance of a few inches from the top thereof, to prevent the articles which are to be dyed from rising above the surface of the liquor.

A patent has been lately taken out in Paris by the Sieur Despiau, for an improvement in weaving, which renders it unnecessary for the workman to throw the shuttle with his hand. The weaver, when he sets his foot on the treadles to open the warp, at the same time moves



It is a most spirited and animated portrait, marked with *mind* and appropriate character, but not painted to be viewed upwards of twenty feet above the eye, and at that height, we were much mortified to see, it is exhibited in the Council-Chamber at Guildhall, where it is placed immediately over the seat of the Lord Mayor. But justice to the memory of our lamented Hero demands its removal to a situation nearer the eye; for here the whole portrait appears of one tone of colour, and the honourable scar in the Admiral's forehead, which was a remarkable mark, is entirely lost. The portrait of Lord Rodney, which is so painted that it would admit of being placed at a greater height, is about twelve feet from the eye. The situation of the two portraits might be changed, and Lord Nelson put in the place now appropriated to Lord Rodney, and *vice versa*.

*Six Views in Derbyshire. Designed by T. Hoiland. Engraved by J. Bluck.*

No. I., II., III., and IV., different Views in Dove Dale; No. V., Matlock-Bath; No. VI., Matlock.

These six Views of this grand and most romantic county are printed in colours, with borders to each of them to imitate stained drawings, to which they have a very striking resemblance. We have seldom seen any thing more pleasing or picturesque in this line of the arts. The points of view are chosen with great taste; and the colouring is exactly appropriate to the scenery, and in an uncommon degree clear; the water, especially that in the moon-light, perfectly pellucid; and the whole together in an eminent degree attractive and interesting.

*The Masquerade. Wm. Hogarth pinxt. T. Cook sculpt.*

This print is, as we have been told, engraved from a picture that has been long in the possession of R. Palmer, Esq., who is now abroad; and being seen by Mr. John Nicholls, and some other gentlemen, who conceived it to be painted by Hogarth, Mr. Cook obtained permission to engrave it, which he has done, in line, in a very good style, and the original remains at his house in the Haymarket.

In any thing from the pencil of this great artist the public will naturally feel an interest, and it is probable, that, when the print is circulated, it may be seen by those who will recollect some floating story of the day which may tend to throw a

light on the particular circumstance to which it alludes. It represents a room lighted by a large chandelier, in which are a number of figures in masquerade-habits, among whom it is thought there are the following distinguished personages, to whom the characters bear a resemblance: foreign ambassadors, Princess Amelia, Prince of Wales, Princess Dowager of Wales, Lord Bute, William Duke of Cumberland, Miss Wheeler, his present Majesty when very young, &c.

*Lieutenant-General the Honourable Henry Edward Fox. Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar. T. Phillips pinxt. C. Turner sculpt.*

We mention in our last Retrospect the singular circumstance of Mr. Nollekins having carved in stone fifteen busts of Mr. Charles Fox, for different distinguished personages. By this engraving from Mr. Phillips's portrait of his brother, the print may be much more extensively circulated; and it is highly worthy of the notice it is likely to obtain, for it is a very good mezzotinto, engraved from a well painted picture, and, as we are told, a striking likeness.

Prints from two very beautiful drawings by Westall are now in a state of forwardness, and will in a short time be published for Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-street, who are the proprietors of the drawings. The first, representing *Telemachus landing with Mentor*, will be engraved by Scriven; the companion print, representing *Telemachus and Mentor in the Grotto*, by Williamson.

Mr. Ackermann has published No. II. and III. of *The Rudiments of Cattle*, drawn and engraved in imitation of black chalk, by Hurst Villiers. These Numbers contain twelve plates, with the heads and full-length figures of horses, cows, dogs, goats, sheep, &c. This work is admirably executed; and such a work has long been wanted by the students in drawing. He has also published No. II. of four chalk heads, in imitation of drawings, containing Ophelia, Indiana, Iris, and Niobe, and also a continuation of the beautiful vignettes engraved by Agar from Burney's drawings, and a number of whimsical caricatures on the recent occurrences of the present eventful period.

Kew-cottage, in Kew-gardens, has undergone several alterations, and received many improvements, under the direction of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, whose taste is as distinguished as her

rank. For the Queen's Study she has painted a number of beautiful bouquets, &c., and arranged the pictures and prints in the other apartments, one of which is now entirely appropriated to early impressions from the best works of Hogarth.

#### SCULPTURE.

As a testimony of national gratitude to that gallant General the late T. Dundas, who died in the West-Indies during the last war, Parliament some time since voted a sum of money for a monument to commemorate his signal military achievements. The monument was accordingly executed by Mr. Bacon, erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and about the middle of last month opened and submitted to the inspection of the public.

It consists of a colossal statue of Britannia, placing a wreath of laurel on the bust of the General, which is erected on his tomb. Britannia is associated with a figure of Sensibility; to the right of which is the Genius of Britain presenting an olive-branch, allusive to the object of our exertions in war being the attainment of an honourable peace. By the side of the pedestal is a Lion, and military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an *alto-relievo* representation of Britannia in the act of protecting Liberty from Anarchy and Hypocrisy.

This monument is quite equal to any of those lately opened. The drapery is executed with a lightness and delicacy that is absolutely astonishing; and though it was the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds that the ancients acted more wisely than the moderns, in not attempting to give the airy lightness of silk to these rigid materials, we still think that it cannot be a defect for a statue to come as near as may be to a resemblance of that from which it is copied;—be it observed, we mean as to *form*; for to paint a statue like that of the redoubted dagger-knight Sir William Walworth, in Fishmongers' Hall, would be rather too *pretty* to be pleasing to any eye except that of a Hottentot.

To return to the monument,—The figure standing on an inclined plane gives

an idea of a figure that does not stand firm; and the left leg has rather an awkward appearance. As the Lion is a principal object, it is a pity that it is not like nature, any deviation from which, in so noble an animal, is so far from improving, that it inevitably injures. The bust appears to be very highly and accurately finished. There is not yet any inscription on either this or the monument of Captain Faulkner, which has been finished some time. The inscription on Captain Burgess's monument has a poor and vulgar effect, from the letters being so violently black, like those on a common grave-stone in a country church-yard.

Relative to any circumstance that excites public attention at the beginning of the month, we have frequently five or six caricature-prints, such as they are, before the month is half concluded. The speed with which these precious specimens of copper satire are engraved, and the industry with which they are circulated, is not more remarkable than the dullness with which they are conceived, the clumsiness with which they are executed, and the marvellous alacrity with which they sink into oblivion. That such has been the fate of many reams of this graphic wit, is a serious truth: but of this fate the spirited productions of Mr. Gilray are in no danger. The subjects are usually well selected, seized with peculiar promptitude, almost invariably whimsically and well combined, and etched with a celerity that has been rarely attained by any other artist. He has lately published several, which have much point, relative to the local circumstances of the day. In the last which we have seen, of *General Mack's Surrender of Ulm to Bonaparte*, there is whim and wit.

At a general meeting of the Royal Academicians, the beginning of last month, B. West, Esq., President, communicated to them His Majesty's approbation of John Opie, Esq., as professor of painting, he having been elected at a general assembly held in August last. Mr. Richard Westmacot, jun., was afterwards declared an associate of the Royal Academy.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand; Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

IT is necessary for us to apologize to our readers for the inadvertent admission, among the Incidents of last month, of an extravagant article, copied from the newspapers, relative to a supposed London Amphitheatre of Sciences, to be erected on the site of Bethlehem Hospital. We believe that no such scheme is in agitation, and that it originated only in the brain of some idle projector. With respect to the real *London Institution*, we are authorized to inform the public, that a house for its temporary accommodation is hired for it in the Old Jewry, being the spacious mansion once occupied by Mr. Sharpe the surgeon, and by others. A valuable collection of books already procured is now putting up in it, and the library and reading-rooms are proposed to be opened to the subscribers on the first of January next.—The present fund of this Institution is about 70,000*l.*

The splendid English edition of Giraldu Cambrensis, by Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart., is in the press, and will be published the ensuing spring. This curious Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, in the year 1188, was undertaken by the desire of Henry II., for the purpose of preaching up the cause of the crusades. The details of the journey, and of the various incidents which occurred to the mission, were committed to writing by Giraldu, who accompanied the Archbishop. To this Itinerary he added a Description of Wales, in two books, explaining the topography of the country, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. The whole will shortly, for the first time, be submitted to the public in the English language. It will be illustrated by numerous Annotations; by a Map, delineating the tour of the crusaders; by thirty-one Views drawn from nature, by Sir Richard Hoare, engraved by the late celebrated Mr. Byrne; by Plans of the cathedral churches of Landaff and St. David's; by Portraits of Rhys Prince of South-Wales, and the author Giraldu; and by many other architectural and monumental antiquities, drawn by Carter, and engraved by Basire.—A copious Life of the author will be given, and an Introduction to the History of Wales prior to the date of the Itinerary,

in which all the Roman roads and stations hitherto discovered will be particularly described.

At the same time with the above will be republished a small impression of the Latin edition of the Itinerary and Description of Wales, with the Annotations of Dr. POWEL. To which will be added, the second book *De Illaudabilibus Wallie*, written by Giraldu, and omitted in every former edition of his works.

Mr. THELWALL, having delivered a patriotic effusion on the late glorious Naval Victory to several crowded audiences at Liverpool, proposes to publish the same under the title of "The Trident of Albion;" together with an Oration on the Influence of Elocution in kindling Martial Enthusiasm; with an Address to the Shade of Nelson.

A small treatise is announced, under the title of "The Domestic Guide, in Cases of Insanity;" pointing out the causes, with the means of prevention, and the proper treatment, of that disorder.

Socrates, a dramatic poem, written on the model of the ancient Greek tragedy, is in the press, and will be speedily published. This admirable subject for a drama is now, we believe, adopted for the first time.

The annual volume of Evening Amusements is in the press, and will be published in the course of this month. This new volume is constructed on a similar plan to the preceding. It also gives the fixed appearances in the heavens in such a manner that it may be consulted without any material error for a century.

Mr. HEWSON CLARKE, of Gateshead, is preparing to publish a volume, which will make its appearance in a month or two, to consist of the Numbers of a Periodical Paper lately published at Newcastle.

Mr. CAPPER, of the Secretary of State's Office, has undertaken to compile, from official and other authentic documents, a New Topographical Dictionary of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the British Isles in general, on an entire new plan; containing, besides all the interesting information given in every other work of the kind, the following additional matter:—1. Each place will be distinguished as a tything, hamlet, township, parish, market-

market-town, borough, or city; 2. The parish will be specified wherein each hamlet or township is situated; 3. The hundred, as well as county, will be named, wherein each place is situated; 4. The nearest post or other town to each place, and the distance therefrom, as well as the distance from London, will be given; 5. Rectories, vicarages, or curacies, will be distinguished, and the value in the king's books will be given; 6. All perpetual presentations will be noticed; 7. The number of houses and inhabitants in each place will be accurately stated.—The whole will be compiled and corrected by the most accurate and recent county histories, authentic reports, and surveys, and will contain upwards of one thousand places not mentioned, or the name only given, in other works of the same kind. It will at once answer every purpose of the local Histories for description, antiquities, curiosities, &c., and will combine every use of the various Books of Roads, Travelling Companions, Liber Regis, &c., &c., &c. The author having been engaged under Government in compiling the Returns made to Parliament both for the population and cultivation of every parish and township in England, Scotland, and Wales; and likewise in arranging the Clerical Returns, as well as the corrected Lists received from the different clerks of the peace, has been enabled to condense in this work information not to be acquired in any other way.

A new and corrected edition of Mr. BUCK's Theological Dictionary will appear early next year.

The authors of *Flin Flams* have entirely re-written their volumes, and a new edition will appear in a few days.

Mr. SHEPHERD'S admired poem intitled "Rhymes on Art" is printing in a more portable form.

Mr. CANNING, jun., Esq. RENNELL'S Son, and a Son of the Marquis of WELLESLEY, the reputed authors of a collection of essays intitled "The Miniature," are said to have made considerable improvements in that work, and a new edition may be expected to appear in the course of the winter.

A new edition of BELL'S Travels to China will be published in a few weeks.

A Clergyman in the diocese of York has abridged all the Sermons of Bishop Taylor, and adapted them to the present state of the pulpit, and to the use of families. In this new form they will make three volumes in octavo.

The sixth volume of Dr. SHAW'S work

on General Zoology will be published within a fortnight. It will be in two parts, like the preceding volumes, and unusually rich in plates.

Mr. GREGORY, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in the press "A Treatise of Mechanics, Theoretical, Practical, and Descriptive," which will be comprized in two large volumes octavo, with plates, and which will be published about Christmas.

Mrs. BRYAN, author of a Treatise on Astronomy, is printing her Lectures on Natural Philosophy in an elegant quarto volume, illustrated with plates, which will be published by subscription in the spring.

A very interesting volume from the pen of the late ingenious Mr. STRUTT, author of "Sports of Great Britain," &c., is preparing for publication.

A new work, intitled "Observations on English Architecture," by the Rev. J. DALLAWAY, is now in the press. Its object is a general and comprehensive view of ancient military and ecclesiastical structures in this kingdom, and a comparison of modern buildings with those in a similar style on the Continent.

The first edition of Mr. REPTON'S elegant and interesting work on Landscape Gardening having been nearly all engaged by the subscribers, a new edition will be ready for the public the latter end of this month.

A work particularly interesting to the numerous mechanists in the various branches of mill-work for the extensive manufactures of this country, on the best Form for the Teeth of Wheels for all kinds of machinery, is now printing, translated from the French of Camus, and illustrated by many plates.

Dr. PATERSON, of Londonderry, is preparing for publication "Disquisitions concerning Pestilential and Epidemic Diseases, with a View to obtain Valid Principles whereon to found a Civil Constitution of Medical Police for Ireland."

Dr. JACKSON will shortly publish the First Part of Practical Observations on the Febrile Diseases of Gibraltar, which prevailed so fatally at that place last autumn.

JOHN DISNEY, Esq. of the Inner-Temple, will publish this month a Treatise on the Laws of Gaming and Wagers, including a Digest of the Statutes, and of the adjudged Cases on those subjects.

Mr. EDWARD RUSHTON, of Liverpool, has a volume of Poems in the press, which will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

The Rev. W. H. REYNELL, author of the Manual to the Psalms, has in the press a volume of Parochial Discourses, for the Instruction of the Common People, on the Advent of Christ.

The sixth volume (for the year 1804) of the Asiatic Annual Register, is in the press.

Mr. HUNT has nearly ready for publication the War of the Bridal Ring, an heroic comic poem, in five cantos.

The Rev. EDWARD NARES'S Bampton Lectures, containing a View of the Evidences of Christianity, at the Close of what has been called the Age of Reason, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Mr. FORSTER'S Essays, with considerable alterations and additions, is in the press.

Dr. PINCKARD'S Letters from the West Indies will be published early in the ensuing year.

A History of Ireland, in two volumes 8vo., by the Rev. JAMES GORDON, author of the History of the Late Rebellion in Ireland, will shortly be published.

A Second Collection of Letters to a Young Clergyman, by the Rev. JOB ORTON, is newly ready for publication.

A new popular work, intitled Conversations on Chemistry, in two volumes 12mo., with plates by LOWRY, will be published in the course of the present month.

A Secret History of the Court of St. Cloud, in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman at Paris to a Nobleman in London, will appear immediately.

Mrs. OPIE'S Simple Tales are in a state of forwardness.

Sir DAVID LINDSAY'S Works, by GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq., will speedily be published.

Letters to a Young Lady, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, will be published at Christmas.

Mr. GRAHAME, author of The Sabbath, a poem, has just finished a new volume of Poems, which will speedily be published.

A new edition of ALSTON'S Hints on Landscape Painting is in the press.

At New-York, five Numbers have appeared of an interesting miscellany, intitled "The Mathematical Correspondent," published four times a year, at a quarter of a dollar each.

It cannot but be a subject of deep regret to every lover of natural history to learn that the Leverian Museum is at length about to be disposed of. It will be sold by public auction in May 1806, unless it be previously purchased by private contract.

The collection contains upwards of thirty thousand specimens, and was formed at an expence of more than 40,000l. It is strange, that, whilst every other European Government affords a liberal protection to the science of natural history, our own bestrates to preserve such an invaluable collection.

N. D. STARCK, Esq. of the royal navy, has invented an application compass for taking bearings on a chart. This instrument consists of an inner and outer brass concentric circle, the latter of which, when in use, is to be applied to a chart so that its cardinal points may agree with those of the draft, and its central (metallic) point be directly over the ship's place. The inner circle is to be set to the variation; and the thread from the center being laid, will shew either the bearings by compass, or true bearings, according to the circle upon which they are read. The instrument may be applied to delineating, plotting, and various other purposes.

Mr. BARLOW, of Blackburn, Lancashire, has communicated to the public a specific remedy for the *tinea capitis*, which, in a great variety of cases during the last ten years, he has never known to fail of making a perfect cure.—℞ Kali sulph. (recens preparat.) ℥ij. Sapo alb. ℥ij. in ℥jss. Aq. calcis ℥vjss. Spirit. vinos. rect. ℥ij. Fiat lotio pro tinea capitis. The head must be bathed with this lotion night and morning, suffering the parts to dry without interuption.

Dr. CUMMING, of His Majesty's ship Pegasus, has pointed out an easy and expeditious method of making leeches bite, as it frequently happens, that, out of a dozen leeches, not half of them will take effect. The operator is to tie up the end of one of his fingers with a piece of thread or tape, and prick it with a needle, and the blood thus drawn is to be applied to the part which it is intended the leeches should bite. Care must be taken that the part is previously washed with soap and water, and refreshed with milk.

A certain prevention for the cramp in the legs is, when the fit is coming on, to stretch out the heel, and to draw up the toes towards the instep as far as possible.—The writer of this article was much troubled with the cramp in his legs at night, and for three years and upwards he has in himself and in several friends never known the remedy to fail. Care must be taken to act the instant the fit is coming on.

A very striking case of a cure of a child 7 months old, scalded by having a kettle full of boiling water overturned on him,

by the application of the *Spt. Terebinth* externally, and of opium internally. The pain ceased in half an hour, and in three weeks a perfect cure was effected. To prove the good effect of the stimulant plan, this child took in four days sixty drops of tinct. opii, the same quantity of liquor volat. corn. cervi, and almost a bottle of sherry in whey. The case is communicated by Dr. KENTISH, from Dr. FELIX, surgeon of His Majesty's ship San Josef.

The KING of SWEDEN has established a new military corps under the title of the Royal Geometrical Corps. Their business is to make all military surveys, and prepare charts and descriptions of them; and to collect, arrange, and preserve, all documents relative to the military affairs of Sweden.

M. DANKELMANN, a pupil of the Mineralogical Academy at Freyberg, whose zeal for mineralogy induced him to accept an engagement in the service of the East India Company, has returned to Weimar. He set sail in August 1802 from the Texel, in the Squadron commanded by Admiral Dekker, from which his ship was separated in a storm and driven on the coast of Norway. With incredible difficulty he reached Teneriffe, whence he set out for Batavia, and after a residence of four months at that place he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. The object of his expedition was to make a mineralogical tour of the interior of the Dutch colonies, and particularly to examine the copper ores which they contain. The first thing on which he purposes to employ himself will be in drawing up a narrative of his voyage.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts and Mechanical Arts of Berlin has received into the number of its members M. WEGENER, who has discovered a new process for printing geographical maps with moveable types at much less expence than by the ordinary method.

A most valuable collection of Eastern MSS., the property of Major OUSELEY, brother of Sir William Ouseley, was brought to England by the last Bengal fleet. The number of Arabic, Persian, and Sanserit books, amounts to nearly fifteen thousand volumes. Besides these there are vast collections of natural history and mineralogy, and a great many botanical paintings executed in the most accurate manner. The quantity of additional curiosities and monuments is very great. There are many portfolios of immense size, containing mythological paintings of great antiquity, splendidly illuminated,

and collected from all parts of Hindostan, from Thibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. To these are added several idols of stone, metal, wood, and other materials. There is also a cabinet of the most rare medals, gems, and other antiques. The treasure is still farther enriched with a complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan princes since the reign of Timour, and with specimens of armour, horse furniture, swords, spears, bows and arrows, and all the weapons used in Persia, India, and other countries of the East. The Major has also executed, on the spot, in various parts of India, original drawings. He has also brought home musical instruments, and several hundred tunes set to music by himself, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian, and Indian singers. The situation of Major Ouseley, as Aid-de-Camp to the Nabob of Oude, gave him great advantages for procuring such commodities; and his acquisitions, added to those of his brother, Sir W. Ouseley, who already possesses eight hundred Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., will form a more splendid collection than any that is yet possessed in Europe.

The sum already collected in Germany for the erection of Luther's Monument, to which we referred in a former Number, amounts to 15,510 rixdollars. Engravings of the different designs which have been presented to the Society for this tribute of national gratitude to the great emancipator of Christendom from spiritual bondage, will be published, and circulated at a low price. The celebrity of this great reformer stands little in need of such a monument, but when it is erected as a tribute to his memory, it ought, by its magnificence, to bear some analogy to the greatness of the benefits he conferred.

M. VAN MONS states, that if lead-ashes be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of dilute nitric acid, assisted by a gentle heat, and the solution be filtered, and then precipitated by chalk brought to an impalpable powder by levigation, the precipitate, when washed and dried, will be the purest and most beautiful ceruse possible.

The following is the method adopted in Paris of making balsamic and antiputrid vinegar:—Take the best white-wine vinegar, a handful of lavender, leaves and flowers, the same quantity of sage, leaves and flowers, hyssop, thyme, balm, savory; a good handful of salt, and two heads of garlic; infuse these in the vinegar a fortnight or three weeks;



the longer the better; and then it is found to be an excellent remedy for wounds, for spasms and suffocation. By rubbing the hands and temples with it, a person may go into foul air with great safety.

From various experiments made in Germany, it appears that the bark of that species of the service tree called by Linnæus *sorbus aucuparia*, is well adapted to the tanning of leather, and that six pounds of this bark, collected in autumn, furnishes as much tanning-matter as seven pounds of oak-bark; and ardent spirit may be likewise collected from the ripe berries of this tree. Twelve pounds of berries yield two quarts of spirit; the pulp, after distillation, affords excellent nourishment for cattle.

As frequently toad stools and other species of the fungus kind are eaten for mushrooms, a method of preventing the pernicious effects has been practised in France, which is stated to be an infallible remedy:—"Excite vomiting, employ laxatives and clysters, and after the first evacuations administer a dram of sulphuric ether in a glass of water of marsh-mallows. If the symptoms are very alarming, it may be necessary to give a clyster made with a strong decoction of tobacco."

M. HERMBSTADT, of Berlin, gives the following as a cheap method of obtaining the sugar of the beet-root:—Let the beet-roots be pounded in a mortar, and then subjected to the press; the juice is next to be clarified with lime, like that of the sugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to the consistence of syrup. From 100 lbs of raw sugar thus obtained, 80 lbs. may be had, by the first refining, of well-crystallized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the West-Indies. Two days are sufficient to complete the operation.

Mr. MACKNOCHIE, of Balypoor, near Calicut, proposes publishing a large work on the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture; also Political and Commercial Structures on the Comparative State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain and India; with a Plan for Improving the Timber-Trade of India, so as to obviate the increasing Scarcity in England, and render her Independent of the Northern Nations of Europe for the Means of Supporting her Navy."

In New-York accurate editions of several of the best classics have lately appeared; among these are Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's Works, the Orations of Cicero. These have been edited by Mr. MALCOMB CAMPBELL. In Phil-

adelphia, also, an edition of Virgil, Cæsar, and Sallust, have been lately published; and, for the use of the lower forms in the schools of the New Continent, editions of Corderius, Æsop's Fables, Erasmus, and *Selecta e Profanis*, are announced as nearly ready.

The Medical Society of South Carolina has opened a subscription for the purpose of establishing a botanical garden in Charleston, the object of which is to cultivate plants useful in medicine, in order to enable the student to become acquainted with the growth and appearance of the medicine that he prescribes. Should the subscription be more than is necessary for the maintenance of the garden, it is proposed to commence a library containing the best Treatises on botany, natural history, and agriculture.

A mechanic of Augsburg, named Heinke, has proposed to make known, in consideration of a certain sum of money, inventions tending to an object of no less importance than to render abortive all military operations, if his machine be employed. He offers to furnish three machines to be examined by a committee; these are; 1. A self-moving mechanism, essentially necessary to the modern military system; 2. A machine offensive and defensive, susceptible of many modifications; and 3. A military instrument to be used by water. He states, that by these Germany would, in a period incredibly short, be placed in such a formidable state of defence, that the united attacks of all Europe would not be able to make any impression upon her.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — The GRAND SEIGNIOR, according to several foreign journals, has sent to Prince MORUSI the following Order, which furnishes a very remarkable proof of the improvement of police, and of the attention to the sciences, the Turkish Empire:—"Prince Demetrius Morusi: Hail to thy genius! I make known to thee, by this imperial decree, that it has long been my most high will to put an end to the impudent mendacity by which a set of vagabonds are so troublesome to the inhabitants of my capital. I have therefore judged it expedient to place in the hospitals such as by chronic diseases are obliged to beg their bread; but to send back into their native country such as are sound, and in good health, and are able to earn a subsistence by the labour of their hands. I have accordingly ordered the patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians to put this my high will and command in execution. I

have likewise, at the request of the said patriarchs, ordered the hospitals in Galata, Pera, in the Seven Towers, and on the outside of Narlikapi, to be restored and repaired. But before all it is necessary to obtain able physicians, who are properly qualified to teach and practise in these hospitals medicine and anatomy; as the physicians who come to my capital from Christendom, however perfectly they may have studied medicine at Halle, Padua, Montpellier, &c., very often commit great mistakes and errors, owing to the difference of temperaments and climate. This truth is proved by experience; and the wisest authors and ablest physicians admit it, being all convinced, that, to excel in this art, one should study and gather the necessary experience in the place where it is to be practised. It is therefore evident that our Sublime Porte should seriously endeavour to institute similar universities: It would thereby facilitate the progress or improvement of medicine, and increase the number of learned men in our dominions, whence the Mussulmans, as well as foreign nations, might derive great advantage.—Equally necessary is it to maintain a correspondence with the hospital-physicians in Christendom, and to investigate and compare the mutual experience, and thereby extend the study of medicine. In consideration, now, that thou, Prince Morusi, possessest all the necessary qualities, and wilt spare neither pains nor labour if I commit to thee the instituting and directing of such universities to form well-instructed men, I therefore nominate thee director of all these new institutions, and order, that thou communicate to me, what you think useful and necessary, as well with respect to the schools of mathematics which thou hast already instituted at Constantinople, and whose progress has surpassed all expectation, as likewise for the good of the hospitals and schools which I have resolved to found. I order, likewise, that all those of thy nation whom thou shalt nominate to watch over good order in the said establishments, shall obey, without contradiction, thy commands and decisions."

Professor JUNGUS, of Berlin, undertook, on the 16th of September, an aerial voyage. His balloon was constructed in the shape of a spheroid, of 10,724 Paris cubic feet, and weighing, when loaded, 390 Paris lbs.; viz., the balloon = 78 lbs.; the net = 39 lbs.; the gondola = 40 lbs.; the rest = 153 s.; the anchor, with the ropes, &c., = 20 lbs.; bal-

last = 62 lbs.; instruments, a cloak, &c., = 30 lbs.; the aëronaut = 106 lbs.—Immediately after twelve o'clock he rose up into the air to a height which had not been reached before. He was longest visible from the Royal Observatory, where the celebrated astronomers and mathematicians Bode, Tralles, and Filscher, were making observations with the instruments there. The aëronaut felt in the higher regions a piercing cold; and discovered, after hearing a noise, a rent in the balloon about two feet long. He found the height of the barometer betwixt 12 and 13 inches, and the thermometer indicated 5°. He fell asleep, without remembering to have been affected with any previous drowsiness; and he believes he slept about half an hour. On waking he perceived that the balloon was descending, and, with the assistance of a huntsman and a peasant, he safely reached the ground about half past one o'clock; so that the journey did not last quite an hour and a half. He calculates that the highest elevation to which his balloon ascended was 20,242 Paris feet above the horizon of Berlin. As Berlin lies 123 Paris feet above the level of the sea, Mr. J., the first German aëronaut, reached a perpendicular height of 20,365 Paris feet, having risen 1045 Paris feet above Chimborasso, whose height, according to Condamine, is 19,320 Paris feet above the level of the sea.

PORTUGUESE LITERATURE.—Of the books published in Portugal during the present and last year, the following are most worthy of notice. — Grammatical works: "Compendio de Grammatica Portugueza, Lisbon, 1804, 8vo." "Dicionario e Instrucções necessarias para ler traducir o Frances," which is distinguished by many useful improvements. All the French words which so nearly resemble the corresponding ones in the Portuguese that only a few letters require to be changed, have been arranged in a table, which likewise renders the declinations and conjugations superfluous; and the annexed Grammar contains every thing that is necessary for learning to read and translate a French book. — Classical Literature was enriched by a new edition of "Eutropius," ex. rec H. VLRHEYK. — In the Theological Department only a few Catechisms and books of devotion and edification present themselves to our notice; such as "Compendio Christo," 8vo; "Historia de Creação de Mundo, par DIAS DE SOUSA," 8vo., &c.—On Ju-

rifical Sciences the following new works made their appearance: "Meditações civis sobre a intelligentia da lei do Papel Sellado de 27 Abril de 1802;" "Principios do Direito mercantil e Leis de Marinha," par J. DA SILVA, T. vi.; and "Manual Criminal alfabetico." — The imminent danger of the spreading of the yellow-fever, which had caused such ravages in some of the neighbouring provinces of Spain, naturally gave rise to several new works on this dreadful contagion. V. ARDITI gave a "Memoria sobre a febre amarella que tem reinado en Hespanna e em Italia;" PARIS a "Memoria sobre a Peste;" and an anonymous author "Reflexões sobre as febres contagiosas por Mar e sobre as quarentanas." The translation of Dr. Jenner's work, "Indagação sobre as Causas e Efeitos dos Beagás de Vacca," bears witness to the zeal for the propagation of the vaccine-inoculation, which has been introduced by the Spanish and Portuguese Governments into their respective colonies. DR. PAIVA, who had before translated several of Plenck's works, published extracts from the same writer, "Instituições de Cirurgia theorica e pratica extrahidos da Obras de Plenck, e accrescentadas," 3 vols. 8vo. — Rural Economy was taught in several works: MORALES published a "Compendio d'Agricultura," in 5 vols. 4to; of an older work, "Thefauro de Lavradores e nova Alveitaria de Gado Vacum," a new edition appeared; and likewise a Translation, by SCABRA, of "Historia e Cura das Molestias internas do BOI, por Taggia." L. A. DE LEIROS gave a Treatise on the Cultivation of Flax, and the Linen-Manufacture, "Tratado da cultura, fabrica e commercio dos Linhos." — For the student of the Military Sciences was provided, "Memorias para hum official de Artilharia em Campanha, per M. PEREIRA DO AMARAL," 8vo., with plates; and an "Analyse dos privilegios concedidos a os Militares, que se applicao as sciencias mathematicas," 8vo. — On Political Economy we only have to notice "Memorias Politicas sobre as Serdadeiras Bases de Grandeza dos Nações, par J. J. R. DE BRITO," 2 vols. 8vo.; and on Geography, "O Viagante universal," expressly taken from the Spanish work of Estella. — Nor was History neglected. In the "Historia da Acclamação d'el Rey D. Joao IV.," we have a good account of the events which raised the reigning dy-

nasty to the throne. The "Breve Catalogo des Chronistas e Escriptoires Portuguezas na Epocha da 1500," will prove an useful guide to collectors and investigators. Translations likewise appeared of several French historical works relative to the Revolution; and CHANDON's well-known "Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique" was reprinted at Lisbon in 13 volumes. The Translation of Antenor's voyages, "Viagens de Antenor," rather belongs to the department of Belles-Lettres than History. — The following are original productions: "Viagem a Deifos, poema;" "Descripção poetico do primeiro Combeio do Brazil," 8vo.; "Sandades de Belmiro, poema;" GAMBOA published a Collection of Poems, "Obras Poeticas," in 8 vols. — To the stock of Novels, which is not yet very abundant in Portugal, the following were added: "O Novo Guliver," 2 vols.; "Historia galante do Joven Siciliano," 2 vols.; "Victorina de Vaissi," 2 vols. 8vo.; and "Memorias do Cavalleiro de Kilpar, por FIELDING." We find no dramatic productions announced; but, on the other hand, a "Historia Critica do Theatro, per L. A. ARANJO, 8vo." — We shall now conclude this Sketch of Portuguese Literature with the Miscellanies; such as, "Tardes divertidos y Conversações curiosas sobre as Historias sacra, politica, natural e fabulosa," 3 vols. 8vo.; and "Bib. Universal," ten Numbers of which have already appeared. PEREIRA has contributed to the diffusion of useful knowledge by a translation of Count Rumford's Essays, "Ensayos politicos, economicos e philosophicos de Rumford;" only the first part, however, has yet been announced.

M. TIELKER, an artist of Berlin, who is to accompany the Russian Embassy to China, to exhibit to the Sovereign of that empire the Panorama of Petersburg, proposes, as far as the ordinary distrust of the Chinese shall permit, to take views of the principal cities in that country, so little known to Europeans, and particularly of Peking, with a view to paint panoramas of them, for the purpose of exhibition on his return in the European capitals, where it is expected they will not fail to excite very great curiosity.

A complete Description of the Anatomical Cabinet of M. WALTER, purchased about a year ago by the KING of PRUSSIA, has appeared at Berlin.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE** of EXPENCE.

## AGRICULTURE.

**A** COMPENDIUM of Modern Husbandry; written principally during a Survey of the County of Surrey, made at the Desire of the Board of Agriculture: illustrative also of the best Practices in Kent, Sussex, &c. By James Malcolm. With plates, &c. a map of Surrey, coloured so as to point out the variations of soil in the different districts. 8vo. 3 vols. 1l. 16s.

## ANTIQUITIES.

A History of the College of Arms, and the Lives of all the Kings, Herald, and Pourfivants, from Richard III. the Founder, to the present Time. By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. royal, 2l. 12s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions. By J. Aikin, M. D., Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr. Johnston. 4to. vol. V. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Achievements of Lord Nelson. By a Captain in the Navy. 2s. 6d.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his Writings. Reduced from the larger Work of Jortin. By A. Laycey, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Biographia Scotica, or a Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By T. Stark. With portraits. 5s.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch. With portraits. 12mo. 3 vols. 18s.

## CHEMISTRY.

Essays, chiefly on chemical Subjects. By the late William Irvine, M. D. F. R. S. &c. and his Son, William Irvine, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

## DRAMA.

A Prior Claim, a Comedy, in five Acts. By H. I. Pye, Esq. and S. T. Arnold, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Delinquent; or, Seeing Company, a Comedy, in five Acts. By F. Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice, a Melo Drama. 2s.

The Theatrical Classics, published in monthly Numbers. Each Number contains a Play and an Entertainment, and is embellished with an elegant Scene from each Play, engraved by Cook, from a painting by Drummond. 1s. per Number.

## EDUCATION.

A Grammar of the Greek Language on a new and improved Plan, in English and Greek. By John Jones. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

The Young Lady's and Gentleman's Atlas. By John Adams. Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Theory and Practice, elucidated in a Series of Dialogues from the most approved Writers, and preceded by appropriate Rules for speaking and writing French. By G. Saulez, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

## MEDICINE.

Observations on the Utility and Administration of purgative Medicines. By James Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

A Dissertation on Ischias, or the Disease of the Hip-Joint, commonly called a Hip-Cafe; and on the Use of the Bath Waters as a Remedy in this Complaint. By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d.

The Cure of the Gout proposed on rational Principles. By James Parkinson. 5s. 6d.

Observations on the Change of Public Opinion in Religion, Politics, and Medicine. With a Plan for the Extirpation of Yellow Fever, Plague, &c. By John Miller, M. D. 4to. 2 vols. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Cow-Pox Inoculation no Security against Small-Pox Infection. By William Rowley, M. D. 2s. 6d.

## MILITARY.

The Case of T. Horsley, Esq. late a Captain in the Horse Guards Blue. 1s.

Instructions for Military Officers employed on or embarking for foreign Service. By a Field-Officer. 4s.

## MISCELLANIES.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal; containing its official Papers and literary Proceedings during the first four Years of its Establishment. 4to. 15s.

The Farmer's Daily Journal and Complete Accountant; intended to facilitate the keeping the Accounts of a Farm. By a Practical Farmer. 4to. writing paper. 7s.

A new System of Domestic Cookery, formed upon Principles of Economy, and adapted for the Use of private Families. By a Lady.

Αἰρετικὴ Ἀναγκασίς; or, a New Way of deciding Old Controversies. By Bafanistes. 4s.

Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of unclaimed Dividends which became due on or before October 10, 1802, and remained unpaid June 29, 1805. Part V. 2s. 6d.

The London or Royal Calendar; or, Court and City Register, for 1806. 3s. 6d. in red.

The State of the Nation, in a Series of Letters to the Duke of Bedford. By J. Cartwright, Esq. 4s.

The Sports of the Genii. By Mr. John Hunter. With 14 etchings from designs of the late Miss Macdonald. 4to. 10s. 6d.

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#### TOPOGRAPHY.

Londinium Redivivum; or, an Ancient History and Modern Description of London. By J. P. Malcolm. 4to. vols II. and III. 3l. 13s. 6d.

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*List of New Publications just imported by  
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Dictionnaire universel de Commerce, Banques, Manufactures, &c. avec une Explication des Changes, Monnoies, &c. de diverses Nations commercantes. 2 vols. 4to. cart. 1805, Par. 3l. 12s.

Dictionnaire géographique des treize Departemens de la Belgique, et de la rive gauche du Rhin, par Ch. Oudiette. 2 vols. 8vo. br. 1805, Paris. 1l.

Histoire du Canal de Languedoc. par Riquet de Bon-repos. 8vo. br. portrait. 1805, Paris. 10s.

Voyage en Hanover, fait dans les Années 1803 & 1804 par Mangourit. 8vo. br. 1805, Paris. 9s. 6ds.

Art (l') militaire chez les Nations les plus célèbres de l'Antiquité & des Temps modernes. par Delavigne. 8vo. br. 1805, Paris. 8s.

Statistique élémentaire de la France. par J. Peuchet. 8vo. br. 1805, Paris. 12s.

Manuel de la Menagère à la Ville, & à la Campagne, & de la femme de basse-cour. par Mde. Gacon du Four. 2 vols. 12mo. br. portr. 1805, Paris. 8s.

Ceremonial de l'Empire François. 8vo. br. portraits. 1805, Paris. 10s.

Essai sur nos Colonies & sur le Rétablissement de St. Domingue. par Abeille. 8vo. br. 1805, Paris.

Nouveau Dictionnaire abrégé, All. François, & Fr. Allemand, par Cramer. 2 vols. gros 18mo. br. 1805, Paris. 1l.

Synopsis Plantarum, seu Enchiridium Botanicum. curante Dr. C. A. Persoon. pars prima. 1805, Lutet. Paris. 12s.

Plantes equinoxiales, recueillies au Mexique, dans l'Isle de Cuba, dans les Provinces de Caracas, de Cumana & de Barcelonne, &c. &c. par Humbolt & Bonpland. 1erc. livraison de planch.

Idem, pap. com. fol. 1805, Paris. à 13s. la livraison.

Idem, gr. pap. Vélin. gr. fol. à 1l. 13s. la livraison.

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Œuvres choisies de Pélisson de l'Académie Française, par Desfontains. 2 vols. 12mo. br. 1805, Paris, 7s.

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Galerie Politique, ou Tableau de la Politique Etrangere, des Rapports diplomatiques de chaque Etat, des Traités, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Rugantino*; or, *the Bravo of Venice, a Grand Romantic Melo-Drama, as performing with unbounded Applause at the Theatre-royal, Covent-garden. Composed by Dr. Busby. 6s.*

THE science, taste, and truly-classical style of the music of *Rugantino*, has excited universal admiration at the theatre, and proves equally attractive in the closet.

The Overture consists of three movements; the first of which, bold and original in its subject, and conducted with uncommon spirit and animation, leads to a sweetly tender oboe strain, in the time of six quavers, *larghetto*, which is relieved by a most noble and striking burst of the whole band, that finely prepares the ear for the gay and sprightly style of the concluding movement. Of the scenic part of the composition, the whole of which is adjusted with wonderful force and propriety of effect to the various emotions of the drama, the most prominent parts are, perhaps, those in which Rosabella passes to visit St. Rosa's shrine, the bursting open of Memmo's chamber door by *Rugantino*, the mid-day view of the palace gardens, Flodoardo's return to Rosabella, and the consultation of the conspirators.

The whole of the *Masque* is highly appropriate and striking. Nothing can be more characteristic than the strain imitative of the pipes of Pan, or the dance of Diana; more graceful and tender than the movement commencing the appearance of Venus, or more grand and majestic than that accompanying the descent of Jupiter, Juno and their attendant gods and goddesses in their palace of Clouds. In the passages given to the ascent of Pluto and Proserpine from the infernal regions, we find a profundity and abstruseness of modulation, which only the truly great master could conceive, and the deviation from, and return to the original key, is conducted with an address confined to the learned few who possess the grand and rare secret of chromatic digression. Bland and Weller, the purchasers of the copy-right of this celebrated piece, have adapted it to the Piano-forte, and brought it out in a correct and handsome style. Their liberality, we are glad to learn, has already been well remunerated by the very great demand for the work.

*The Favourite Air, "For tenderness form'd," Arranged as a Glee for Three Voices, J. Mazzinghi. 2s. 6d.*

This Glee, which is published with an

excellent and happily varied Accompaniment for the Piano forte, is unelaborate and familiar in its construction; and cannot, we think, fail to please those vocal practitioners who are partial to a smooth, simple flow of melody, familiarly harmonized, and calculated to move the sensibility of the unlearned hearer.

*A Sonata for the Grand or small Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a German Flute and Tenor. Inscribed to Lord Miller, Mus. Doc. by Will. Howgill of Whitehaven. 3s.*

This Sonata comprizes three movements, the styles of which are attractive and consonant; many of the passages are of a new cast, and distinguished by their spirit and clearness. The Accompaniments are arranged with considerable fancy and judgment, and the combined effect does honor to Mr. Howgill's professional abilities.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte or Harp, interspersed with a variety of English, Scotch and Irish Airs, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin. Composed by J. Hook, Esq. 6s.*

These Sonatas, enlivened and variegated with the pleasing and tasteful choice Mr. Hook has made from the favourite and popular airs of the united kingdoms, present to the Piano-forte practitioner an attractive assemblage of well-connected movements. The original matter happily combines with the adopted melodies; and the general effect is such as, we doubt not, will be found to greatly recommend the publication.

*"The Cambrian Lyrist; or, Morgan in London," a New Song, written and composed by John Parry, M.D.B. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Parry, a native of North Wales, and the author of the popular air of *Ap Shenkin*, has, under the title of *The Cambrian Lyrist*, produced a pleasing little national air. In the poetry, which is both pretty and characteristic, the *Lyrist* tells us that he has left "*Dovey Plain*," and "*A maiden fair, sweet lovely Jane*," to see "*great London, the King, St. Paul's, Uncle Jones*," and "*the Prince of Wales*," whom he wishes to invite to "*the Banks of Dee*," where,

"Thousands would, in rustic lay,  
"With rapture hail the happy day."

*"My Mother," a favourite Song. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1s. 6d.*

This melody, to which the author has added an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte

forte, is highly commendable for its characteristic simplicity and justness of expression. The words, consisting of five verses, are natural and affecting, and the burthen, "My Mother," is given with a pathos which does much credit to Mr. Thompson's power of infusing sentiment into sound, and giving to Poetry that aid for which she looks to her harmonious sister, as her true and legitimate resource.

*A New Troop. Composed for the Wisbech Volunteer Band, and Inscribed to Lieut. Col. Rayner, by George Gust. 2s. 6d.*

This Troop is published in score, accompanied with an adaptation for the Piano-forte. The ideas are bold and martial, and bespeak a talent greatly calculated for this species of composition.

"*Nobody coming to marry me,*" a favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. Jordan with unbounded Applause at the Théâtre-Royal, Drury-Lane. Arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by T. Cooke. 1s.

This air, though a trifle, is smooth and easy in its style, and very well expresses the sense of the words. The Accompaniment throughout is little more than a commonplace *arpeggio*, but is at the same time not without the merit of according with the melody to which it is subjoined.

"*Dear I love her,*" a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Gray, at Vauxhall Gardens. Composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little Ballad is simple and engaging, and the ball is, in general, chosen with a propriety highly creditable to Mr. Cope's judgment and science; yet we must be allowed to observe that in

the last bar but one of the first and concluding symphonies, we discover the inadvertence of two consecutive octaves in the same direction.

"*The Red Red Rose,*" arranged as a Glee for Four Voices, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 2s.

This Glee is an harmonization of the melody of the admired Song of the same title, composed by T. Thompson. The combination of the several parts are highly creditable to Sir John Stevenson's science and contrivance. The whole has the advantages of being so constructed as to be easy of performance and striking in its effect: two qualities which, we presume, will promote the reception of this interesting piece among glee parties.

"*The Brighton Walts,*" Composed and arranged as a Rondo, by S. Hale. 1s.

This Rondo is so pleasingly arranged, and so familiar in the general construction of its passages, that we venture little in predicting its favourable reception with young Piano-forte students, by whom it will be found as improving to the finger, as it is engaging to the ear.

*A Russian Quick-Step. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, with or without the Additional Keys, by William Slupp. 1s.*

This is an agreeable Rondo, both with respect to its subject and its digressive matter. The passages are of a cast to improve the execution of the juvenile practitioner, and to favor an easy and natural method of fingering.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.  
From the 20th of October to the 20th of November.*

DIARRHŒA .....	15	Rheumatismus .....	8
Dysenteria .....	2	Podagra .....	1
Dyspepsia .....	10	Apoplexia .....	5
Hepatitis .....	5	Hysteria .....	2
Hydrops .....	7	Ephemera .....	7
Dyspnoea .....	3	Scarlatina .....	5
Amenorrhœa .....	12		
Chlorosis .....	9	Coughs, and derangements of the intestinal canal, are the never-failing epidemics of this particular season of the year.	
Menorrhagia .....	4		
Epilepsia .....	1	In the history, and within the precincts of the reporter's observation, they have never occurred so frequently; and what is worthy of remark, they have for the most part	
Asthenia .....	14		
Morbi cutanei .....	7		
Morbi infantiles .....	13		
Catarhis .....	18		
Phthisis pulmonalis .....	9		



part been accompanied by a pyrexial state, which, although not either in its essence or cause exactly the same as Typhus, has approximated to the typhoid countenance and character, and, of course, appeared to indicate a method of treatment considerably analogous to that which is required in the management of the latter disease.

Oppression of bodily strength and of mental power have, for some weeks past, shewn themselves the prominent and nearly universal features of morbid affection.

The air, more especially in London and in November, has an apparent and important influence upon the faculties and feelings of our frame. The muscles are relaxed, the nerves, to make use of an intelligible phrase, although it is founded upon a false physiology, are *unstrung*, and the spirits in a greater or less degree depressed, according to the varied proportion of individual susceptibility to be acted upon by physical and exterior causes. Our bodies are constantly immersed in a bath of "volatile corruption," the obnoxious influence of which must especially be experienced by valetudinarian, or other persons, who, after feasting during the summer and autumnal months upon the enlivening luxury of marine or rural oxygen, have recently returned to inhale, and be enveloped by, the unwholesome and oppressive miasmata of the metropolis.

Scarlet fever has been of frequent occurrence; a disease once extremely formidable, but which has become much less so, in consequence of modern amelioration in the theory and practice of medicine.

The cold, or rather tepid ablu-tion, which latter, whilst perhaps attended with nearly all the advantages, is not accompanied with some of the risks and inconveniences that are apt to ensue from the former, ought to be diurnally employed from the first day of the disease, until the last of its continuance. When such treatment has been accurately adhered to, little fear may, in general, be entertained with regard to a favourable and satisfactory result. It may be right, however, to notice, that in this disorder a deficiency of general, is not unfrequently connected at the same time with an excess of local excitement, which is calculated to occasion some vacillation of judgment, and some uncertainty in the practice of the physician.\*

During the long-continued series of his reports, the author has not mentioned, except in his list, the class of dropical affections, although no complaints have fallen more frequently under his observation, are accompanied with more distressing symptoms, or are more generally fatal in their ultimate issue. The little impression that medicine is capable of producing upon such cases, has perhaps been one reason why they have not been particularly noticed. For the most part they are, both in the inferior and higher classes of society, the melancholy result of protracted intemperance. The patient of either rank will in general be found, in spite of his indiscretion, to enjoy a freedom from positive indisposition, and an ordinary and comfortable degree of vigour, until a little after he has passed forty years of age. At that period he is, for the first time, attacked with general dropsy, a dropsy of the abdomen, or a dropsy of the chest.

The debauchee is not aware that, although the ruin of his frame appears obvious and abrupt, the causes which ultimately effected it have been long and silent in their operation. There is no imprudence with regard to health that does not *tell*; and those are found in the event to suffer most essentially, that do not appear to suffer immediately from every individual act of indiscretion. It is such free livers of robust and sturdy stamens, that are most liable to the distressing, and almost invariably fatal, disease, which is so faithfully as well as feelingly delineated by an author of the present day. "It is often found impracticable even to relieve the dropsy of intemperance. The dropical can have no reasonable expectation of being able to enjoy the pleasures of existence in full measure. In that dreadful complaint, dropsy of the chest or lungs, the foxglove in particular, and sometimes other medicines, will often procure a respite; and the patient will seem to himself quite renovated. But the gleam is generally short. The tide flows back. The distress recommences. The same means, indeed, commonly procure another interval; but it is less perfect and shorter. At last it comes to be as on board a ship in springing a leak that cannot be stopped. No sooner do the pumps cease to work than the water rises in the hold. If medicine discharges the water one day, it is

\* "Any body may be a judge," said a young man to one holding that office, "who can distinguish between black and white." "You forget, my friend," replied the judge,

"that in law there are grey cases." There are many grey cases in medicine.

collected in as great quantity in the next. The absorbents now soon begin to be infensible to the spur. Then the horrors of slow suffocation commence, and a succession of spectacles are presented, at sight of which the reflecting by-standers may

well regret being endowed with animation, and may envy the very stones under their feet for their infensibility."\* J. REID.  
*Grenville Street, Brunswick Square.*

\* Beddoes's Hygeia, Effay 8th.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ARBOUIN James, Hart street, wine merchant. (Zaine, Mark lane  
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Brawn Thomas Penn, Stafford, miller. (Griffiths, Great James street  
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Brewer James, Richmond hill, victualler. (Shepcutt, Bloomsbury  
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Buckle Samuel, Peterborough, money scrivener. (Giles, Great Stire lane  
Bronhead William, Stamford, ironmonger. (Jackson and Judd, Stamford  
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Crowther John, and Jonathan Watson, Manchester, cotton spinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry  
Chatterton William, Waltham, grocer. (Ellis, Curstör street  
Clapton James, Egerton, butcher. (Cook, Maidstone  
Cockburn, Alexander, Gray's inn lane, fadler. (Windus, Broad street  
Chorley John, Liverpool, merchant. (Manley and Lowes, Temple  
Chatterton Samuel, Snaithe, Yorkshire, grocer. (Tregay and Pickering, Temple  
Colville John, Cheapside, linen draper. (Scott, St. Mildred's court  
Dyler Joseph, Okehampton, woolstapler. (Colling, Okehampton  
Fels Thomas, Wardour street, coachmaker. (Allan, London street  
Furley William, Duke street, Lincoln's inn fields, goldbeater. (Tebbut and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn  
Fairless Matthew, Bishop Wearmouth, coalfitter. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane  
Fletcher James, Wallbrook, merchant. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn  
Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant. (Bolton, Savage, and spike, Temple  
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Goom Hazard, Old street, size maker. (Drew, Bernonbury street  
Grimes George, Cold bath fields, linen draper. (Langley, Bloomsbury  
Goodwin William, King's Arms stairs, timber merchant. (Allen, Carlisle street  
Green William, Maidstone, dealer and chapman. (Debary and Cope, Temple  
Hudson Charles, Stafford, fadler and ironmonger. (Smart and Thomas, Staples inn  
Hudson Joseph, Sun street, tobaccoist. (Hughes, Cliford's inn  
Hemhall John, Manchester, innkeeper. (T. C. and C. Jackson, Walbrook  
Hisco George, and Michael Hisco's, Bevis Marks, merchants. (Scott, Mildred's court  
Jack n Charles, Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, linen draper. (Ward, Faringdon  
Jones Thomas, Gloucester, horse dealer. (Ward, Gloucester, and Chilton, Chaucery lane

Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker. (Webb, St. Thomas street  
Lock Henry, Northampton buildings, watch manufacturer. (Denton, Gray's inn  
Levin Moses Marcus, Leadenhall street, merchant. (Manric, Wa Wick square  
Maclaurin Duncan, Watling street, warehoufeman. (Atkinson, Cattle street  
Moorfoot Richard, Manchester, jobber. (Morgan, Manchester  
Morgan Richard, Aberdare, apothecary. Morgan, Neath  
Merryweather Edward, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Cheffery and Walker, Manchester  
Morgan John, Friole's street, victualler. (Hughes, Cliford's inn  
Miler Thomas, Ilford, dealer and chapman. (Vandercom and Corny, Ruff lane  
Marr Robert, Lancaster, merchant. (Mason, Willon, and Jenkinson, Lancaster  
Mohun Huntley, Bishop Wearmouth, chemist and druggist. (Atchefon and Morgan, Aulin Friars  
Morgan John, New Compton street, victualler. (Cory, Clement's inn  
Nichols John, Earham, Norfolk, butcher. (Tanant and Moulr, Chancery lane  
Ofer Benjamin, Falmouth, merchant. Reardon, Corbet court  
Peake Steven, Ramsgate, carpenter. (Taylor, Southampton buildings  
Patrick Thomas, King street, optician. (Edmunds and son, Exchequer office  
Perrin Thomas, Chichester, innkeeper. (Faw, New North street  
Prior Joseph, Marsh-Diton, Surrey, brewer. (Clarkson, Elix-street  
Rudhall, Henry, Bristol, silk mercer. (James, Gray's inn  
Silveb and John Spicer street, Spital fields, colour manufacturer. (Williams and Sherwood, Aulin Friars  
Stevens John, Lambeth, mariner. (Ware, Blackmore street  
Senate Edward, Leicester place, dealer in medicines. (Birker, Bond court, Walbrook  
Sykes John, Almondbury, clothier. (Gleaghill and Payne, Lodbury  
Sanderfon Abraham, Ratcliff cross, coal merchant. (Martin, Vintners' hall  
Silverides Thomas, Wetherby, linen draper. (Admuads and son, Lincoln's inn  
Stokes James, Worcester, hop merchant. (Platt, Bride court  
Strong John, Wapping wall, dealer. (Holmes, Mark lane  
Simms William, Birmingham, toy maker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane  
Stocker Andrew, Token house yard, factor and warehouse man. (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's inn  
Sawyer Richard, Broadstairs, butcher. (Taylor, Southampton buildings  
Tuck Thomas, Bethnal green, dealer in flour. (Scott, St. Mildred's court  
Thomas John, St. James's place, tailor. (Newcomb, Vine street  
Thomas Joseph, Broad street buildings. (Sherwood and Parrell, Canterbury square  
Teedale James, Reading, linen draper. (Maddock and Stevenson, Lincoln's inn  
Twiss Charles, Lawrence Poultoy, merchant. (Williams, Cattle street  
Tigar Ann, Beverley, ironmonger. (Lambert, Hatton Garden  
Trudgate John, John's Mews, Little James street, Bedford row, stable keeper. (Thirick, Pallgrave place, Temple  
Yeary Bryan, Kendal, Rinner. (Jackson, Temple  
Vander Hoeven, Dirk Jean, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Ellison and Dawson, Lombard street  
Waters Benjamin, Wormwood street, broker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry  
White Matthew, Finsbury square, merchant. (Atchefon and Morgan, Aulin Friars  
Warne William, Hackney road, watchmaker. (Dove and Mayhew, Temple  
Whittenbury Ebenezer, Liverpool, merchant. (Crooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Ward Henry, Curtain road, apothecary. (Taylor, Old street road  
 Wilson Robert. Helmley, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Bell and Strodrick, Row-lane  
 Wallis John, Paternoster row, bookfeller, (Mitten and Pownoll, Knight Rider street

### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Askin Christopher, Kendall, merchant, December 6  
 Allen William, King's road, coachmaker, December 10  
 Butler William, Weldon, linen draper, November 16  
 Bebbington John, City road, umbrella maker, November 30, final  
 Elmy Thomas, Bouverie street, mariner, November 30  
 Brown Robert, Adam's court, merchant, December 10, final  
 Burr George, Maidstone, money scrivener, January 4, final  
 Bell James, Coningsby, miller, December 2  
 Baker John, Holborn, linen draper, December 5  
 Blacklock William, Rathbone place, dealers in glass and earthen ware, December 10, final  
 Cream Edward, Margaret street, carpenter, November 23, final  
 Cohen Laurence, Jewry street, merchant, November 16  
 Crank Charles, William, Kensington, brewer and merchant, December 14  
 Clark Pollitt, Coventry street, hofer, November 30  
 Croft Lawrence, St. James street, coffee house keeper, December 14  
 Coote Thomas, Norwich, ironmonger, December 5, final  
 Clarkson Thomas, Kingsbury, dealer in coals, December 4  
 Chatterton Thomas, and Edward Wells, Branchley, hat manufacturers, December 10  
 Cornu William, Bristol, dealer in clay, December 16, final  
 Clayton Thomas, Kingston upon Hull, bookfeller and printer, November 19  
 Driver Thomas, Burnley, grocer, November 15  
 Zickenson Edward, Berner's street, druggist, November 26  
 Dewdney Benjamin, Reigate, horse dealer, November 30  
 Daun William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Barker, Chatham and sheerness, bankers, November 30  
 De Beaume, Great Winchester street, insurance broker, December 10  
 Elliott George, and George Pickard, Wood street, velvet ribbon manufacturers, December 21  
 Eyre Benjamin, Mudgett Atkinson, and William Walton, Token wood yards, merchants, November 19  
 East John, Prince's street, upholsterer, December 14  
 Ellis David, Long Acre, dealer in canvas and cloth, December 17  
 Evans William Morley, Mark lane, broker, November 30  
 Evill William, Bath, upholster, December 3  
 Edward John, and George Manvell, Calc-Coch, putters, December 7  
 Evans Hugh, Stanmore, shopkeeper, December 2  
 Fox Jonathan, and Fox William, Finsbury, merchants, January 15  
 Fenwick James, Penzance, linen draper, November 19, final  
 Fermybough John, Uttoxeter, innkeeper, November 29  
 Fuller Daniel, Woodbridge, merchant, November 15  
 Finders William, Boston, ironmonger, November 25  
 Freeman William, Stamford Baron, grocer, December 11, final  
 Guthrie Robert, and Colin Cook, Liverpool, merchants, December 10  
 Gray James, Monk-Wearmouth, ship owner, December 5  
 Goody Thomas, Sheffield, grocer, December 3  
 Halsey John, Bishopgate street, tobacconist, November 30  
 Har John, Tapping, 21, St. Mark, November 30  
 Huggay John, Leather lane, victualer, November 30  
 Halthred John, Melfingham, beat jobber, November 29, final  
 Hobbs Thomas, Barking, dealer and chapman, December 21  
 Humfrys William, the elder, and William Humfrys, the younger, Old Fish street hill, grocers, December 7  
 Huggins Richard, Bristol, December 10  
 Jenks's John, Warner street, linen draper, December 3  
 Jamieson Archibald, and Thomas Clifton, Burr street, merchants, November 30  
 Jones Thomas, Old salvage house, vintner, November 30  
 Jones Richard Hodgson, Stourbridge, clothier, December 17  
 Kife William Daniel, Birmingham, money scrivener, November 15  
 Kirkpatrick John, Liverpool, merchant, December 9  
 Lindley John, Shemeld cutler, December 11  
 Leeming Thomas, Fretton, John Myers, Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, Fretton atorclaid, worsted manufacturers, December 16  
 Marshall Thomas, Kingston upon Hull, grocer, November 16, final  
 Mac Glier David, Woodbridge, brandy merchant, November 15

Maydwell, Wheeler street, dryer and dryfilter, November 16  
 Macfarlane John, Mark lane, merchant, November 30  
 Mogridge William, Uchridge, ironmonger, December 3  
 Malley Charles, New street, wharfinger, January 11  
 Monteith James, and James Sequeira, Gracechurch street, chemist, December 19, final  
 Millar Jeremiah, Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, January 4  
 Newton James, Oldham, innkeeper, coachmaker, December 11  
 Needham Thomas, Ashby de la Zouch, hofer, November 25  
 Niggs Daniel, Chipping Sodbury, liquor merchant, November 26  
 Finny Davison, Wapping, ship chandler, December 5, final  
 Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, November 30, final  
 Pierrepoint John, Eunkill row, carpenter, November 29, final  
 Pyal Joseph, Sittingbourne, shopkeeper, November 29  
 Portal Joseph, Bishopgate street, linen draper, November 30  
 Pemberton Edward, and John Houlding, Liverpool, merchants, December 10  
 Randell William, Tooley street, ship chandler, December 17, final  
 Ruffell Thomas, Steyning, linen draper, November 16  
 Richardson Thomas, and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants, November 18  
 Riding John, and William Sever, Liverpool, merchants, November 19, final  
 Ratray John, Paternoster row, woollen draper, December 14  
 Rowley Thomas, and John Rowley, Salford, cotton spinners, December 9  
 Roe Charles, Peter street, tin plate worker, December 10  
 Smart John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar, November 16  
 Syme James, London, merchant, November 30, final  
 Sping Medford, Leeds, money scrivener, November 28, final  
 Stopes Aylmer, Butwell Priory, dealer and chapman, December 7, final  
 Sprad George, Newington, stable keeper, December 3  
 Shendon John Michael, Portica, salesman, December 5  
 Smith John, Woolwich, hawker and pedlar, January 18  
 Shaw George, Whitcliff Factory, linen draper, December 9  
 Scoullar George, Blackheath, merchant, November 19  
 Seddon George, Aldergate street, cabinet maker, December 27  
 Smith John, Poland-street, Wehminster, merchant, December 5  
 Sherman Thomas, Castle street, Finsbury square, plumber, glazier, and painter, November 19  
 Speed Thomas, Cannon street, druggist, December 7  
 Timmins's John Burton, Portica, grocer, November 16  
 Tagg, Mary, Bath, grocer, November 14, final  
 Thomson William, Manchester, dealer and chapman, December 4  
 Tunnicliff John, and Moses Tunnicliff, Macclesfield, button and twill manufacturers, December 7, final  
 Thurston John, Leeds, innholder, December 9  
 Usher John William, Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell, victualer, January 21  
 Upton James, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, pocket book maker, January 21  
 Vaughan William, Pallmall, taylor, and Gerard Alexander, Gloucester street, merchant, November 30  
 Woodroffe Edmund, Woolstone, iron manufacturer, December 21  
 Wood Jesse, Bonham street, shopkeeper, November 18  
 Wolliston John, and Francis Upjohn, Holborn bridge, distillers, December 4  
 Wells John, Cartwright street, victualer, November 16  
 Wright John, Colport, grocer, November 18, final  
 Wheatley John, Mark lane, corn factor, November 16  
 Westhorp Nathaniel, Haswich, baker, November 15  
 Witty Francis Adam, Great Earl street, ironmonger, November 29  
 Warren John, Sandys street, weaver, November 30  
 White Robert, Cambridge, scrivener, November 30  
 Wilkinson George, Fenchurch street, man's mercer, December 14, final  
 Ward Thomas, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, November 29  
 Windatt James, Norwich, grocer, December 5, final  
 Woolledge Robert, Great St. Helen's, corn factor, December 14, final  
 Wood Thomas, Manchester, and William Jackson, Edgworth, cotton spinners, December 6  
 Wagner John, Lower Tooting, calico printers, December 7  
 Woodward Peter, King street, warehouseman, March 15  
 Wallis James, junior, Erlol, biscuit baker, November 19  
 Yeates Joseph, warford court, Throgmorton street, merchant, November 30

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In November, 1805.

THE events which have occurred, or, at least, the accounts of which have reached this country since our last publication, may be reckoned among the most important that our history has recorded. Scarcely had the news of the overthrow of an immense Austrian army been circulated, which excited sensations of grief, rather than of surprise, in the breasts of our countrymen, than the exhilarating intelligence arrived of the victory obtained by the British fleet off Trafalgar. While the misfortunes on the continent exhibit the superiority of the French Emperor over our allies; the achievements made by the navy of England under the command of Lord Nelson, have removed all anxiety at home respecting an invasion, have exalted us as a nation in the eyes of our friends, and have checked the ambition of him who hoped to build his own greatness "in commerce, in colonies, and in ships," by our humiliation. We expected from "our navy all that human efforts could achieve,"\* and our expectations have been more than answered. Our hopes depending on continental expeditions from this country were never raised very high; † and we lament that nothing has yet resulted from plans that have been laid, and projects boasted of, for several weeks past. We pretend not in these reports of the "*State of Public Affairs*" to enter into speculations that a week or a day might perhaps destroy; our object is to give a fair and impartial detail of facts, that may now, or at any future period, be referred to as *data*, upon which the historian or politician may rely with perfect and undeviating certainty. With this view we shall now trace the progress of the war on the continent.

The Emperor Bonaparte left Paris on the 24th of September, and arrived at Strasburgh two days after. Marshal Bernadotte, who, at the moment that the army set out from Boulogne, advanced from Hanover towards Gottingen, marched by Frankfort for Wurtzburgh, where he arrived on the 23d of September. General Marmont, who had arrived at Mentz, passed the Rhine by the bridge of Cassel, and advanced to Wurtzburgh, where he formed a junction with the Bavarian army

and the corps under Marshal Bernadotte. The corps under Marshal Davoust passed the Rhine on the 26th at Manheim, and marched by Heidelburgh and Necker Eltz, on the Necker. The corps under Marshal Soult passed the Rhine on the same day, on the bridge that was thrown over it at Spire, and advanced towards Heilbronn. Marshal Ney's division passed the Rhine the same day by the flying bridge opposite Durlach, and marched towards Stuttgart. The corps under Marshal Lannes passed the Rhine, the 25th, at Kehl, and advanced towards Louisburgh. Prince Murat, with the cavalry of reserve, passed the Rhine at the same place and on the same day, and remained for several days in position before the defiles of the Black Forest. The great park of artillery passed the Rhine at Kehl, on the 30th of September, and advanced towards Heilbronn. The Emperor passed the Rhine on the 1st instant at Kehl, slept at Ettingen the same evening, and received there the Elector and Princess of Baden, and went to Louisburgh, to the Elector of Wurtemburgh, in whose palace he took up his abode. On the 2d instant the divisions of Marshal Bernadotte, General Marmont, and the Bavarians who were at Wurtzburgh, formed a junction, and began their march for the Danube. The following was the position of the army on the 6th of October:—The corps of Marshal Bernadotte and the Bavarians were at Weissenburgh. The corps of Davoust was at Oettingen and on the banks of the Rednitz. That of Marshal Soult at Denauwerth, in possession of the bridge of Munster, and repairing that of Donauwerth. The corps of Marshal Ney was at Kneisingen. That of Lannes at Nersheim; Prince Murat, with his dragons, stood on the banks of the Danube.

The Austrian army had approached the entrances into the Black Forest, with a view of stopping the progress of the enemy. They had fortified some towns, and had endeavoured to strengthen the works of others, particularly Memmingen and Ulm.

Notwithstanding the exertions on the part of Austria, the French army, by a great, perhaps unparalleled, movement, in the course of a fortnight reached Bavaria; and, in fact, placed itself almost in the rear of the opposing battalions.

From

\* See Monthly Magazine for October, p.

† Ibid.

From this time partial engagements took place. On the evening of the 6th, Marshal Soult's division, after some skirmishing, in which several lives were lost, took possession of the bridge at Donauwert. On the 8th, the French, with Prince Murat and Marshal Lannes at their head, attacked the Austrians at Wertingen, and after an engagement of two hours, took the whole division, standards, cannons, baggage, and soldiers. At this time the whole Austrian army in Suabia was concentrated in and near Ulm. In some affairs of less moment victory decided in favour of the Austrians.

The combat of Wertingen was followed, in the space of a few hours only, by an action at Gunzburg, which was fought with great valour on both sides, but which ended in the defeat of the Austrians.

On the 11th Bonaparte arrived at Augsburg; and on the 12th another action was fought, in which the French under Soult were again successful: and on the same day Bernadotte took possession of Munich, from whence Prince Ferdinand of Austria had retired.

Every thing now indicated the approach of a general and decisive battle. General Mack was in Ulm, with upwards of 33,000 men, menaced by the French Emperor at the head of a victorious army. To the astonishment and concern of the allies, General Mack, without striking a blow, agreed to terms of capitulation offered by the enemy. On the 15th Marshal Bernadotte could boast of having taken from the Austrians, in about three days, 1500 prisoners, 19 pieces of cannon, besides horses and baggage, *without the loss of a single man*. On the same day the Emperor Bonaparte took possession of Memmingen, and was on the 17th, by articles of capitulation, as good as in possession of Ulm. We do not pronounce the conduct of General Mack absolutely culpable; but, in common with every Englishman, we assert that it wants explanation. The loss of such an army, at a period so eventful, demands serious and rigorous investigation.

On the 17th of October General Mack agreed, under certain conditions, to give up Ulm on the 25th, unless there should appear by that time an army in his favour capable of raising the blockade; in that case the garrison of the fortress was to be completely released from the articles of capitulation.

General Mack, for reasons not known to us, did not chuse to wait the events of

eight days; he had an audience with Bonaparte on the 19th, and immediately after agreed to evacuate Ulm on the 20th, five days sooner than he had stipulated for: the additional articles of capitulation being curious in diplomatic affairs, we shall transcribe them.

*Additional Articles of the Capitulation of Ulm, proposed on the 19th.*

" Marshal Berthier, Major-General of the French army, being empowered by the Emperor's command, gives his word and honour.

1st, That the Austrian army is this day on the other side of the Inn, and that Marshal Bernadotte, with his army, has taken a position between Munich and the Inn.

2d, That Marshal Lannes, with his corps, is pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalem.

3d, That Prince Murat, with his corps, was yesterday at Nordlingen; that Lieutenant-Generals Werneck, Paillet, Hohenzollern, and seven other Generals, yesterday capitulated at the village of Troitzelzingen.

4th, That Marshal Soult is posted between Ulm and Bregenz, observing the road to the Tyrol, that there is, consequently, no possibility of succour arriving before Ulm.

" That Lieutenant-General and Quartermaster General Mack, giving credit to the above declarations, is ready to evacuate Ulm to-morrow, on the following conditions:—

" That the whole corps of Marshal Ney, consisting of twelve regiments of infantry, and four regiments of horse, shall not quit the city of Ulm and its environs, at the distance of ten leagues, before the 25th of October at midnight, the period when the capitulation is to expire.

" Marshal Berthier and Baron Von Mack agree on the above inserted articles.

" Consequently the whole Austrian army shall desile to-morrow, at three in the afternoon, before the Emperor of the French, with all the honours of war; they shall lay down their arms, shall receive passports to go by the two roads of Kempten to Austria, and of Bragenz to the Tyrol.

" Done in duplicate at Elchingen, the 19th October, 1805, (27 Vendémiaire, year 14.)  
(Signed) " Marshal BERTHIER,  
" Lieut.-General Mack."

" In consequence of this capitulation, the Emperor Bonaparte on the 20th (a proud day for France) took his station from two o'clock in the morning to seven in the evening, on the heights near Ulm, where the Austrian army marched past him. The French army were posted on the heights. The Emperor, surrounded by his life-guards, sent for the Austrian Generals, and kept them with him until their troops had filed off. He treated them with the utmost distinction. There

were present, besides the General in Chief, Mack, eight Generals, and seven Lieutenant Generals.

Thus ended the first part of the campaign in Germany. On the 24th of September Bonaparte had not left his capital, and on the 20th of October, a period of only twenty-six days, he could boast of having taken 60,000 prisoners and upwards, with comparatively but a small loss of men and other resources. In his address to his soldiers he says, "I had announced to you a great battle; but, thanks to the ill-contrived plans of the enemy, I have been able to obtain the greatest successes without running any risk; and what is unexampled in the history of nations, so great a result has not weakened us above 1500 men.

The campaign in Italy, up to our last accounts (Nov. 23), though not of so disastrous a nature as that of Germany, has been unfortunate to the cause of the allied powers. On the 18th of October, at four o'clock in the morning, General Massena attacked the bridge of the Old Castle of Verona, and passed the Adige: he had assembled his army at Zevio and its environs, so as to be able to repair to any quarter that circumstances should demand. The wall which blocked up the bridge in the middle was battered down, and though the passage was obstinately defended by the Austrians, they were finally beaten off with great slaughter, and with the loss of several pieces of cannon, and many men. This action was succeeded by others not more propitious to the cause of the allies. The French account of the battle on the 30th of October, though perhaps not implicitly to be relied on, we shall give in their own words.

Head-Quarters at Vago, Oct. 30.

"After the action of the 29th, the army took a position two miles on this side of Caldiero. On the 30th it attacked the enemy the whole length of their line. The division of Moltier, forming the left, began the action; that of General Gardanne attacked the centre, and that of General Duhesme the right. These different attacks were well executed, and happily conducted. The village of Caldiero was carried amidst cries of 'Long live the Emperor,' and the enemy was pursued to the very heights.

"At half past four Prince Charles ordered his reserve, consisting of twenty-four battalions of grenadiers and several regiments, to advance. The battle then became more general. The troops of his Majesty displayed their usual bravery. The cavalry made several successful charges; some battalions of

grenadiers engaged at the same time, and the bayonet decided the fate of the day. The enemy kept up a fire from thirty pieces of cannon planted in their entrenchments. Notwithstanding the obstinacy of their resistance, they were beaten and pursued to the very redoubts at the other side of Caldiero.

"We have taken 3500 prisoners; the field of battle was strewn with Austrians; their loss in killed and wounded was at least equal to the number that were taken prisoners. Prince Charles requested a truce to bury the dead."

On the 2d of November, Montebello, another Austrian citadel, surrendered by capitulation to the French arms under General Solignac.

The Emperor of Germany could not but be sensibly affected at so much afflicting intelligence. His mind, however, did not bend under the weight of calamity. Though depressed by the misfortunes which attended his armies, he does not seem to despair of the goodness of his cause, nor of the means which he possesses to render it finally victorious: as is evident from the excellent State Paper, which he caused to be circulated throughout Europe.

*Proclamation of the Emperor of Austria, Francis II. Elective Emperor of the Romans; Hereditary Emperor of Austria, &c.*

"The Emperor of France has compelled me to take up arms.

"To his ardent desire of military achievements—his passion to be recorded in history under the title of a conqueror—the limits of France, already so much enlarged, and defined by sacred treaties, still appear too narrow.—He wishes to unite in his own hands all the ties upon which depends the balance of Europe. The fairest fruits of exalted civilization, every species of happiness which a nation can enjoy, and which results from peace and concord; every thing which, even by himself, as the sovereign of a great civilized people, must be held dear and inestimable, is to be destroyed by a war of conquest; and thus the greater part of Europe is to be compelled to submit to the laws and mandates of France.

"This project announces all that the Emperor of France has performed, threatened, or promised. He respects no proposition which reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations, to the sacredness of treaties, and of the first obligations which are due towards the foreign independent states: At the very time that he knew of the mediation of Russia, and of every step which, directed equally by a regard to my own dignity, and to the feeling of my heart, I adopted, for the re-establishment of tranquillity, the security of my states, and the promotion of a general peace, his views were fully

fully disclosed, and no choice was left between war, and unarmed abject submission!

“ Under these circumstances, I took hold of the hand which the Emperor of Russia, animated by the noblest feeling in behalf of the cause of justice and independence, stretched forth to support me. Far from attacking the throne of the Emperor of France, and keeping steadily in view the preservation of peace, which we so publicly and sincerely stated to be our only wish, we declared in the presence of all Europe, ‘ that we would, in no event, interfere in the internal concerns of France, nor make any alteration in the new constitution which Germany received after the peace of Luneville.’ Peace and independence were the only objects which we wished to attain; no ambitious views, no intention, such as that since ascribed to me, of subjugating Bavaria, had any share in our councils.

“ But the sovereign of France, totally regardless of the general tranquillity, listened not to these overtures.—Wholly absorbed in himself, and occupied only with the display of his own greatness and omnipotence, he collected all his force—compelled Holland and the Elector of Baden to join him—whilst his secret ally, the Elector Palatine, false to his sacred promise, voluntarily delivered himself up to him; violated, in the most insulting manner, the neutrality of the King of Prussia, at the very moment when he had given the most solemn promises to respect it; and by these violent proceedings he succeeded in surrounding and cutting off a part of the troops which I had ordered to take a position on the Danube and the Iller, and finally, in compelling them to surrender, after a brave resistance.

“ A proclamation no less furious than any to which the dreadful period of the French revolution gave birth, was issued, in order to animate the French army to the highest pitch of courage.

“ Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge, actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of twenty-five millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for the throne, they venture for themselves, their own families, their posterity, their own happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

“ With fortitude the Austrian monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries. Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breasts of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity and tranquillity I combat, that ancient patriotic spirit, which is ready to make every sacrifice, and to dare every thing, to save what must be saved—

their throne and their independence, and the national honour and the national prosperity.

“ From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good; but above all things, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous co-operation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and *other powers*, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and nations. Success will not forsake a just cause for ever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters. Peace will flourish again; and in my love, my gratitude, and their own prosperity, my faithful subjects will find a full compensation for every sacrifice which I am obliged to require for their own preservation.

In the name, and at the express command of the Emperor and King,

FRANCIS COUNT SAURAU.”

Vienna, Oct. 28. 1805.

There is only one other subject connected with the state of the Continent that requires our notice. The King of Prussia at first appeared to wish to maintain a strict neutrality. In some respects the rights of a neutral nation were violated by both the contending powers; and circumstances have led us to expect that he would ere this have declared for the Allies. His Manifesto, dated the 14th of October, was spirited and manly; and he has since endeavoured to mediate with the Emperor of France. The result of the mission undertaken by Count Haugwitz is not at present known in this country.

From the Continent we turn with pleasure and exultation to the Victory gained by our own Fleet over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain. It may be a consolation to the enemy, that, with the almost total annihilation of their ships, we have to mourn over the loss of a Nelson, the pride and honour of his country. We cannot so well describe this event as by inserting Admiral Collingwood’s own account, from the London Gazette, November 6:

*Admiralty-Office, Nov. 6.*

Dispatches, of which the following are Copies, were received at the Admiralty this day, at one o’clock A. M., from Vice-Admiral Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty’s ships and vessels off Cadiz:

*Everyday,*

*Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar,*  
Oct. 22, 1805.

SIR,

The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord-Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 19th instant it was communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the Combined Fleet had put to sea. As they sailed with light winds westerly, his Lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Straights entrance with the British Squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships; three of them sixty-fours, where his Lordship was informed by Captain Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching, and giving notice of the enemy's movements; has been highly meritorious) that they had not yet passed the Straights.

On Monday the 21st instant, at day-light, when Cape Trafalgar bore east by south about seven leagues, the enemy was discovered six or seven miles to the eastward, the wind about west, and very light. The Commander-in-Chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in order of sailing,—a mode of attack his Lordship had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay in forming a line of battle in the usual manner. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships (of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish), commanded in Chief by Admiral Villeneuve; the Spaniards, under the direction of Gravina, wore, with their heads to the northward, and formed their line of battle with great closeness and correctness; but as the mode of attack was unusual, so the structure of their line was new; it formed a crescent convexing to leeward; so that, in leading down to their centre, I had both their van and rear abaft the beam. Before the fire opened, every alternate ship was about a cable's length to windward of her second a-head and a-stern, forming a kind of double line, and appeared, when on their beam, to leave a very little interval between them, and this without crowding their ships. Admiral Villeneuve was in the Bucentaute in the centre, and the Prince of Asturias bore Gravina's flag in the rear; but the French and Spanish ships were mixed without any apparent regard to order of national squadron.

As the mode of our attack had been previously determined on, and communicated to the Flag-Officers and Captains, few signals were necessary, and none were made, except to direct close order as the lines bore down.

The Commander-in-Chief, in the Victory, led the weather-column, and the Royal Sovereign, which bore my flag, the lee.

The action began at twelve o'clock, by

the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line, the Commander-in-Chief about the tenth ship from the van, the second in command about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied; the succeeding ships breaking through in all parts astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe: the enemy's ships were fought with a gallantry highly honourable to their officers: but the attack on them was irresistible, and it pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to grant His Majesty's arms a complete and glorious victory. About three P. M. many of the enemy's ships having struck their colours, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina with ten ships, joining their frigates, to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and, standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken: the others went off, leaving to His Majesty's Squadron nineteen ships of the line, of which two are first-rates, the Santissima Trinidad and the Santa Anna, with three flag officers, viz., Admiral Villeneuve, the commander-in-chief, Don Ignatio Maria D'Aliva, vice-admiral, and the Spanish rear-admiral Don Balthazar Hidalgo Cisneros.

After such a victory it may appear unnecessary to enter into encomiums on the particular parts taken by the several Commanders; the conclusion says more on the subject than I have language to express; the spirit which animated all was the same: when all exert themselves zealously in their country's service, all deserve that their high merits should stand recorded; and never was high merit more conspicuous than in the battle I have described.

The *Achille*, a French 74, after having surrendered, by some mismanagement of the Frenchmen, took fire and blew up.—Two hundred of her men were saved by the tenders.

A circumstance occurred during the action, which so strongly marks the invincible spirit of British seamen, when engaging the enemies of their country, that I cannot resist the pleasure I have in making it known to their Lordships:—The *Temeraire* was boarded, by accident or design, by a French ship on one side and a Spaniard on the other; the contest was vigorous, but, in the end, the combined ensigns were torn from the poop, and the British hoisted in their places.

Such a battle could not be fought without sustaining a great loss of men. I have not only to lament, in common with the British navy and the British nation, in the fall of the Commander-in-Chief, the loss of a hero, whose name will be immortal, and his memory ever dear to his country;

but



but my heart is rent with the most poignant grief for the death of a friend, to whom, by many years intimacy, and a perfect knowledge of the virtues of his mind, which inspired ideas superior to the common race of men, I was bound by the strongest ties of affection; a grief to which even the glorious occasion in which he fell, does not bring the consolation which perhaps it ought. His Lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, about the middle of the action, and sent an officer to me immediately with his last farewell; and soon after expired."

I have also to lament the loss of those excellent officers, Captains Duff, of the Mars, and Cooke, of the Bellerophon. I have yet heard of none others.

I fear the numbers that have fallen will be found very great, when the returns come to me; but it having blown a gale of wind ever since the action, I have not yet had it in my power to collect any reports from the ships.

The Royal Sovereign having lost her masts, except the tottering foremast, I called the Euryalus to me, while the action continued, which ship lying within hail, made my signals, a service Captain Blackwood performed with great attention. After the action I shifted my flag to her, that I might more easily communicate my orders to, and collect the ships, and towed the Royal Sovereign out to seaward. The whole fleet were now in a very perilous situation; many dismasted, all shattered, in thirteen fathom water, off the shoals of Trafalgar; and when I made the signal to prepare to anchor, few of the ships had an anchor to let go, their cables being shot; but the same good Providence which aided us through such a day, preserved us in the night, by the wind shifting a few points, and drifting the ships off the land, except four of the captured dismasted ships, which are now at anchor off Trafalgar, and I hope will ride safe until these gales are over.

Having thus detailed the proceedings of the fleet on this occasion, I beg leave to congratulate their Lordships on a victory which I hope will add a ray to the glory of His Majesty's Crown, and be attended with public benefit to our Country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

William Marsden, Esq.

Euryalus, off Cadix,  
Oct. 24, 1805.

STR,

In my letter of the 22d instant I detailed to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the proceedings of His Majesty's Squadron on the day of the action, and that preceding it; since which I have had a continued series of misfortunes, but they are of a kind that human prudence could not possibly provide against, or my skill prevent.

On the 22d, in the morning, a strong southerly wind blew, with squally weather, which, however, did not prevent the activity of the officers and seamen of such ships as were manageable from getting hold of many of the prizes (thirteen or fourteen), and towing them off to the westward, where I ordered them to rendezvous round the Royal Sovereign, in tow by the Neptune; but on the 23d the gale increased, and the sea ran so high, that many of them broke the tow-ropes, and drifted far to leeward before they were got hold of again; and some of them, taking advantage in the dark and boisterous night, got before the wind, and have perhaps drifted upon the shore and sunk. On the afternoon of that day the remnant of the Combined Fleet, ten sail of ships, which had not been much engaged, stood up to leeward of my shattered and straggled charge, as if meaning to attack them, which obliged me to collect a force out of the least injured ships, and form to leeward for their defence. All this retarded the progress of the hulks; and the bad weather continuing, determined me to destroy all the leewardmost that could be cleared of the men, considering the keeping possession of the ships was a matter of little consequence compared with the chance of their falling again into the hands of the enemy; but even this was an arduous task in the high sea which was running. I hope, however, it has been accomplished to a considerable extent: I entrusted it to skilful officers, who would spare no pains to execute what was possible. The Captains of the Prince and Neptune cleared the Trinidad and sunk her. Captains Hope, Bayntun, and Malcolm, who joined the fleet this moment from Gibraltar, had the charge of destroying four others. The Santa Anna, I have no doubt, is sunk, as her side was almost beat in; and such is the shattered condition of the whole of them, that, unless the weather moderates, I doubt whether I shall be able to carry a ship of them into port. I hope their Lordships will approve of what I (having only in consideration the destruction of the enemy's fleet) have thought a measure of absolute necessity.

I have taken Admiral Villeneuve into this ship. Vice-Admiral Don Aliva is dead—Whenever the temper of the weather will permit, and I can spare a frigate (for there were only four in the action with the fleet, Euryalus, Sirius, Phœbe, and Naiad: the Melpomene joined the 22d, and the Euridice and Scout the 23d), I shall collect the other flag-officers, and send them to England, with their flags (if they do not all go to the bottom), to be laid at His Majesty's feet.

There were four thousand troops embarked, under the command of General Contamin, who was taken with Admiral Villeneuve in the Bucentaure. I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

William Marsden, Esq.

The

The success of our Navy in this action was most complete. It is, indeed, much to be regretted, that, owing to the shattered state of the nineteen ships that struck to our sailors, and to the violence of the weather, four only of all the number could be carried safely into harbour. The Admiral, however, caused the rest to be destroyed. To the enemy, therefore, the loss is complete; though the gain to ourselves was less than might have been hoped for. In a subsequent letter from Admiral Collingwood, he writes, "I find, that, on the return of Gravina to Cadiz, he was immediately ordered to sea again, and came out, which made it necessary for me to form a line, to cover the disabled hulls. That night it blew hard, and his ship, the Prince of Asturias, was dismasted, and returned into port. The *Rayo* was also dismasted, and fell into our hands."

Another Extraordinary Gazette, on the 11th of November, announced the capture of four men of war by the Fleet under the command of Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart. :

SIR, *Cæsar, Nov. 7, 1805.*

The accompanying copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, I request you will be pleased to lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my apology for the hasty manner in which it is written.

I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

*William Marsden, Esq.*

*Cæsar, West of Rochfort, 264 Miles,*

SIR, *Nov. 4, 1805. Wind S. E.*

Being off Ferrol, working to the westward, with the wind westerly, on the evening of the 2d, we observed a frigate in the north-west, making signals; made all sail to join her before night, and, followed by the ships named in the margin,\* we came up with her at 11 at night; and at the moment she joined us we saw six large ships near us. Captain Baker informed me he had been chased by the Rochfort squadron, then close to leeward of us. We were delighted. I desired him to tell the Captains of the ships of the line astern to follow me, as I meant to engage them directly; and immediately bore away in the *Cæsar* for the purpose, making all the signals I could, to indicate our movements to

the ships. The Moon enabled us to see the enemy bear away in a line abreast, closely formed; but we lost sight of them when it set, and I was obliged to reduce our sails, the *Hero*, *Courageux*, and *Æolus*, being the only ships we could see. We continued steering to the E.N.E. all night, and in the morning observed the *Santa Margarita* near us. At nine we discovered the enemy, of four sail of the line, in the N.E., under all sail. We had also every thing set, and came up with them fast. In the evening we observed three sail astern; and the *Phoenix* spoke me at night. I found that active officer Captain Baker had delivered my orders, and I sent him on to assist the *Santa Margarita* in leading us up to the enemy. At day-light we were near them; and the *Santa Margarita* had begun in a very gallant manner to fire upon their rear, and was soon joined by the *Phoenix*.

A little before noon the French, finding an action unavoidable, began to take in their small sails, and form in a line, bearing on the starboard-tack. We did the same; and I communicated my intentions, by hailing, to the Captains, "That I should attack the centre and rear," and at noon began the battle. In a short time the van ship of the enemy tacked, which almost directly made the action close and general. The *Namur* joined soon after we tacked, which we did as soon as we could get the ships round, and I directed her by signal to engage the van. At half past three the action ceased, the enemy having fought to admiration, and not surrendering till their ships were unmanageable.

I have returned thanks to the Captains of the ships of the line and frigates; and they speak in high terms of approbation of their respective officers and ships' companies. If any thing could add to the good opinion I had already formed of the officers and crew of the *Cæsar*, it is their gallant conduct in this day's battle. The enemy have suffered much; but our ships not more than is to be expected on these occasions. You may judge of my surprise, Sir, when I found the ships we had taken were not the Rochfort squadron, but from Cadiz. I have the honour to be, &c.

R. J. STRACHAN.

*Hon. William Cornwallis, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief, &c., &c., &c.*

EAST INDIES.

Since our last the interesting and important intelligence has been received from the Marquis of Wellesley, that peace has been perfectly restored to our possessions in India.

\* *Cæsar, Hero, Courageux, and Namur.*  
—*Bellona, Æolus, Santa Margarita*, far to leeward in the south east.

N. B. We have, in the present Number, inserted a Map of the Seat of War in Germany; which, in connection with the Maps which we inserted in our Publication of July 1796, and of May 1799, will complete a View of the Countries likely to be the Seat of War between France and the Continental Powers.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE Rotunda at Ranelagh Gardens, once the scene of elegance and fashion, after having experienced, for some years, the sad vicissitudes of fortune, is destined to come under the hammer of the auctioneer. This spot, so long consecrated to the votaries of pleasure, will probably ere long be covered with the little country houses of London tradesmen or the workshops of manufacturers.

The king's library in the queen's house, St. James's Park, under the management of Mr. Barnard, has been completely taken to pieces, and only the bare walls remain. The extensive collection of books has been packed up ready for conveyance to Windsor, to which they are carried in waggons fast as the library in Windsor Castle is ready to receive them.—A small library in the queen's house is fitting up in a modern style for his Majesty.

The Grand Junction Canal is completed, and goods are now conveyed from London to Worcester, &c. in the course of eight or ten days at farthest, and very commonly in less time. This grand national object being obtained, forms a perfect inland navigation from London direct to Manchester and Liverpool, without being liable to the interruptions and uncertainty of those delays that are unavoidable by the frequent unloading of vessels, whereby the goods must inevitably receive considerable damage.

## MARRIED.

Sir Robert Peele, bart. to Miss Clerke, sister of Sir Wm. C. bart. of Bury, Lancashire.

At Hackney, Mr. John Stockdale, to Miss Ann Castlehow, daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Watermelock, Cumberland.

At St. James's, J. R. Gregg Hoppwood, esq. of Hoppwood Hall, Lancashire, to Miss Byng, one of her Majesty's maids of honour, daughter of the Hon. John Byng, and niece of Viscount Torrington.

Mr. Sharpe, bookseller, Piccadilly, to Miss Susan Bullen, second daughter of Alderman B. of Barnwell Abbey, near Cambridge.

C. V. Hunter, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Fotheringham, only daughter of the late John F. esq. of Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

At Tottenham, William Pulsford, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Hobson, daughter of William H. esq. of Markfield, Tottenham.

Dr. Hutchinson, of Hatton-street, to Miss Anne Parker, of Ham, near Richmond, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Wm. P.

At the house of the Earl of Westmoreland, in Berkeley-square, Lord Viscount Duncannon, son of the Earl of Beborough, to Lady Maria Fane, third daughter of the Earl of W.

At Hackney church, Mr. John Birch, corporal of the Yagers, attached to the 6th

regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, to Miss Sufannah Brannis, only daughter of Mr. B. Shoe-maker-row, Black Friars.

Isaac Haywood, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, to Mrs. Wilton André, late of Surinam.

Lieutenant Colonel Cumming, of the 11th light dragoons, to Miss Loutour, daughter of Francis L. esq. of Devonshire-place.

William Walker, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss Sleigh, daughter of the late Wm. S. esq. of Whitehall.

John Simons, esq. of the East India Company's Madras establishment, to Mrs. Reid, of Blackheath.

Mr. Joseph Eade of Hitchin, to Miss Eliza Vaux, daughter of the late Edw. V. esq. of Austin Friars.

H. D. Erskine, esq. to Miss M. A. Cooksey.

Abraham Cumberbatch, esq. of Tubney lodge, Berks, to Miss Charlotte Jones, daughter of R. B. Jones, esq. of Hereford-street, Grosvenor-square.

F. Hunter, esq. of Little Maddox-street, to Miss Bushby, daughter of the late J. Bushby, esq. commissary-general at St. Domingo.

J. Reynolds, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Ann Staintan, of Bridge-street, Westminster.

George Dinley Goodyear, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, to Miss Sanders, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.

At Hampstead, J. Parker, esq. late surgeon of the Prince George, to Miss Grant.

The Rev. Wm. Hill Newbold, of Winchester, to Miss Matilda Clerke, of Epsom.

Major Bird, of the 5th regiment of foot, to Miss Defer, of Bromley, Kent.

## DIED.

At Lady Molesworth's, in upper Brook-street, Mrs. Ourry, widow of Admiral Paul Henry O.

At St. Pancras, R. Holbrook, esq. a justice of peace for the county of Middlesex.

At Clapton, Captain Bartholomew Rook, late of the Justinian; West Indiaman.

At Newington, Thomas Whitehead, esq. of the East India-house.

In Gooch-street, Mrs. M. Pasquali, 77. She was the widow of Nichols P. esq. well known for his musical compositions, and aunt to Mr. Legatt, the engraver.

In Norton-street, Thomas Forster, esq. Old Bond street.

In Great Ormond-street, Mrs. Makins, relict of Captain M. formerly of the 15th regiment.

At Winchmore-hill, James Jackson, esq. of Ludgate-street.

In Brunswick-square, William Wilson, esq.

At Knightbridge, Richard Barrat, esq.

In Manchester-street, Lieutenant Colonel James

*James Powell*, of the East India Company's service, lately returned from Bengal.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Hill*, wife of Stephen H. esq. late of Jamaica.

In Great Ormond-street, *Mrs. Solly*, wife of Samuel S. esq.

At Islington, *John Hill*, M.D. formerly of Bradford, in Yorkshire, 81.

At South Lambeth, *Mrs. Hook*, wife of Mr. H. the composer. She was equally distinguished for the goodness of her heart, and for her mental endowments.

In Percy-street, in childbed of a daughter, *Mrs. Secord*, a celebrated oratorio and concert singer. Her professional talents and abilities were well known and admired by the public; and in private life she was greatly respected and esteemed. She has left five children.

Suddenly, at his house in York-street, *Ferdinand A. F. Beckwith*, esq. third son of the late Major-general Beckwith, a brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, major of the 37th foot, and one of the commissioners for military enquiry, which appointment he had recently received, while acting as assistant adjutant-general of the southern district.

At Walworth, *John Smith*, esq. of Southwark, hop-merchant; fourth son of Mr. Alderman S. of York.

In New Norfolk-street, *Welbore Ellis Agar*, esq. one of the commissioners of the customs.

At her house in Westminster, *Mrs. Hull*, widow of Thomas H. esq. of the theatre royal, Covent Garden, 77.

In Aldersgate-street, *William Rawdon*, esq. son of the late Christopher R. esq. of York.

At the Queen's house, *Mrs. Margaret Clegborn*, upwards of 40 years under house-keeper to the queen. Her indefatigable attention to the duties of her office, had, for a length of time, induced her majesty to reward her with a very liberal pension, which she enjoyed to the day of her death. This, as it was a pleasure to the granter, so it was an additional one to her, as she was the better enabled thereby to relieve the miserable and distressed, whose comfort and happiness was her constant care.

In Davies-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Maitland*, lady of Colonel M.

*John Potts*, esq. late of the custom-house.

In Norton-street, *Mrs. Swiney*, wife of William S. esq. vice-admiral of the white.

Suddenly, in New Broad-street, *Jesse Rodgers*, esq.

At Hackney, *Richard Cleaver*, esq. one of the justices of the peace, for the county of Middlesex, 87.

In Austin Friars, *Godfrey Thornton*, esq. of Moggerhanger-house, Bedfordshire, 69.

*Mr. John Nixon*, of Red Lion-street, Spital-fields, grocer, 39. Shortly after eating a hearty breakfast, he was seized with a most excruciating pain in the bowels, and, though medical assistance was immediately procured,

and every remedy resorted to, he died on the third day. He was a great admirer and patron of Sunday-schools. Some years ago, on hearing of the deplorable situation of the children in the Mint, Southwark, he, with some friends, began a Sunday-school, to improve their morals and give them education; in which they succeeded; and at present some hundreds are receiving the benefit of it. He was well known for his philanthropy and goodness of heart; and the poor in his neighbourhood have lost a good friend.

At Wygfair, in the county of Denbigh, *Alexander Aubeit*, esq. F.R.S. of Highbury-house, vice president of the Society of Antiquaries, and governor of the London Assurance Company, whose suavity of manners, benevolence and generosity, whose patriotism and loyalty, and whose profound skill in every branch of science, are eminently recorded in the annals of literature and humanity, throughout all Europe. He was in his 76th year.

By cutting his throat in a hackney-coach, which he had taken from the stand in the Borough, and ordered to drive to Vauxhall, and thence back again to the Borough, aged about 26, *Mr. Thomas Norman*, a Jew, clerk to Mr. Mark Sprott, who had for some time laboured under a depression of spirits, amounting almost to derangement.

At Islington, *William Fowler*, esq. formerly a wholesale stationer, in Cannon-street, London, 56. He was walking home from morning service, apparently in good health, when he fell down, and expired immediately.

Of a locked-jaw, in St. Bartholomew's hospital, in her 33d year, *Mrs. Mary Newton*, wife of Mr. N. baker, of Enfield. On the Saturday preceding she had undergone a painful amputation of the right thigh, near the hip-joint; which, till the fatal symptoms of trismus took place, had every appearance of terminating happily. The operation was performed with great skill, tenderness, and humanity, by Mr. Ramsden, with the assistance of Sir Charles Blicke, Sir James Earle, Mr. Abernethy, Dr. Sherwin, and Mr. Clark, surgeon of Enfield, and several other gentlemen whose curiosity had been excited by the singularity of the case. A tumour intimately connected with a diseased state of the bone (a spiculous kind of exostosis), occupying nearly the whole of the thigh, had gradually increased, during seven or eight years, to an enormous magnitude, weighing upwards of forty pounds. While this swelling was in progress, she had been the mother of three children, all now living, the eldest three years old, and the youngest two months. We understand that a cast has been taken of the limb in plaster of Paris; but we regret that it had not been previously injected, because there can be no doubt that the pressure of so large a tumour must have rendered the femoral artery completely impervious, and consequently, that the limb,

limb, together with the great mass of sebaceous accumulation, must have been for some years supplied with the necessary circulation by the anastomosing branches alone. This would have added one to the cases on which the Medical Spectator founded his proposal for curing the poplitzæal aneurism, by an improvement in the application of the tourniquet, thereby obviating the necessity of the very painful and dangerous separation at first proposed by the late John Hunter,

At his apartments in High Holborn, Mr. Nathaniel James, late surgeon to the Savoy, aged 72 years. This gentleman was a native of the Pais de Vaud in Switzerland, where he has relations in respectable situations. The family name is Jacques, which, the subject of this short memorial, when he came first over to England, thought proper to anglicize after the example of his uncle, a physician, to whose practice he was intended to have succeeded, but who unfortunately died whilst he was on the journey to London. His first appointment to the medical staff of the army, was in the capacity of surgeon's mate to one of the regiments of foot-guards. This warrant was presented to him upwards of fifty years since; and as he told the present writer, with a degree of humour peculiar to himself, was signed by Julius Cæsar, (Cæsar being the name of the officer commanding the Brigade at that time): this was the height of his preferment, until he was appointed about twenty years ago, to the surgeoncy of the Savoy prison; a preferment to obtain which, he served gratuitously, during the illnesses of his two immediate predecessors, and during that of the last, for a period of upwards of two years. From the first vacancy, he was put by, through the powerful interest of a competitor, and was near experiencing a like disappointment the second time, when the succession was strongly solicited for a surgeon whose years of life were less than those of James's service. This, so great an injustice, was however, through proper representations of his service and character over-ruled, though not without difficulty. It has been observed by the Duke de la Rochefoucault, that "l'accent & le caractère du pays ou vous êtes né, demeure dans l'esprit & dans le cœur comme dans le langage:" that is to say, "the accent of a man's native country is as strongly impressed on his mind, as on his tongue;" the accent of his country on Mr. James's tongue, could only be distinguished by a very nice ear, for he spoke and wrote the English language with great correctness; but the accent of his mind was discoverable in all his actions, which were strongly marked by that plain integrity, and honest simplicity of his countrymen, the natives of Switzerland. Mr. James was indeed an honest man, inoffensive and unassuming in his general behaviour; in his practice attentive and intel-

ligent, watchful, but not presumptuous, desirous to do good, but fearful to do harm: such was the man, and such the practitioner!

At the house of his friend Rob. Holt Leigh, esq. M.P. in Duke-street, Westminster, W. Clarke, esq. of Liverpool, banker. He was born in the year 1754, and educated under the reverend Mr. Booth, who then kept a respectable seminary at Woolton-hall near Liverpool; having there laid the foundation of his classical acquirements, he entered into the bank of his father in Liverpool, which was the earliest establishment of the kind in that populous and commercial place. The cares of business did not however, suppress the love of literature, which he had already imbibed, and the intervals of his leisure were devoted to an assiduous study of the Greek and Roman authors, with the best of whose works, he maintained through life, an intimate and thorough acquaintance. This propensity to learning increased with his years; and having met with two associates equally devoted to these pursuits with himself, they formed a party for reading the classic authors, for which purpose they rose at six in the morning, and devoted some hours to study, before they engaged in the business of the day. So close an application soon proved injurious to his health. Consumptive symptoms were superinduced, which occasionally recurred for some years, when he was prevailed upon by the advice of his physicians, to undertake a voyage to a southern climate. In the spring of 1783, he left England, and arrived at Lisbon, at which place, and in the pleasant villages in its vicinity, he soon recovered his usual good state of health. The ease and leisure which he enjoyed during his absence, were highly gratifying to his disposition, and instead of returning to his native country, he proceeded to Spain, and took up his residence at Sau Lucar, where he formed a friendly attachment with many respectable families as well English as Natives, which induced him to continue there upwards of twelve months. He then visited Seville, Barcelona, Madrid, and other parts of Spain. Having gratified his taste, with the inspection of whatever was most worthy of his notice, and acquired a thorough acquaintance with the language and writers of Spain and Portugal, he proceeded to Italy, and arrived at Rome about the close of the year 1786; on examining the monuments of art in that metropolis, he was struck with the great inferiority of the architectural productions of modern times, in comparison with those of the ancients. "The impressions I feel," says he, in a letter to a friend, "whenever I visit the Pantheon, are much more grateful than those which the view of St. Peter's excites: The sublimity of the former is chaste and unaffectedly majestic; the latter to its genuine beauties

beauties adds ornaments, which can hardly escape the epithet of meretricious." In the spring of the following year he visited the island of Sicily, exploring with enthusiastic pleasure, the frequent monuments of literature and art, which still remain in that classic region. Returning by way of Calabria, he had an opportunity of observing the effects of those dreadful earthquakes, which had a short time before so materially altered the face of the country, converting rivers into lakes, and precipitating rocks and mountains into the ocean. After visiting the principal cities of Italy, Mr. Clarke arrived at Venice, where he had an opportunity of being useful to Mr. Gibbon, in procuring and sending him books to Lausanne; in consequence of which he received an invitation to visit that eminent historian in his retirement. Mr. Clarke afterwards took up his residence at Fiesole, in the near vicinity of Florence, which he emphatically called "the first step of the Appennines, and where Brunelleschi's immortal doom was constantly under his eye." On his frequent visits to the city, a considerable part of his time was passed in the library of the Grand-Duke, where he obtained for his friend and correspondent Mr. Roscoe, the incited poems of the celebrated Lorenzo de Medici, and various other documents, which have since been given to the public, in the lives of Lorenzo de Medici, and his son Leo X. the author of which, has acknowledged his various obligations to Mr. Clarke, in the prefaces to those works. On his return to England by way of Switzerland and France, in the year 1790, Mr. Clarke had the good fortune to renew his acquaintance with the celebrated traveller, Dr. Chandler, with whose society he was highly gratified, and for whom he always retained a most affectionate regard. For some years before his death, he had retired from the more active part of business to the enjoyment of literary leisure, and domestic life, of which, however, he was suddenly deprived, by an unexpected and fatal disorder, which for some months before his death, left his family and friends without hope of his recovery; but, which he bore with that firmness which formed one of the characteristic features of his mind. In his disposition he was peculiarly mild, gentle, and benevolent. Without intermixing much in general society, he was actuated by kindness and good-will to all. In the knowledge of ancient and modern languages few persons have attained a greater proficiency. That he never attempted to distinguish himself by any literary publication, is to be attributed to a want of ambition, and not of talents. But although he preferred the Horatian rule "*leniter traducere avum*;" to the reputation of a writer, few of his contemporaries were better qualified to form a correct judgment either on works of art, or on the productions of literature and taste.

"Not that the poet's boasted fire  
Shou'd Fame's wide echoing trumpet swell,  
Nor on the music of his lyre,  
Each future age with rapture dwell.  
The vaulted sweets of praise remove,  
Yet shall such bosoms claim a part  
In all that glads the human heart.  
Yet these the spirits form'd to judge and  
prove  
All nature's charms immense, and heaven's  
unbounded love.

In this respect, he has a right to be classed among the members of that learned and respectable body, not a small one in these kingdoms, who form, as it were, the literary public, and are the legitimate, and proper guides of the general opinion. Free from the jealousy too frequently found amongst authors; it is they who decide with cool and deliberate impartiality, on the productions of the day; the guardians of taste and the umpires of merit.\*

At her house at Chelsea, aged 72, after three days illness, Mrs *Jane Sophia Fordyce*, relict of the late Dr. George F. Mrs F. though born in Holland, where she resided till she was upwards of ten years of age, was descended, not only from a very ancient and respectable Scotch family, of the name of Stuart, but from a family who aspired to the honor of tracing their descent from the kings of Scotland. Upon the return of her family from Holland, she went to reside with them at Edinburgh, where though portionless, and possessing only the beauties of the mind; she was seen and admired by Dr. Fordyce, who was at that time a student at Edinburgh, and the affection being mutual was very speedily followed by their marriage. The match, though strictly a love match, proved not altogether a happy one; for owing to a discordancy in their tempers, in which, though unfortunately not in this instance, lapse of time rather tends to produce an alleviation than to aggravate; the Doctor and his wife, after having for 30 years lived together in a certain degree of harmony, (from analogy of talents, rather than from analogy of dispositions) found it at length, for their mutual comfort, necessary to separate. Mrs. F. possessed very distinguished talents, uncommon acuteness, and a steady and persevering application to all the pursuits in which she engaged. To her we are indebted for the able manner in which the *bortus ficus* in the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter, is prepared, as it was a work which she performed entirely with her own hands. She possessed unparalleled talents for forming flowers and other objects of natural history from shells; and as this was a pursuit to which she devoted

\* During the residence of Mr. Clarke, at Lisbon, a copy of verses was addressed to him, by one of his early literary associates, who enjoyed his uninterrupted friendship to the close of his life, for which see the Poetry of this month.

a conſiderable portion of her time, ſhe has left ſpecimens behind her; which, in point of correctneſs of delineation, and dexterity in the management of the ſhades, is probably unmatched, in this or any other country. Among her other qualities, her economy was not the leaſt conſpicuous: for notwithstanding that the ſtipend allowed by the doctor upon the ſeparation, which took place between them, and which was her only income, was very ſmall, ſhe contrived by the rigid exertion of the virtue of economy, to live in a very reſpectable ſtyle, and occaſionally to entertain parties of her friends, who always quitted her with regret, cheered with the urbanity of her manners, the vivacity of her converſation, and the acuteness of her remarks. It is unfortunate for ſociety that circumſtances did not admit of Mrs. F.'s moving in a more elevated and therefore more extenſive ſphere, that the virtues ſhe praſticed being more expoſed to general obſervation, the ſuaſivity and dignity of manners with which they were accompanied; could not have failed to acquire many converts to a plan of life, while it tended to reſcue a becoming degree of economy from the unmerited obliquity, with which it is in general branded, by thoſe who expect to profit by a contrary line of conduct, placed the ſuperiority of a life, devoted to ſcientific purſuits, by the cheerfulness and happineſs with which it was accompanied, over the unmeaning frivolous amusements to which but too many of our females are apt to devote their time, in the moſt ſtriking point of view. Mrs. F. has left two daughters to lament her loſs, Mary Sophia married to General Bentham, Margaret, unmarried.

[*Account of the Life and Writings of the late Edward Evanſon, A.M.*—Mr. Evanſon was born of reſpectable parents, at Warrington, in the county of Lancaſhire, April 21, 1731; but very ſoon after this the family left the town and county. At ſeven years of age he was taken under the immediate care and protection of his father's eldeſt brother, then, and for more than forty years afterwards, vicar of Mitcham, in Surrey. From him he received his whole ſchool education, and made ſuch rapid progreſs in his claſſical learning, as induced his uncle to enter him at Emanuel College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Hubbard, at the early age of fourteen. Here he proſecuted his ſtudies with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that he attained diſtinguiſhed honours when he took the degree of A. B. Soon after he had taken his degree he returned to Mitcham, and became his uncle's aſſiſtant in the education of pupils. In connection with this new employment, he took every opportunity of proſecuting his own ſtudies, and at the uſual period he returned to Cambridge, and took his ſecond degree of A. M. At a proper age he was ordained, and ſerved the church at Mitcham as curate to his uncle. Here he remained ſeveral years as

aſſiſtant in the church and in the ſchool, which he did from a principle of duty and gratitude for his uncle's attention to his own education, although he had, during that period, ſome offers of preferment by which his ſituation would have been materially benefited. In the year 1768 he obtained the living of South Mims, near Barnet, and reſided in the vicarage-houſe about two years; when, through the intereſt of Mr. Dodd,\* M. P. for Reading, with Lord Camden, then Lord Chancellor, he was preſented with the living of Tewkebury. In conjunction with this, Mr. Evanſon held the living of Longdon, a village in Worceſterſhire, about five miles diſtant from Tewkebury, for which he exchanged that of South Mims. Thus reſpectably, and, as he thought, happily ſettled, in the office of a Chriſtian miniſter, he determined to apply himſelf with diligence to the impartial ſtudy of the Scriptures, and to make them, and them alone, leaving every other aſſiſtance, the baſis of his public inſtructions. His great learning rendered him amply capable of conſulting and explaining the books of the Old and New Teſtament in their original language. He had not purſued this mode of examining the Scriptures very long before he was convinced of the futility and erroneouſneſs of many opinions which he had been accuſtomed to regard with reſpect and reverence. He was ſtruck with horror even at the doctrine of the Trinity, by which himſelf and others had been led to pay a religious worſhip to three perſons, that of right belongs to one God only; the unrivalled Majeſty of Heaven and Earth. This was, perhaps, the earlieſt reſult of enquiries into the truth of long-eſta bliſhed and generally received doctrines; but his active mind did not reſt here; he advanced from one ſtep to another, till he had diſentangled, as he believed, the pure Chriſtian ſyſtem from all the corruptions with which it had been embarrassed by the ignorant, the artful, and the intereſted. Mr. Evanſon was not contented with inveſtigating the principles of truth for his own ſatiſfaction, he was, through a long life, eager to diſſeminate them, and to conform, in all reſpects, his own practice to the undeviating rule of rectitude. When, therefore, he perceived the language of the liturgy inconſiſtent with that of his Bible, he took the liberty of changing ſome phraſes, and omitting others, in the church ſervice, which he could not himſelf conſcientiouſly uſe. For this, and on account of certain truths uttered by him in his diſcourſes from the pulpit, and which were unwelcome to a ſmall part of the congregation, a long and very malevo-

\* To this gentleman Mr. Evanſon dedicated his firſt publication, entitled, "Three Diſcourſes: 1. Upon the Man after God's own Heart. 2. Upon the Faith of Abraham. 3. Upon the Seal of the Foundation of God."

lent proſecution was inſtituted againſt him. The circumſtances relating to this affair, it may be proper briefly to notice. Mr. Evanſon having accidentally choſen the doctrine of the reſurrection, as taught in the firſt Epistle to the Corinthians, for the ſubject of his Eaſter ſermon, in the year 1771, he according to his uſual cuſtom, paid a particular attention to the chapter from which his text was to be ſelected, and was very much aſtoniſhed with obſerving, that inſtead of teaching that mankind are to riſe to a future life with the ſame bodies in which they die, the ſole and obvious ſcope of St. Paul's argument is to prove, that we ſhall riſe with very different bodies, and to convince us of the neceſſity of that difference. From that time he exchanged the word "body" for "dead" in the Apoſtle's Creed. The ſermon which he preached on this occaſion gave conſiderable offence to a part of the congregation, who had not been accuſtomed to hear, that their "Lord and Maſter Jeſus Chriſt was truly and literally a man, of the ſame nature, and having the ſame kind of ſoul and body, with which the firſt Adam was created."\* More than two years after the ſermon had been delivered from the pulpit, a proſecution was commenced againſt the author, which was carried on for a long time, at a conſiderable expence to the proſecutors, as well as Mr. Evanſon. For the latter, however, a ſubſcription was inſtantly ſet on foot by ſome of the principal inhabitants of the town, who aſſembled a numerous meeting on the occaſion, and paſſed reſolutions declaratory of their unanimous abhorrence of the proſecution, and determination of ſupporting Mr.

\* See page 1 of a Sermon really preached in the Pariſh Church of Tewkeſbury, on Eaſter-day, 1771, for which a Proſecution was commenced againſt the Preacher, November 4, 1773. By Edward Evanſon, A.M.

† The following is a copy of the advertisement for calling together this meeting:

"Tewkeſbury, November 4, 1773.

"Whereas a malicious proſecution is commenced againſt our learned miniſter by ſome perſons of this pariſh, part of the charge, on which the proſecution is grounded, is upon words dropped in private converſation; by which proceeding that mutual confidence between man and man (without which ſociety cannot ſubſiſt) muſt be totally deſtroyed in this pariſh: all perſons, therefore, who have any regard for their own characters, and are enemies to oppreſſion, are deſired to meet at the SWAN, in Tewkeſbury, at ſix o'clock in the evening, on Wednesday next the 10th inſt. to rake proper methods for removing ſo infamous a ſtigma, by publiſhing to the world their utter deteſtation of ſuch proceedings, and to conſider of a proper plan for the ſupport of their worthy paſtor under this unneceſſary proſecution."

Evanſon under it. To this Mr. Evanſon referred in a letter to the Biſhop of Worcester, publiſhed in the year 1777. "In proof," ſays he, "of the real decay of the illiberal ſpirit of Anti-chriſtianiſm among us, as well as in juſtice (and, on my part, gratitude) to the pariſhioners of Tewkeſbury, it ought to be obſerved, that the proſecution here mentioned was approved and encouraged only by a ſmall party, whiſt the majority, upon the firſt notice of it, to their laſting honour, formally declared their deteſtation of it in the public prints; and with a moſt diſintereſted generoſity and truly Chriſtian benevolence, voluntarily raiſed among themſelves a very large ſum, to defray the charges attending my defence." And he adds, "The proſecution, after a vaſt profuſion of expence, was quaiſhed on account of ſome very irregular proceedings on the part of the proſecutors, and ſo ended in what, at common law, is called a nonſuit."\*

In

\* About the latter end of the year 1773, Mr. (now Dr.) Diſney, publiſhed a tract, entitled, "Looſe Hints on Non-conformity," a copy of which he ſent to Mr. Evanſon, who, in a letter to the author, expreſſed himſelf under ſingular obligations for the advice which it contained; this was the beginning of an intereſting correſpondence, a few extracts from which will throw light upon the proſecution carried on againſt Mr. Evanſon. In a letter dated Tewkeſbury, December 29, 1773, Mr. Evanſon writes, "My proſecutors have been encouraged and directed in their proceedings againſt me by Dr. Harris, of the Commons, who is commiſſary to the Biſhop of Wincheſter, and therefore was, without doubt, conſulted in Mr. Norman's affair, to which I was a ſtranger till I read your pamphlet. And I preſume it is upon their ſucceſs in the deprivation of that gentleman, that he has inſpired my adverſaries with confidence of obtaining the ſame ſentence againſt me. However, I ſhall not ſubmit to eccleſiaſtical tyrants ſo eaſily as Mr. Norman did. — The criminal facts with which I am charged in the Conſiſtory Court of this diocelſe are, that in two private converſations, in a ſermon preached upon Eaſter-day, and in a pamphlet entitled 'The Doctrines of the Trinity,' &c. and alſo in an answer to a menacing letter ſent me by my proſecutors, I offended againſt the 4th, 5th, and 6th canons; and in the ſermon and pamphlet againſt the 13th Eliz. cap. 12, ſec. 2; and that in two verbal alterations, and two verbal omiſſions in my performance of the public ſervice laſt year, I ſeveral times tranſgreſſed the 14th and 38th canons." — In another letter, dated April 27, 1774, Mr. Evanſon proceeds: "Upon the 27th of January, the only ſtep taken by my proſecutors was, to obtain from the court a term of three court-days for the exhibiting their proofs. On the firſt of thoſe days, March 10th, they



In the following year (1778) Mr. Evanſon publiſhed the ſermon which had given offence, with an Epistle Dedicatory, containing Remarks upon "A Narrative of the Progreſs of the Proſecution which had been publiſhed by the Town-clerk." To the ſermon was prefixed a ſolemn affidavit that it contained the whole of what had been preached by him on Eaſter-day, 1771. Thus did he exhibit through the whole of this buſineſs a manly and conſiſtent fortitude, becoming the great cauſe in which, from the pureſt motives, he had embarked. "It was well," ſays the venerable and excellent Mr. Lindſey, "that ſuch a ſtorm ſhould not upon a weak or timorous perſon, who might have funk under it; but upon one who had a manly ſpirit of courage to bear up againſt it, and was ſo able to defend himſelf in all points, eſpecially by his writings."\* As ſoon almoſt as Mr. Evanſon began to entertain ſerious doubts upon the doctrine of the Trinity, he wrote a letter to the

they applied for a commiſſion to examine their evidence in this town, which was accordingly opened, with great parade, in our church, on April 6, and continued by adjournment, at one of our public-houſes, till the 16th. In order to prolong the time, and make the Commiſſion as expensive as poſſible, upon the idea that if they obtain only a ſentence of admonition againſt me, the coſts will fall upon me, they ſwore twenty-fix witneſſes, who were only to prove the ſame facts," &c. &c. —From a third letter, dated April 19, 1775, the following extract is taken: "My adverſaries' proctor at Glouceſter happens to be a moſt zealous bigot to the orthodox ſyſtem, and both the ſecretary and favourite of old Warburton. His ſituation therefore gave him the greateſt opportunity of repreſenting matters in whatever light he pleaſed: and he made ſo good a uſe of it to answer the ends of his clients, that whiſt the Biſhop was daily liſtning, through him, to the artful inſinuations of my proceutors, he actually became a party againſt me, reſuſed their advocate to direct him how to give judgment; and though he has not to this hour heard one ſyllable in my defence, ſeveral weeks before the day that was fixed for hearing the merits of the cauſe, he had gone ſo far as to aſſure my adverſaries, that he was determined to paſs ſentence of deprivation."—Through the whole of this buſineſs Mr. Evanſon enjoyed the legal aſſiſtance of Mr. Wedderburn, then Solicitor General (afterwards Lord Roſſlyn), free of all expence. He was alſo aſſiſted by a very able proctor of the Commons, by whoſe aid exceptions to the proceedings were diſcovered, which proved fatal to the cauſe of the proſecution.

\* See an Hiſtorical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worſhip; from the Reformation to our Times, &c. &c. By Theophilus Lindſey, A.M. 1783.

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtating the riſe of his firſt ſcruples, with, the grounds of them, requeſting of his Grace to favour him, by means of his ſecretary, with any ſatisfactory information in his power, as might aſſiſt in removing thoſe doubts, and enable him to remain conſcientiouſly in his office as a miniſter of the Goſpel, to which he was not only, at that time, very much attached by inclination, but he had many other urgent motives for ſo doing, and particularly from the well-founded expectations of powerful intereſt for his promotion in the church. To that letter no answer was ever returned. Till the year 1775, Mr. Evanſon continued, in conjunction with a curate, to perform the church ſervice alternately at Tewkeſbury and Longdon. He then left his curate to ſupply at Tewkeſbury, and went to reſide at Longdon, where he continued to perform divine ſervice till 1778. The partiality of the congregation at Longdon for their miniſter was ſo great, and their eſteem for his virtues ſo ſtrong, that they would willingly have kept him among them, permitting him to make, as he had been accuſtomed, any alterations in the church ſervice that his own views of the ſubject might have dictated. He, however, reſigned both his livings, and returned again to Mitcham, where he undertook the education of a few pupils. In the year 1773, Mr. Evanſon publiſhed, without his name, a tract entitled, "The Doctrines of a Trinity, and the Incarnation of God, examined upon the Principles of Reaſon and common Senſe; with a preſatory Addreſs to the King, as firſt of the three legiſlative Eſtates of this Kingdom." In the body of this work the author examines the Articles of the Church of England, the Nicene Creed, and that of St. Athanaſius, with freedom and great earneſtneſs. By ſome readers he will be thought, in a few inſtances, to have deſcended, in his argument, to a language rather beneath the dignity of theological diſquiſition and controverſy. It is, however, very probable, that the method adopted in this tract may have had its effect with many minds, upon which a different courſe of reaſoning would have been completely ineffectual.\* During Mr. Evanſon's

\* That Mr. Evanſon never intended, in his controverſial writings, to offend any perſon, is evident from a letter which he wrote to Mr. Spurrel, of Shore-place, Hackney, who for many years had been in the habits of ſtrict intimacy with him, and who had urged the alteration or omiſſion of ſome few paſſages in the "Diſſonance," a work that will be noticed hereafter: In reply, Mr. Evanſon writes, "As it is poſſible I may live to reviſe another edition of the "Diſſonance," I ſhall be moſt ſincerely thankful, if, when you can find leiſure, you will have the goodneſs, according to your promiſe, to point out to me the particular paſſages that are blamed

Evanſon's reſidence at Mitcham, the education of ſeveral young men of very reſpectable families was entrusted to his care; among theſe was the grand-ſon of Lord Bute. This amiable youth, who died at an early period, was ſo much attached to his tutor, and felt ſo ſtrongly the obligations which he was under for the affectionate care taken in forming his mind to the principles of virtue and ſound learning, that, on his dying bed, he requeſted his father to teſtify his ſenſe of the kindneſs ſhewn to him, by ſome ſubſtantial mark of his regards. With this Colonel Stuart willingly complied; and when he found that he could be of no ſervice to Mr. Evanſon in advancing him to any preferment under Government, he readily granted him an annuity for his life, which was regularly paid to his death. In the year 1777, Mr. Evanſon publiſhed "A Letter to Dr. Hurd, Biſhop of Worcester, wherein the Importance of the Prophecies of the New Teſtament, and the Nature of the Grand Apoſtacy predicted in them, are particularly and impartially conſidered." The object of this pamphlet, "which," ſays Mr. Lindſey, "deſerves nothing leſs than the ſerious conſideration of the whole Chriſtian world, while it ſhews the rare abilities and ſtrong method of reaſoning of the writer,"\* was to prove that every eſtabliſhed church in Chriſtendom, from the fourth century to our own times, has been built upon one and the ſame orthodox foundation, and hath adopted the very ſame primary eſſential articles of religious doctrine and belief; and that, either they have all apoſtatized from the true Chriſtian faith, according to the tenor of the prophecies, or no ſuch apoſtacy has happened. In other words, either the Chriſtian revelation is not true, or the religion of every orthodox church in Europe is fabulous and falſe. In July, 1786, Mr. Evanſon married Dorothy the ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Robert Alchorne, many years one of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the Old Jewry. The next ſubject which Mr. Evanſon undertook to diſcuſs in the way of controverſy was the ſabbatical obſervance of Sunday, by a ceſſation from all labour. In ſeveral excellent and well written papers, in the fifth volume of the "Theological Repository," he attempted to prove not only that no paſſages of Holy Scripture can be produced which recommend to Chriſtians the keeping of the firſt day of the week ſacred; but that there are others which expreſsly teach us,

as unneceſſarily offenſive; I am, ſure I never intended any ſuch ſhould exiſt, and I am not ſagacious or impartial enough to diſcover them myſelf. To ſeem to pay a deference to any man's mere prejudices, or unfounded conceits, at the expence of a thing ſo highly important as religious truth, appears to me exceedingly criminal, but in all other caſes my ſincere deſire is to avoid offending any body."

\* See Historical View, &c.

that the Goſpel does not require of its diſciples any ſuch obſervance; that it was ordained ſolely by the interpoſition of the civil power in the reign of Conſtantine, and that it naturally leads the labouring orders of the people into diſſipation and intemperance. The arguments of Mr. Evanſon excited conſiderable oppoſition from Dr. Prieſtley and others, but Mr. Evanſon felt himſelf ſo ſtrong on the ground that he had taken, that he collected, in 1792, the whole controverſy, and publiſhed it in a ſeparate Tract, with an additional letter on the ſubject to Dr. Prieſtley. In this he aſſumes as proved, that the Chriſtians of the ſecond century did not obſerve, and conſequently had not received from the Apoſtles and their ſucceſſors, the inſtitution of the Sabbath, or day of reſt from labour; and that Conſtantine, who inſtituted the obſervance of the Sunday, gave his ſubjects permiſſion to follow the buſineſs of huſbandry on that day, not only in harveſt time, but in every ſeaſon of the year: and he adds, by way of concluſion, "For my part, I have not the arrogance to expect that my feeble voice ſhould reach the ears, much leſs attract the attention of our civil governors. But had I any influence with the legiſlature, I aſſure you, Sir, it ſhould not be to induce them to oblige any perſons to work on Sunday, or any other day, contrary to their inclination or religious prejudices.—I wiſh only that all men might be left to enjoy the liberty in this reſpect wherewith the Goſpel of Chriſt has made them free; and that I could perſuade our rulers from the impolitic, unnatural, and, in its inevitable conſequences, immoral tyranny of compelling their ſubjects to be idle." The opinions advanced by Mr. Evanſon on this ſubject made him many enemies, of perſons who had not patience to attend to the controverſy. Becauſe he contended that the modern Sabbath was not of divine origin, the generality of readers, and ſome of his own neighbours, concluded that he was a man devoid of all religion, and rejected the worſhip of the Deity as of no account; whereas, at Mitcham, in Surrey, and in other places of his reſidence, he was accuſtomed to have worſhip in his family on the Sunday, making uſe of Dr. Clarke's reformed Liturgy, with ſome alterations of his own; and whenever he had any viſitors he adminiſtered the Lord's Supper, which he conſidered as the ſole Chriſtian rite, and always to be adminiſtered when a number of the profeſſors of the religion of Jeſus met for ſocial worſhip.\* Mr.

Evanſon

\* Mr. Evanſon, in a letter to his friend Mr. Spurrel, ſpeaking of the Theophilanthropiſts in France, ſays, "If I were ſituated near a ſufficient number of thoſe who agreed with me in ſentiments of religion, I would gladly aſſiſt in forming a ſociety of Chriſtophilanthropiſts, meeting like the Chriſtians of the ſecond and third centuries, merely

Evanſon in the ſame year, 1792, published a ſmall octavo volume, entitled “The Diſſonance of the four generally received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their Authenticity examined.” In this work the author undertakes to ſhow that a conſiderable part of the New Teſtament is a forgery, and has no claims whatever to the title of inſpired writing. Of this kind he maintains are the Goſpels of Matthew, Mark, and John; the Epiſtles to the Romans, Ephesians, Coloffians, and the Hebrews; the Epiſtles of James, Peter, John, and Jude; and in the Book of Revelation, the Epiſtles to the Seven Churches of Aſia. Mr. Evanſon is ſatisfied with one Goſpel, and part of the Epiſtles, and he maintains that St. Luke’s hiſtory implies that neither Matthew nor any other apoſtle could have published any hiſtory previously to his own. In this Goſpel, however, as well as in the Acts, our author is perſuaded that there are manifeſt interpolations.\* Superficial readers, on the appearance of this publication, concluded that the author was himſelf an unbeliever, and that he was taking this method to undermine the principles of Chriſtianity. Hence he met with a conſiderable ſhare of obloquy and perſecution from perſons of all parties. From a book-ſociety to which he belonged, in Suffolk, he was expelled, or forced to withdraw his name, and his own work deemed fit only for the flames. Scurrilous and abuſive anonymous letters were perpetually ſent to harraſs his mind, and to put him to the expence of poſtage. But the principles of fortitude and integrity which enabled him to withſtand a legal proceſs carried on againſt him by the Town-Clerk and ſome other rancorous bigots at Tewkeſbury, did not appear to forſake him at any period of his life. If any of thoſe deſpicable characters who attacked Mr. Evanſon with the letters referred to, ſhould caſt their eyes over this memoir, let them be told that he paid no attention whatever to them; it was only for him to break the ſeal, to ſee the writer’s drift, and inſtantly to return the letter to the Poſt-Office, the ſuperintendent of which never failed to return the money which had been exacted for the carriage. Notwithſtanding the apparent liberties which this gentleman took with the Scriptures, no man living was a firmer believer in the divine miſſion of Chriſt. Every ſtep in his re-

merely to hear the authentic Scriptures read, and rationally explained; and to commemorate the death of our Lord and Maſter, according to the mode ordained by himſelf.”

\* To the arguments contained in the “Diſſonance,” Dr. Priſtley replied, in a work entitled, “Letters to a Young Man,” &c. which called forth an able answer from Mr. Evanſon, entitled, “A Letter to Dr. Priſtley’s Young Man,” &c. &c.

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ſearches ſeems to have added ſtability to his former convictions of the truth and high importance of the Chriſtian religion. Within a very few years after the publication of the “Diſſonance,” a pamphlet was put into his hand, written by a diſſenting miniſter, who endeavoured to prove that a perſon diſbelieving the Chriſtian miracles might, nevertheless, conſiſtently be, and continue a teacher of Chriſtianity. To this Mr. Evanſon replied: “As Mr. ——— profeſſes his diſbelief of the miracles of Chriſtianity, the greateſt and moſt important of which is the reſurrection of Chriſt, a very full though concise answer to his letter might be given by the Society of profeſſed Chriſtians at ———, in the words of a public inſtructor of Chriſtian ſocieties of old times, who profeſſed himſelf to ſpeak only ‘the words of truth and ſoberneſs,’ and who recommended the free uſe of reaſon, and the underſtanding as ſtrongly as Mr. M———. Answer. ‘If Chriſt is not riſen, then is your preaching vain, and our faith is vain.’ I. Cor. xv. 14. ‘We as Chriſtians, muſt not be unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what communion hath light with darkneſs? and what part hath he that believeth with an infidel?’ II. Cor. vi. 14. &c.” A few months only before Mr. Evanſon’s death he wrote a long letter to a gentleman of very ſuperior talents and acquirements, calling his attention to the ſubject matter of the “Diſſonance;” and upon ſaying that gentleman diſſatisfied with his arguments, and who in a letter to a common friend ſaid, perhaps, in a playful mode, “He (Mr. Evanſon) will not wonder at the difficulty of my converſion, when he recollects that I am ſomewhat more than forty, the age aligned by Dr. Priſtley for recovery from error. I did but juſt ſave my diſtance in becoming an Unitarian.” In reply, Mr. Evanſon writes to this common friend, “How a man of Mr. ———’s candid mind, and abilities for the investigation of truth, can ſcreen himſelf under an illiberal maxim of Dr. Priſtley’s, I cannot imagine, to urge as an apology for perſeverance in error, whilst any important truths are yet to be learned from their true ſource—the teſtimony of the word of God. For as to the teſtimony of all nominal Chriſtians after the commencement of the ſecond century, of whatever uſe they may be towards ſupporting that Anti-Chriſtian apoſtacy, which has been ſo long erroneouſly called Chriſtianity, nothing can be more different from the religion of Jeſus Chriſt; for my part, in a caſe of ſo much importance to mankind, I could never acquit myſelf of the criminality of leaving one falſehood undetected, or one truth undiscovered at any age.” Thus it is evident, that however widely Mr. Evanſon might differ from other Chriſtians in points of ſpeculation, he was himſelf a decided believer in divine revelation, and was moſt anxious to promote what he conſidered

important truth.\* In the year 1802 Mr. Evanfon published a tract, entitled, "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Chriftendom, &c. at the Commencement of the XIXth Century of the Chriftian Æra." This work, which is, in fact, an attempt to explain and illustrate the prophecies in the book of Revelation, was esteemed by the author as the moft important of all his publications. In his own explanation of the prophecies, Mr. Evanfon felt very confident; and from this he anticipated that the moft important events will take place in the Chriftian world in little more than half a century. Speaking again of the fame friend that has already been referred to, and who has lefs faith in the explanation of prophecy than Mr. Evanfon, he fays, "Nothing furprifes me more than that prejudices in fuch a mind as his fhould render it incapable of diftinguifhing truth from the moft palpable falfehood. But all this arifes from his having paid no regard to the testimony of prophecy, which alone can enable us to difcern the certainty of the genuine Chriftian faith; by which I mean a firm confidence in the fure word of God; from the mere belief without any real conviction of its truth, more than which, he tells me, he as well as the late virtuous Dr. Price have never been able to attain. But who does not fee that this is to exchange the certainty of the revealed will of God for thofe unsatisfactory inferences, which the virtuous among the Heathens were led to make by their rational knowledge of the Deity, and the fuppofition of his fuperintending Providence?" In another letter to the fame friend, he writes, "Truly forry am I to fee the clergy in general, of all fefts and denominations, efpecially fuch liberal minded men as —, —, and the late Dr. Priestley, fo ignorant of, inattentive to, and even prejudiced againft, the moft important part of Scripture, † which can alone difpel the errors that have, for fo many centuries, bewildered the understanding of all Chriftendom, as far as religion is concerned." From thefe extracts, and more of the fame kind might be added from a correpondence now before me, it fhould feem that Mr. Evanfon

\* A new edition of the "Diffoñance" had been prepared with great care by Mr. Evanfon, and part of it printed off before his death. He was very defirous, had it pleafed the Wife Difpofor of Events, to have lived till the whole was finifhed. "Happily," fays his very refpectable filier, in a letter to a friend, "though my brother was not permitted to fee his work, now in the prefs, completed, he was bleffed with fuch collected ideas, and ftrong intellectual ability to the laft, that till only two days before his death, he corrected the proof-fheets as they arrived from the printer's.

† The prophecies in the Book of Revelation.

was not only a firm belifver in the truth of Chriftianity, but that he had attained to a much fuller conviction of its reality than falls to the lot of many fincere and excellent Chriftians. We now come to the laft work which Mr. Evanfon completed previously to his death, viz. "Second Thoughts on the Trinity," in a letter addreffed to the Bifhop of Gloucefter. This publication was avowedly an anfwer to his Lordfhip's defence of the doctrine of the Trinity; and it contains not only a reply to the learned Prelate's arguments, but a juftification of many of his own opinions and theories, advanced in his former works. It exhibits the marks of a ftrong mind, ardently engaged in the difcovery of truth, and fully intent upon the propagation of it. It appears from a correpondence between Mr. Evanfon and Mr. Timothy Brown, with which the writer of this article has been favoured, and to which he has already referred, that a great part of this laft tract was written while Mr. Evanfon laboured under much bodily infirmity. In anfwer to an invitation from Mr. B. to pay him a vifit, and fpeaking of the Bifhop's "Thoughts on the Trinity," he writes, "I am fketehing out a plan for an anfwer to them. I am of opinion his brethren of the Bench have been far more prudent, who have fo long followed the fage advice of Matt. Prior's Merry Andrew: 'Eat your pudding, fave, and hold your tongue.' Increasing infirmities of old age, and a confirmed athmatic complaint, for which the atmofphere of your great city is peculiarly unfavourable, leave me little expectation of ever vifiting London again." In another letter, written only at the interval of eight days, he tells his friend that he is on the road to Bristol, on account of a ferious complaint which demanded the aid of the beft medical and furgical advice. Within a fortnight of this period he writes, that the ftate of his health, inftead of being generally amended, is become much worfe, and he is refolved to quit Clifton. In confequence, however, of fome flight benefit which he felt from his medicines, he fubmitted to a furgical operation April 28th. About the end of the month of June he had the fatisfaction of fending to his friends copies of his anfwer to the Bifhop of Gloucefter; but in the fhort note that accompanied one of them, there were evident marks of its having been written with a feeble hand; and in three weeks after, by the pen of Mrs. Evanfon, he announces to his friend the melancholy information of a paralytic feizure. This, which at firft was but flight, gradually increafed, till it terminated his valuable life, September 25, 1805. During the latter months of this good man's life he fuffered very much from bodily infirmity and acute pain, yet his fortitude and patience never feem to have deserted him. To the laft he was intent upon the fpread of religious knowledge, and deeply interefted in theological

discussion. He looked upon the approach of death with a calm and undaunted mind, and he derived much consolation from the anticipation of future happiness. In a letter to the Rev. Mr. Belsham, April 23, he says, "I am here (Bristol) for something of the complaint under which your friend Dr. Priestley laboured some time before his death, a stricture in the œsophagus. The surgeon tells me, that as I applied in time, I may obtain relief. But God knows how far he may be right; and I am not at all anxious about the event. At the age of seventy-four life begins to be of little value, either to myself or others, but my future prospects are full of comfort." To the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Stroughton, in Suffolk, he writes, within a few days of his decease, "It pleases me much to find that my letter to the Bishop of Gloucester met with your approbation. My sole support in so strenuously maintaining the combat in behalf of the truth of the Christian covenant, against the gross fables and falsehoods of the predicted apostacy, is gradually to excite the attention of rational thinking minds to matters of such vast importance: and upon reviewing my own conduct, the satisfaction I find from it affords me the great and only consolation which I enjoy under my present afflicted state of health.—I can have no hopes of recovery, and only wait with patience the approach of the final period decreed for my departure." And in answer to the friendly enquiries of Mr. T. Brown, from whom, during the last months of his life, and particularly through his illness, he had experienced much marked attention and real friendship, he writes, "I return you a thousand thanks for all your kind solicitude about my health, which, I thank God, continues to mend, though not very fast." And in reference to some aromatic medicines sent him by Mr. Browne, he adds, "I believe it has been of much service to me, but instead of wanting more, your friendly benevolence supplied me so profusely, that I have not only

enough to last me while living, but sufficient to embalm my carcase when dead." Thus it appears that the vivacity and spirits of Mr. Evanfon did not forsake him to the last; the conviction and certainty which he possessed of another and a better life, sustained him under all the afflictions of the present. Previously to his death he was greatly emaciated in body, but his understanding was vigorous till the last. Even on the day before his death he was able to take a short ride in his carriage, to which he walked by only leaning on an arm; in the evening of the same day he appeared in excellent spirits, and departed about five o'clock in the morning, in the apparent calm composure of common sleep. Such was the happy death of the Rev. Edward Evanfon. He had lived the life of the righteous man, and his last end was like his. Those who have watched his conduct through every period of his existence, bear witness to the strictest integrity, honour, and benevolence of his character. The relative duties of a son, a husband, and a brother, he performed with the greatest attention. From his neighbours, wherever he resided, he received the sincerest testimony of respect and esteem. His manners were highly conciliating and engaging, and by his particular friends no man was more beloved. In his death the needy have lost a friend that will not easily be replaced. He was, as it is hoped this memoir will shew, a lover and a vindicator of the truth, without any regard to its consequences. Educated, and well provided for in the established church, with the prospects of still higher preferments, he willingly resigned all for the sake of a good conscience. The name of such a man must live in the remembrance of the wife and the good. Those even who will not concede to him every, or indeed any point, of his peculiar sentiments of theology, will admire his zeal, venerate his fortitude, and endeavour to imitate his activity in investigating the Scriptures, and his desire of promoting all useful truth.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The annual shew of Cheviot rams at Camp-house, this season, was attended as usual by a large assemblage of gentlemen and farmers from both sides of the Border. The improvement of this valuable breed of sheep, both in carcase and in wool, since the establishment of the society, becomes every year more and more apparent, and affords a striking and most instructive proof of the rapid effects of a proper selection of breeding stock, and of good pasture, in improving the shape of the

animal. A beautiful two-year-old wether, from the stock of Mr. Robson of Belford, was killed at the shew, and proved that this breed was as capable as any other of being easily bred. The company were also highly gratified by the exhibition of a fine Ryeland tup, the property of Lord Somerville; and two gimmers, the produce of Cheviot ewes and that tup, bred by his Lordship on his estate in that county. Their symmetry was much admired, and the crosses appears more likely to improve the wool of the Cheviot

sheep than any other hitherto introduced. Mr. Blackie also shewed some very fine Devonshire cattle, of his own rearing; a breed which he has had the merit of introducing, and which appears perfectly adapted to the climate, and to merit every attention from the spirited farmer.

[*Married.*] At Heighington, Durham, Mr. W. Horn, of London, to Miss Phillis Surtees, daughter of Crofyer S. late of Redworth House.

At Barnard Castle, Mr. Simon Metcalf, 96, to Miss Ugill, 18.

[*Died.*] At Hollikerfides, near Sunderland, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Samuel A. esq.

At Stamfordham, suddenly, Mrs. Scott, relict of Wm. S. esq. M.D.

At Hexham, Mr. W. Armstrong, butcher, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Clark, gardener, 75.

At Burnthoufe, near Morpeth, Miss Dunn, daughter of Mr. Robert D.

At Threepwood, Francis Tweddell, esq. many years an active and most respectable magistrate for the county of Northumberland, 75.

At Stanton Fence, Mr. John Clark, formerly of Pegswood, near Morpeth, 94.

At Easingwold, Mr. Thomas Crawford, proprietor of several stage waggons.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Busby, widow of the Rev. Mr. B. curate of Sunderland.

At Aycliffe, near Darlington, the Rev. J. Robson, many years vicar of that parish.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Brownless, wife of George B. esq.

At Thripleton, near Durham, Mr. Thomas Liddell, 44.

At Durham, Lieutenant J. Newel, of the North Lincoln militia, 30.—Mary Graham, 99.—Mr. John Welsh, pawnbroker, 65.—Mrs. Webster, 81.—Mr. Johnson, attorney.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Ord, 77.—Elizabeth Weatheron, widow, 75. Her death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.—Mr. John Suddifs, lawyer, 76.—Mr. Thomas How, 88.

At Stockton-upon-Tees, John Allison, esq. lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the Stockton volunteers.

At Newcastle, suddenly, Mrs. Jenkins, relict of Mr. J. dyer.—Mr. Edward Ferguson, toll-keeper on the north side of Tyne bridge, and many years coachman to the mayors of Newcastle.—At his mother's, Mr. George Brown, of Leeds, formerly proprietor of the Leeds Mercury, and brother of the late Mr. Matthew B. printer, of Newcastle.—Mr. Ralph Harrison, late proprietor of the iron foundry in Pipewell-gate, Gateshead.—Miss D. Jackson, 20.—Mr. Matt. Guthrie, mason, 39.—The Rev. Atkinson Hird, curate of St. Nicholas' church.—Mr. W. Lambert, 65.—Mrs. Dixon, wife of Mr. D. cutter, who is supposed to have been the heaviest female in Newcastle.—Mr. J. Palmer,

ship-owner.—Mrs. Wardell, widow of Mr. W.—Mr. Haunch, schoolmaster.—Mr. Philip Jopling, of the Three Tuns, 57.

At South Shields, Mr. Forster Fryer, 85.

At Haydon Bridge, Mrs. Blackett, relict of John B. of Wylam, esq. 84. What was an amiable and benevolent trait in her character, was her attachment to old and worthy servants, seven of whom attended her to the grave—three 48 years, and four of them 35 years in her service.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The first meeting of the Agricultural Society, lately instituted by Mr. CURWEN, was held on the 25th of October, when he was unanimously chosen president. In the morning, the meeting at the assembly-room adjudged the prizes to the cottagers and male and female servants. They afterwards proceeded to Mr. Curwen's farm, and inspected the drill-machine at work; his farm-yard, threshing-machine, and other excellent improvements made there by the owner; especially that of steaming potatoes for feeding horses, cattle, &c. After the party had ridden round the farm, seen the ploughing match, the cattle, horses, &c. (shewn for prizes) they sat down to a dinner provided by the president, in tents, at the Schoes Farm. Upwards of 400 partook of the good cheer. After dinner, the society elected their vice-presidents and committee, and entered into the Rules for the future regulation of the society.—The prizes were adjudged as follows: For the best two-years old heifer, to Joseph Benn, esq. of Middleton Place, out of a number of very excellent heifers shewn. For the best bull, to Mr. Jonathan Fawcett, of Ribton Hall. For the best cart horse, to Mr. Henry Salkeld, of Workington; who also won the sweepstakes in naming the exact weight of a South-Down sheep of the president's, killed upon the occasion. For the best boar, to J. C. Curwen, esq. For the best ploughman, to John Dixon, of Westfield. To the cottager, who without parochial assistance had brought up the largest family, the prize was adjudged to Edward Harker, of Dearham. To the male servant in husbandry, Stephen Waterford, who had served faithfully Robert Dixon, of Unerigg, upwards of twenty-two years. To the female servant, Mary Allan, who had served faithfully Mr. Joseph Parker, of Seaton, and his father, upwards of 22 years. To Joseph Aikin, servant of J. C. Curwen, esq. for the best stack. Mr. Faulder, of Sebergham, exhibited a mule, which was greatly admired, and sold for forty guineas. The district, for competitors, was extended to the whole county of Cumberland, and to annual subscribers in any county. The meeting was numerous beyond all expectation. Several gentlemen came upwards of forty miles to attend it; and from the general spirit and enthusiasm shewn by all, and the warm and zealous exertions of the president in promoting so patriotic

erotic and laudable an institution, there can be no doubt but the society will increase and flourish, and be one of the greatest means of encouraging and improving the agriculture of the county of Cumberland.

Experienced workmen have been occupied in boring, in order to ascertain the best situation for the intended bridge over the river Eden, between Carlisle and Stanwix. They have been fortunate enough to find a solid foundation of rock from two to five feet on the north side, both above and below the present bridge; and also rock of from seven to ten feet on the south side of the bridge. A plan has likewise been taken of an intended road from the new bridge at Stanwix bank, to proceed nearly in a straight line through Kingmoor and Rockliff parishes, to Garistown on the Esk, where another new bridge is in contemplation; and then the road is to be connected with the new road to Glasgow, which will certainly be a great improvement in that part of the country.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. John Pitt, to Miss Mary King, daughter of Mrs. K. inn-keeper.

At Egremont, Joseph Benn, esq. of Blackhow, to Miss Banks, of Langhorn.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Wilson, ship-builder, to Miss Sarah Dickinson, daughter of Captain Joseph D.

*Died.*] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown.—Mrs. Elizabeth Younghusband, widow, 94.

At Longmarton, Westmoreland, Mr. Simpson.

At Scarbank, near Longton, Lady Brucer.

On his passage from the West Indies, of the yellow fever, aged 24, Capt. Robert Gibson, of the First or Royal regiment of foot; second son of Robert G. esq. of Barfield, in this county. He united the character of an excellent officer with that of an amiable young man. To a most elegant and manly form, were added those personal graces, and that sweetness of disposition, which prepossessed and engaged every one in his favour; and, in his death, he will be no less lamented by the whole corps, than he was beloved whilst living.

At Harrington Parsonage, Mrs. T. Hutchinson, relict of Mr. Joseph H. of Cocker-mouth, 72.

At Cocker-mouth, Mrs. Woodville, 99.

At Carlisle, Mr. George Irving.—Mr. W. Dryden, tailor, a private in the Cumberland Rangers, 21.—John Hannah, labourer, 95.—Mrs. Ann M<sup>c</sup>Knight, inn-keeper.

YORKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Ripon, M. T. Trigge, esq. partner in the house of Pearse, Wray, and Trigge, of Hull, to Miss Askwith, daughter of Wm. A. esq.

At Settle, Mr. Benjamin Horner, surgeon-dentist, of York, to Miss Alice Birkbeck, daughter of Wm. B. esq. banker—George Pollard, esq. only son of George P. esq. of

Green Hill, near Halifax, to Miss Horton, daughter of the Rev. Wm. H. of Hound Hill, near Pontefract, and niece to the Earl of Derby.

John Waterhouse, esq. of Well Head, to Miss Grace Rawson, daughter of John R. esq. of Stoney Royd, near Halifax.

At Bramham, Major Hawksworth, of the Wharfedale volunteers, brother to Colonel Fawkes, of Farnley, to Miss Ann Grimston, third daughter of the late Robert G. esq. of Neswick.

At Ecclesfield, the Rev. T. Trebeck, of Wath, to Miss Foster, daughter of John F. esq. of High Green.

At Bracewell, near Skipton, Michael John Mason, esq. of Cronnon Park, Essex, to Miss Jane Cockshott, daughter of Thomas C. esq.

*Died.*] At Tadcaster, Mrs. Potter, sister of Mr. Alderman Hartley, of York.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Litter, wife of John H. L. esq. attorney at law, 28.

At Leeds, Mrs. Green, relict of Saville G. esq. of the Pottery.—Mr. Harrison Robson.—Mr. Joseph Dixon, hostler, late china-man.—Mrs. Mary Wilby, relict of Mr. John W. late of Royd Moor, 72.—Mrs. Casson, widow of Mr. C. shoemaker, 83.—Mr. Par, formerly a master cloth-dresser; but who had several years ago retired from business, 90.

At York, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. Edward P. bookfeller.—Mr. Richard Bielby, 72.—Mr. Hugh Staveley, brother to Mr. S. of the Castle, 35.—Robert Parker, esq. of Skipwith.—Mr. Wm. Sutcliffe, linendraper.—Mr. Thomas Walker, many years keeper of the Grand Stand on Knavesmire.—Mr. Timothy White, brother of the late Dr. W.—Mr. A. Brodie, formerly a cabinet-maker, but who had retired from business.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, Mr. Benjamin Dawson, surgeon, who for the last 25 years has been in extensive practice in that neighbourhood.

At Melton, Benjamin Blaydes, esq. 70, one of the aldermen of the corporation of Hull.

At Beverley, Mr. Thomas Thackray, 79. He was in the memorable battles of Dettingen in 1743, and Fontenoy in 1745.—Mrs. Ann Barlow, relict of Alderman B. of Fulford, near York.

At Moreton, near Bingley, John Coates, esq. 85.

At Nostell Park, near Wakefield, Sir Rowland Winn, bart. who in 1799 served the office of high sheriff for the county, 30. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Wragby. All his tenantry were invited to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory, and every one who had in any way been engaged in rendering services to the family, received a mournful memento of the loss of their patron. His nephew, John Williamson, esq. a youth in his twelfth year, succeeds to his valuable estates.

At Hull, suddenly, Miss Seaton, daughter of Mr. George S. of Whitgift, 16.—Mr. J. Gritton, late port surveyor of the excise, 77.—Mr. Humphrey Foord, 73.—James Kiero, esq. 74.—Mrs. Mary Corlafs, 55.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lancaster, George Rowe, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Dodson.—Mr. Richard Swainson, jun. to Miss Jolly, of Poulton in the Fylde.

The Rev. Mr. Barnes, incumbent of Samsbury, near Preston, to Miss Lawton, of White Lund, near Lancaster.

At Liverpool, Mr. Henry Cardwell, attorney at law, Manchester, to Miss Mary Brand, daughter of Mr. Joseph B.—Capt. T. Lightly, of the ship Hannah, to Mrs. McCallum, widow of Capt. McCallum.—Lazarus Jones Venables, esq. barrister at law, eldest son of Lazarus V. esq. of Wood Hill, Shropshire, to Miss Alice Jolly.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Pearson, of Pennybridge, near Uiverston, to Miss Rawlinson, only daughter of John R. esq. of Beckside, near Cartmel.

*Died*] At Wrightington, Mr. Ralph Calshaw, upwards of 40 years head master of the grammar-school in Bispham.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Tatham, spirit merchant, formerly captain of the Thetis West Indiaman, of that port.—Mrs. Johnston, linen-draper.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Wm. Dunn, D.D. of the Faculty of Paris, and priest of the Roman Catholic congregation in Blackburn. He was suddenly seized with a pain in the breast, during the performance of divine service, and expired in the vestry.

At Ulverston, Mrs. Ellerton, a maiden lady, 52.—Mrs. Dodson, wife of Mr. D. grocer.

At Preston, Mr. John Dalton.

At Warrington, Roger Topping, esq.

At Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Tatterfall, 62.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Evans, relict of the late Mr. George E. 71.—Mrs. Morris, late of the Crown and Anchor tavern.—Mr. Eamb, saddler.—Mr. Francis Strand, 67.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. T. B. liquor merchant. Mr. John Bailey, many years manager of Mr. Harvey's brewery.—Mrs. Broster, mother of Mr. B. bookseller.—Suddenly, Mr. George Gretton, many years master of the Manesty's-lane charity-school. The friends of that institution will long regret the loss of a man who was eminently distinguished by an assiduous and faithful discharge of the duties of his situation.—Miss Mary Thomas, 23.—Mr. Wilkinson, merchant.—Suddenly, Miss Bowring, of Lincoln, while on a visit to her cousin, Mrs. J. Williamson, 26.—Mr. Peter Lawson, 20.—Mrs. Phoenix, wife of Mr. John P. merchant, and niece to the late Joshua Rose, esq.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Swindells, book-

seller.—Mr. Brooke Jones, eldest son of Mr. J. draper, of Chester.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Prestbury, Mr. Samuel Chandley, son of Mr. Thomas Chandley, hat-manufacturer, Macclesfield, to Miss Leigh.—Mr. John Walker, to Miss Jemima Barrett.

At Chester, Francis Richards, esq. to Miss Ann Stringer, daughter of the late Mr. S. upholsterer.—Mr. James O'Neill, of Liverpool, merchant, to Miss Gardner, daughter of Mr. G. cabinet-maker.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Samuel Hewitt, late of Shrewsbury, merchant, 84.—At the Royal Hotel, on his way to Liverpool, Owen Molineux Wynne, esq. of Overton Hall, in the county of Flint.—Mrs. Chivers, wife of Mr. C. butcher.—The Rev. John Capper, late of Golborne.—Mrs. Wooley, relict of Mr. W. baker.—Mrs. Barker, widow of Mr. B. tailor.

At Darebury, Mrs. Heron, relict of George H. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Peter Brooke, esq. of Mere, 80.

At Sealand, near Chester, Mrs. Williams.

At Cheadle, Miss Sarah Hope, fourth daughter of Thomas H. esq. 15.—J. Harrison, esq. one of the magistrates for that division.

At Witton, near Northwich, Mr. John Pickering, 27.

At Cherley, Mrs. Halliwell, of the Post Office.

At Frodsham, Mr. Roger Parsons.

At Tildesley Banks, Henry Clarke, esq. late of Middlewich.

At Nantwich, Miss Broom.—Mrs. Key, sister to the late Mr. K. tobacconist, 60. After a whole life of anxiety and dread of the small-pox, she at last fell a victim to that terrible enemy of the human species.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. William Cooper, plumber and glazier, to Miss Mary Radford, daughter of Mr. Robert R.—Mr. John Smith, of Tanley, to Miss Page, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Francis P.

At Pentrich, Mr. William Hart, of Uttoxeter, to Miss Woolley, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Ripley.

*Died.*] At South Wingfield, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Thomas P. esq. 37.

At Chesterfield, Mr. David Barnes, 63.

At Eggam, James Farewell Wright, esq.

At Barges, in France, of a dysentery, the Rev. John Craufurd, rector of Elvaston.

At Matlock, Miss Margaret Stanfall, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. mayor of Newark on Trent.

At Derby, Mrs. Itchenor, 25.—Mrs. Emery, wife of Mr. E. tanner, 23.

At Dronfield, John Greenway, esq.

At Etwell, Miss Proctor, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. surgeon of Lichfield.

## NOTTINGHAM.

*Married.*] At Gedding, Valentine Kitchingman, esq. of Carlton Hustwaite, in the North



North Riding of York, to Miss Smelt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of Gedling, and niece to the Earl of Chesterfield.

At Edwalton, Mr. Joseph Thorp, jun. carrier, of Nottingham, to Miss Vincent.

At Old Radford, Mr. Bradbury, of Nottingham, to Miss Anne Raven.

At Lowdham, Mr. Riley, officer of excise at Woodborough, to Mrs. Fountain, of Gunthorpe Ferry.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Stretton, to Miss Wilkinson.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Miss Mary Ward, dress-maker.—Mrs. Durham, widow of Mr. D. baker.—Mrs. Langford, relict of Mr. L. hofier.—Mrs. Bell, widow of Mr. John B. formerly of Caistor, Lincolnshire.—Mr. Strahan, a member of the senior council of this corporation.—Mrs. Fieldwick, wife of Mr. F. of the Horse Shoes public-house.—Mrs. Sturt.—Mrs. Shipley, wife of Mr. Henry S.—Mr. Samuel Brooke, sen. 81.—Mr. Thomas Hancock, engineer, whose talents and attainments in mechanics, chemistry, electricity, and the polite arts, united to a sound understanding, good taste, exquisite sensibility, and hilarity, made his society much courted and valued.

At Basford, suddenly, Mr. Torr, sen. publican.

At Burton Joyce, Mr. S. Lawson, 72.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Royle.

At Newark, John Cooke, esq. 35.

At Colton Bassett, Mr. Gunn, farmer.

At Southwell, Mr. John Aldridge.

At North Muskham, near Newark, Mr. Wals, grocer. About thirty years ago he made a vow never to step out of his house on any account; and, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties of his friends, he scrupulously observed it till his death.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the commons in the parish of Scotter.

*Married.*] At Horkton, Mr. James G. Morris, of Barton upon Humber, to Miss Martinson, daughter of the late Rev. John M. of Wispington.—Mr. Lawson, coach-proprietor, of Stamford, to Miss Norton, of Wansford.—Joseph Andrews, gent. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Elizabeth Hardwick, second daughter of Mr. H. miller, of Market Deeping.

At Gainborough, the Rev. C. B. Massingberd, vicar of Upton, to Miss Smith, daughter of John S. esq.

*Died.*] At East Stockwith, Mrs. Cambe, 71.

At Fillingham, Mrs. Jackson, wife of the Rev. Wm. J.

At Brampton, Mr. James Ellis, 69.

At Louth, Mrs. Allenby, relict of William A. esq. of North Ormsby, 87.—Mrs. Cowlam, 60.

At Ackthorpe, near Louth, Mrs. Chatterton, wife of Mr. C. 31. Her death was

occasioned by her cloaths catching fire, in consequence of which she was so dreadfully burnt, that after languishing in great torment for several days, she expired.

At Gainbro', Miss Conley, 41.—Mr. John Colton, 52.—William Bainton, many years town-cryer, 90.

At Keddington, near Louth, Mr. Skepton, 73. He was walking in his son's grounds, when he suddenly fell down and expired.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Colton, wife of Mr. C. sen. 84.—Mrs. Blakey, wife of Mr. John B.—Theophilus Thomas, serjeant of the 7th regiment light dragoons, 26.

At Stamford, Mr. Edward Fardell, butcher, 56.—Suddenly, Mr. Bartholomew Richardson, 54.—Mr. Christopher Fairchild, 57. He had been thirty-five years clerk to the collectors of Excise for Grantham district.

At Witham Place, Boston, John Boyfield, gent. late of Quadring Edike.

At Grantham, Mr. Tunnard, of the Blue Horse public house.—Suddenly, Mr. Colingwood, formerly master of the Peacock.—Mr. D. Lely, of Barkston, 25.

At Reaveby Abbey, Mrs. Grantham, wife of John Peters G. esq.

At Boston, Mrs. Blaydwin, a maiden lady, 72.

At East Kirkby, Mr. John Carter. Above five hundred guineas in specie were found tied up in his house, in parcels of five guineas each.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Sibson, Mr. R. Higginson, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss H. Chapman, second daughter of the late Mr. George C. of Upton.—Mr. Thomas Ward, grazier, of Queenborough, to Miss M. Beadman, of Great Glenn.

*Died.*] At Syston, Miss Hinton, the eldest daughter of Mr. George H. of Saxby, a most amiable young lady. She went to keep the anniversary of her birth-day, which completed her 21st year, on the Saturday preceding. On Sunday she complained of illness, which turned out to be a brain fever, and unfortunately she obtained an opportunity of throwing herself out of the upper windows of a high house, but did not appear to have broken any limbs. She survived until the Tuesday following, with intervals of composure, when she expressed her most perfect resignation and assurance of future bliss.

At Leicester, James Blakesley, esq. one of the partners in the Hinckley Bank.—Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Richard B. many years printer of the Coventry Mercury.—Mr. Hands, glazier.—Miss Chaplin, niece of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. B. coach proprietor.

At Great Wigton, Mr. William Goodrich, fell-monger, 74.

At North Kilworth, Mrs. Stone, wife of Edward S. esq.

At Sheephead, Mr. John Garratt, farmer and grazier.

At Coleorton, Mr. John Hancock, hatter.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Handsworth, Mr. Joseph Medley, eldest son of Mr. Richard M. of Westbromwich, to Miss Mary Fallerd.

At Lichfield, Mr. Salt, surgeon, to Mrs. Morgan.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mrs. Bickley, wife of Mr. B.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Scott, brass founder.

At Adderley Green, near Lane End, Mr. Stephen Astbury.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Smith, grocer, to Miss Zilla Bennett Fitch, late of Buckingham.—Mr. Samuel Gilbert, to Miss Elizabeth Edmonds.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Haughton, 25, to Miss Lydia Partridge, 70, both of Perry Bars, Staffordshire.—The Rev. John Drake Wainwright, vicar of Alrewas, Staffordshire, to Mrs. Holland, late of Heath House, Fradley.

At Aston, Mr. James Lambley, to Miss S. Booth, daughter of Mr. B. of Sutton Coldfield.—Lieutenant Craddock, of the 15th foot, to Miss Slaney, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Jonas S. of Briscole Hall, Staffordshire.

*Died.*] At Lady Grove, near Birmingham, Mr. Edward Field, 99.

At Warwick, Mrs. Bailey, formerly of the Tuns—Dr. Lander, a physician, who has long practised here with great success.

At Foleshill School, Mrs. Sharp, relict of Mr. S. 71.

At Solihull, Mrs. Harding, relict of Judd H. esq. 78.

At Birmingham, Mr. Ford.—Mr. Wm. Allport, sen.—Suddenly, Mr. John Brettele.—Mr. R. Sleath, who kept the turnpike-gate at Worcester, when his Majesty paid a visit to Bishop Hurd, and would not suffer the retinue to pass without paying: he was afterwards called "the man who stopped the King." The following Impromptu, has been occasioned by his death:

On Wednesday last, old Robert Sleath,

Paids thro' the Turnpike-gate of Death;

To him would Death no toll abate,

Who stopp'd the King at Wor'ster Gate.

—Mrs. Osborne, relict of Samuel O. esq. of Sutton.

At Coventry, Mrs. Bird, relict of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Worcester, wife of Mr. Charles W. hofier.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cloverley, T. W. Glazebrook, esq. of Stourton Castle, to Miss Wilkes, of Dalicott.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Richard Collins, draper and salesman, Iron Bidge, Coalbrook

Dale, to Miss Esther Reynolds, of Quarry Place.

At Oswestry, Mr. Rice Roberts, to Miss William.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. H. Antrobus, many years a faithful servant to Mr. Crump, mercer.—Mrs. Humphreys, of St. Alkmund's, vicarage-house—Mr. Richard Cartwright, many years keeper of the jail for this county.

At Priors Lee, William Bishton, esq.

At Ford, Mrs. Gough, wife of Mr. G.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Aingell.

At Culmington, Mrs. Williams.

At Wem, Mrs. Hilditch, wife of Mr. H. of the Bull's Head inn.—Thomas Dicken, esq. who in 1799 served the office of high sheriff for the county.

At Marlow, near Ludlow, John Littlehales, esq. 51.

At Brockton, near Bishop's Castle, suddenly, Mrs. Sayre.

At the Windmill, near Ellesmere, Mr. Dawes.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Blockley Church, Mr. Francis Whitecroft, to Miss Hodges, only daughter of Mr. H. of Paxford.

At Old Swinford, the Rev. John Kentish, to Miss Kettle, younger daughter of the late John Kettle, esq. of Birmingham.

At Wolverley, John Smith, esq. of Blakehall, to Mrs. Boraston, widow of the Rev. Mr. B.

Mr. Adams, surgeon, of Evesham, to Miss Kliptch, of Hampton.

At Worcester, the Rev. Samuel Mifer, B. D. fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss De la Motte, only daughter of the late lieutenant-colonel De la Motte, of Batsford, Gloucestershire.

*Died.*] At Malvern, John Saunders, esq. of Leadenhall-street, London.

At Bronisgrove, Mr. Wm. Hope, formerly a brandy merchant of that place.

At Edwin, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. S. late of Mathon, 83.

At Wichenford, Mr. Hodges, 60.

At Tenbury, Thomas Pattershall, gent. 88.

At Longdon, Wm. Wrenford, esq. 74. He was one of the eldest magistrates and deputy-lieutenants of this county: on the raising of the Worcestershire militia he was appointed to a company, and was afterwards promoted to the rank of major.

At Worcester, Mr. Mathews, cooper.—Mr. Knowles, of the Tything, 72.—Mr. Armell Green, late of Upton Snodbury, 85.—Mr. Roe, collar-maker.

At Lambeth, near London, Mr. Benjamin Hudson, linen-draper, of the Old Jewry, and formerly of Worcester. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed to the infirmary of that city 50l. and to the parishes of St. Swithin and St. Martin 20l. each, for the laudable

laudable purpose of putting out poor children apprentices.

At Wichenford Court, Mrs. Eliz. Surman, wife of Mr. John S. 34.

At Ryall, near Upton, Mr. Wm. Mathews, 71.

At Dudley, Charles Roberts, esq. agent for Lord Dudley's mines.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

Among the Michaelmas premiums adjudged by the Hereford Agricultural Society were the following:—1. Best two-year old heifer, Mr. Jeffries, of the Grove, Pembridge. 2. Best three-year-old ditto, Mr Stevens, of Cotmore. 3. Best new variety of the apple raisen from the seed, T. A. Knight, esq. 4. The premium for the best pen of fine-woolled ewes was awarded to Mr. Hudson, of Hom-Lacy; but it appearing that he had not fully complied with the regulations required by the Society, the same was finally adjudged to John Kedward, esq.

*Married.*] At Ledbury, Mr. D. B. Webb, of Oldham, near Manchester, to Miss Eliz. Beddœ.

At Abbeydore, Mr. Daniel Pierce, to Miss Morgan.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Eleanor Jones, 79.—Joseph Brown, esq. formerly of Cattleton, 68.

At Canon Bridge, Mr. John Powell.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stroud, Mr. James Harris, of the Box, near Hampton, to Miss Sarah Osborne, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles O. of the Thrap.—Mr. John Griffiths, attorney at law, of Hampton Lodge, near Hereford, to Miss Crump, niece of the late John Hollings, esq.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Mr. Skillicorne, of Surndon, Wilts, to Miss Ballinger, of Cheltenham.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Phillips, corn-dealer, of Birmingham, to Miss Paget.

At Painwick, D. Hayward, esq. of London, to Miss H. Loveday.

*Died.*] Thomas Walker, esq. of Redland, near Bristol; formerly a captain in the East India Company's service. 54. He was an active and able magistrate of the county of Gloucester, and eminently useful in his neighbourhood. Ever promoting the dignity of virtue and religion within the sphere of his magistracy, he gained the confidence and esteem of those who consulted him. Possessing a noble and independent mind, he distributed justice impartially to all. He was alike distinguished by his private virtues and by his public spirit. Did a tumultuous assembly exist he was foremost to quell it; and by an animated exhortation to peace and order, he sent home the populace wiser and better by his advice and instructions. In the times of dearth and scarcity he was exemplary in the acts of humanity and benevolence, and was both a cheerful and liberal benefactor to the poor, as well in public as in pri-

vate. His manners were gentle and unassuming; and long will he be remembered, and his loss regretted, by every one who enjoyed the happiness of his friendship, more especially by the poor, who continually partook of his bounty. The writer of this article knew him well, and assisted him in diffusing his private charities to the surrounding poor, in food, in clothing, and in coals. In grateful testimony of the friendship he possessed, he feels a consolation in offering this just and last tribute to his memory.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Wicks, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. minor canon of the cathedral.—Mr. John Hobbs.—Mr. W. Hardy, second son of Mr. Wm. H. mercer.

At Stroud, Mrs. Ann Houlton, 60.

At Guershill House, Mr. Richard Morse.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Courtier.

At Brown's Hill, Mr. Joseph Cambridge, clothier.

At Stinchcomb, near Dursley, Miss Sarah Sims, daughter of Mr. Joseph S. maltster.

On his passage to St. Helena, Mr. Mark Roch, son of George R. esq. of Woodland, in the parish of Almondsbury, in this county.

At Highnam, near Gloucester, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. John Trigg.

At Longhope, Captain John Stephens, 63.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Enflow Mill, near Bletchington, Mr. John Tuckwell, 85.

At Oxford, Mr. Ridge, 69.—Mrs. Elizabeth Seekham, 70.—Mr. William Robinson, upholster and auctioneer, and one of the common council, 51.—The Rev. Robert Holmes, D. D. dean of Winchester, and rector of Stanton St. John, in this county.

At Kidlington, Mr. Joseph Cox.

Miss Chaplin, daughter of Mr. W. Chaplin, late of Warrington.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hillmorton, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Martha Johnson.

At Welton, the Rev. Thomas Pettatt, of Southrop House, Gloucestershire, to Anne Frances, eldest daughter of the late John Clarke, esq. of Welton Place.

Mr. John Sibley, of Harrington, to Miss Tongue, of Rothwell.

*Died.*] At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Samuel Good, jun. 24.

At Northampton, Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Henry C.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Baker, to Mrs. Fortin, mistress of the Bell public-house.

Mr. Robert Ivatt, of Cottenham, farmer and miller, to Miss Watson, daughter of the late Mr. James W.

Mr. Robert Edwards, of Fordham, to Miss Rebecca Shinn, of Cambridge.

Mr. Wilson, of Wisbeach, to Miss Howse, of Peterborough.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Sarah Ingrey, a maiden

a maiden lady, 63.—Mrs. Kendall, widow of the Rev. Mr. K. vicar of Chesshall, Essex, and formerly of King's college, in this university.

At Stapleford, Mrs. Atkinson, mother of the Rev. Mr. A. of that place.

## NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, Mr. John Colls, merchant, to Miss Ann Weeds, daughter of the late Captain W.

At Burnham, James Monro, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex, to Miss Caroline Martin, youngest daughter of Sir Mordant M. Bart. of Burnham.—Mr. James Coker, to Miss Elizabeth Hopfon, daughter of William H. esq. of North Elmham.—Mr. Joseph Cock, wine-merchant, of Norwich, to Miss Beverley, daughter of Mr. Michael B. of Tibbenham.—Mr. William Weatherhead, surgeon of Shildarn, to Miss Salter, of Whinbergh.—Andrew Fountaine, esq. of Narford, to Miss Penrice, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas P. surgeon, the residuary legatee, under the will of the late Lord Chedworth.

At Norwich, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, hosiery, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Sarah Stacy, second daughter of Mr. George S. druggist.

*Died.*] At Swaffham, Mr. Emerson, surgeon.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Martin, an eminent butcher.

At Scarning, Miss Mary Redgment, daughter of Mr Robert R. 29.

At Fakenham, Mr. William Cornish, brazier.—Mrs. Soppings.—The Rev. Edward White, rector of Hockwold, and vicar of Wilton, in this county.

At Wells, Mrs. Bloom, wife of Captain J. G. B. of the Wells volunteer infantry.

At Lakenham, Mrs. Chalker, wife of Mr. C. of the Prussia Gardens.

At Lynn, Mr. Mugridge, 68.

At Great Bircham, Mrs. Blyth, relict of Mr. Henry B. 74.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Edwards, 86.—Mrs. Delight, relict of Mr. Ezekiel D. 90.—Miss Anne Akers, daughter of Mr. Charles A. 20.—Mrs. Nursey, 60.—Mrs. Anne Flamwell, 56.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, corn and coal merchant, of King Street, and one of the nominees of that ward.—John Worship, esq. lord of the manor of Runham.

## SUFFOLK.

At a general meeting of maltsters and makers of malt, residing within the county of Suffolk, held at the White Hart Inn, Stowmarket, on Monday the 4th day of November, 1805, in order to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of that part of the Act of 42d Geo. 3d. prohibiting the watering or sprinkling grain making into malt upon the floor; and also for removing the doubts at present entertained concerning the right of appealing to the Justices in Quarter Sessions, from con-

viction by two Magistrates, it was unanimously resolved, that, in order to obtain redress of the grievances above-mentioned, a petition should be presented for that purpose to the House of Commons. A petition was accordingly drawn up and approved, and a subscription was entered into for defraying the expences of this application.

*Married.*] Charles Collett, esq. of Walton, to Miss C. Lynch, daughter of the late W. Lynch, esq. of Ipswich.—Mr. Ely, merchant, of Wood Lodge, to Miss Tailer, daughter of J. B. Tailer, esq. of Stowupland.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. Henry Craven Ord, chaplain to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, to Miss Roper, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Elden.

At Redenhall, Mr. Wayth, attorney at law, of Eye, to Mrs. French, widow of Mr. J. F. surgeon of Harleston.

Mr. John Crisp, merchant, of Beccles, to Miss Prentice, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. manufacturer, of Bungay.

*Died.*] At Brandon, Mr. James Darkins, 61.

At Beccles, Mr. Edward Arnold, currier and tanner, 64.

At Long Melford, Mrs. Leroo, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. rector of that parish.

At Felixstow, Mr. Quilter, chief constable of Colneis Hundred.

At Bury, Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. S.—Mr. Brenn, bricklayer, 52.—Mr. Abbot, formerly of Horningheath.

At Pakenham, Mrs. Punchard, wife of Mr. Charles P.

At Horningheath, Mr. Edward Blundell, youngest son of Mr. James B. of Laytonstone, Essex, 17.

At Westhorpe Hall, Robert Raynberd, gent. 61.

At Wattisfield, Mr. Thomas Youngman, yarn-maker, 71.

The Rev. Peter Edge, rector of Weybread and Nedging, and perpetual curate of St. Mary at the Elms, in Ipswich.

At Bottesdale, Mrs. Bond, wife of Mr. B. keeper of the New Bridewell.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Prittlewell, J. Bennet, esq. of Clapham, Surry, to Miss Coval, of South End.

At Walthamstow, the Rev. Charles Williams, of Ealing, to Miss Jackson, of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.—Joseph Reeve, jun. esq. of Bocking, to Miss Blakeley, of Munden.

*Died.*] At Birchanger, Mrs. Elizabeth Patmore, widow of Mr. J. P. 77. At her interment her children, to the number of eighteen, followed her remains to the grave. There is a singular coincidence of circumstances between the above Mrs. Patmore and her husband's niece, Mrs. Trott. They have both had eighteen children; Mrs. Patmore and her husband's niece, Mrs. Trott, ten boys and eight girls; who all arrived at the age

age of maturity. They were both widows, lived in the same parish, and both their husbands were farmers. Mrs. Trott is still living.

At Witham, Mr. Frazer, of the White Hart Inn.

At Dover Court, Mrs. Clements, relict of James C. esq. agent of his Majesty's post office packets at Harwich.

At High Laver, the Rev. Mr. Budworth, rector of that parish.

At Ingatestone Hall, the Rev. Thomas Berrington.

At Chelmsford, Miss S. Crossingham, second daughter of the late Mr. C. collar-maker, 19.

At South-End, Mrs. Thornborrow, of Highbury Grove, 66.

At Colchester, Mrs. Mills, wife of Mr. M. banker, 70.—Mr. William Cant, an assistant in the corporation of this borough.

At Braintree, Mrs. Paine, a maiden lady, 81.

At Rayleigh, Mr. William Goodman.

#### KENT.

A large tract of waste land, on the north of the road leading to Shooter's Hill, is enclosing and clearing by government, and an extensive range of stables for sick artillery horses is now building on it.

*Married.*] At Beckenham, Lieutenant Colonel J. Willoughby Gordon, of the 92d regiment, secretary to his royal highness the Commander in Chief, to Miss Bennett.

At Maidstone, Mr. Lifes, of the boarding school, Cranbrook, to Miss A. Bates, daughter of Mr. B. of the Bull Inn.

At Erith, Mr. E. Woodford, of the Falcon Tavern, Gravesend, to Miss E. Morris, of Greenwich.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Townsend, of London, upholsterer, to Miss Sophia Sankey, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas S. grocer.

*Died.*] At Hallingbourn, Mrs. Barham; and a few days afterwards, her husband, Mr. Uriah B.

At Dover, Mr. Knight Collin, brewer, 63.  
At Preston, Mr. John Reader, late of Margate.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Tassell, late of Herne.—Henry, son of William Pest, esq.—Mrs. Abigail Jones, widow of Mr. John J. 55.—Mr. Charles Friend, many years sword-bearer to the corporation.—Miss Skeats, daughter of Mr. S. organist of the cathedral.—Sir James Malcolm, bart. lately Lieutenant-Governor of Sheerness.

At Blackheath, Richard Hulke, esq. brother to the late, and uncle to the present Sir Edward H. bart. 79.

At Rochester, Thomas Hulkes, esq. sen. alderman of that city.

At Sheldwich, Mr. John Walker, many years steward to Lord Sondes.

At Brompton, Mr. Daniel Deverfon, 93.—Mr. Thomas Sugden, many years one of the

chief clerks in Chatham dock-yard, but who had been for some time superannuated.—Mr. William Berry, many years converter of timber in Chatham dock-yard.

At Tunbridge, Mrs. Porter, relict of Mr. Thomas P.

At Ashford, Mr. Thomas Shindler, brewer.

At Chatham, Mrs. Berry, 77.

At Boxley, Mr. John Rogers, 69.

At Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Mr. Richard Stephens, store-keeper on board the Agincourt, late of the Storekeeper's Office in Chatham Dock-yard.

At Margate, Miss Harriet Murley, of Kensington, 20.

At Tenterden, Mr. Richard Fugle, sen. 77.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Bateman, wife of Mr. John B. surgeon.

#### SURREY.

*Married.*] At Reigate, J. Piper, esq. of Kensley, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of R. Price, esq. of Woodhatch.

*Died.*] At Ripley, Mrs. Tringham, wife of — T. esq.

At his son's house, Norbury, T. Coles, esq. of Addington Park.

Of an apoplectic fit, — Shave, esq. many years a magistrate and receiver-general for this county, 84. He was in perfect health the preceding day, and performing the duties of his office.

#### SUSSEX.

In preparing for the foundation of the new church, at Lewes, it became necessary to disturb the mouldering bones of the long defunct; and, in the prosecution of that unavoidable business, a leaden coffin was taken up, which, on being opened, exhibited the complete skeleton of a body that had been interred about sixty years, whose leg and thigh bones, to the utter astonishment of all present, were covered with myriads of flies (of a species perhaps totally unknown to the naturalist) as active and strong on the wing as gnats flying in the air, on the finest evening in summer. The wings of this non-descript are white, and for distinction's sake the spectators gave it the name of the coffin-fly. The lead was perfectly found, and presented not the least chink or crevice for the admission of air. The moisture of the flesh had not yet left the bones, and the fallen beard lay on the under jaw.

*Married.*] Mr. Poole, jun. of Stanmer, to Miss Payne, daughter of Mr. Trayton P. of Lewes.

Mr. Foster, of Albourne, to Miss Holman, of Wick Farm.

Mr. Sadler, of Lavant, to Miss Ann Brown, of Houghton.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Mr. Wm. Newington, draper.—Mr. W. H. Henwood, master of the New inn and hotel.

At Chichester, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. C. Smith, rector of Stoke, 73.—Mr. G. Blagden, 84.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lyminster, Mr. William Drawbridge, to Miss Murfell.

At Stoneham, near Southampton, Dr. Robert Lindoe, late of Millman-street, and physician to the Surrey Dispensary, to Miss Baker, of Bath, daughter to the late Rev. — Baker, of Hampshire.

At Andover, Mr. George Barnes, land-surveyor, to Miss Parsons.

At Winchester, Mr. John Holdaway, to Mrs. Knight, widow of Mr. K. Portsmouth carrier.—Mr. Samuel Jenkins, to Miss Sarah Kerby.

At Stoke Church, near Gosport, Mr. Israel Mabbs, to Miss Coufens.—Capt. Cummins, of the first garrison battalion, to Miss Boyton, eldest daughter of Lieutenant B.

*Died.*] At Andover, Mrs. Eliz. Lance, daughter of the late W. Lance, esq. one of the commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

At Fawley, Wm. Bradby, esq.

Mrs. Catharine Louisa Adams, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Robert, of Standen House, Isle of Wight, 27.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Groffmith, son of Mr. G. pastry-cook, 17.—Mrs. Mountain, wife of Mr. M. silversmith.—Mrs. Eastman, wife of Mr. E. upholsterer.

At Havant, Mrs. Silverlock, wife of Mr. S. mercer.

At Winchester, Mr. John Lipcomb, clerk of Hyde-street church.

At Titchfield, Mrs. E. Thompson, lady of Rear-Admiral T.

At Romsey, serjeant Byers, of the 21st regiment of infantry, or Royal Scotch Fusiliers. He was walking in Phoenix-street, in company with another serjeant of the same regiment, when the pair-horse-coach from Salisbury to Southampton entered the street, and being without lamps, and driven very fast, serjeant Byers did not perceive his danger till he was knocked down by one of the horses. Unfortunately, his sword-belt was entangled in part of the harness, which caused him to be dragged several yards, and on the belt giving way, his head fell under the wheel, and was so crushed as to cause his immediate death.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Market Lavington, T. Fowle, gent. to Miss Legge.

At Trowbridge, G. P. Alner, esq. to Miss Bell, only daughter of James B., esq.

At Salisbury, J. Bishop, esq. of Bath, to Mrs. Nerton.—Mr. J. Judd, of Winterslow; to Mrs. Meredith.—Mr. Robert Anderson, of Landgibby, Monmouthshire, to Miss Mary Alexander.

At Heytesbury, Mr. George Barnes, to Miss Martha Richardson, both of Knook.—Wm. Griffith, esq. to Mrs. G. Barnes, widow of the late Dr. B.

At Wilton, Mr. W. R. Blake, of Warminster, to Miss Sarah Stone.

At Nunton, Mr. James Rogers, of Week Farm, to Miss Fanstone, only daughter of Mr. F. upholsterer, of Downton.

*Died.*] At Bradford, the Rev. Joseph Dickenfon Nicklin, A. M.

At Chippenham, Michael Jones, esq. of Bath, 80.

At Downton, Mrs. Witt, wife of Mr. W. tailor.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. F. surgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Lawrence, carpenter.

At Stratford under the Castle, Mr. Richard Frowde, an eminent farmer, formerly of Kingston Deverell.

At Syrencot, Miss S. Dyke, daughter of Wm. D. esq.

At Whaddon Farm, near Salisbury, Mr. John Rest.

At Tarrant Hinton, Mr. John Hill.

At Fisherton Anger, Mr. Thomas Carter.

At Langford, Mr. John Brothers, 70. He had been 40 years bailiff in the family of Wm. Mudge, esq.

Suddenly, at Hill's Court, near Salisbury, a young lady of some distinction, whose name was kept a profound secret. Her remains were interred, in a genteel style, in the cathedral church. The circumstances respecting her were rather singular and mysterious: her conversation expressed a deep anxiety of mind, which, in all probability, tended to affect her body, and precipitate her end. Her manners were accomplished, and her person delicate. She came to Salisbury about a month before, in a pregnant state, and was delivered of a daughter a few hours before her decease. She appeared to have some presentiment of her approaching dissolution; for the evening previous to her death, speaking to a domestic, she said, "I have the same chance as others, but if I die, let me buried in the great church." The last words she uttered were, "take care of the babe." The initials on her coffin were S. W.

Mr. James Wigmore, senior, a respectable farmer at Knoyle. He was found murdered, on the road between Stockbridge and Winchester, about a mile and a half from the former place. He had been to Winchester with a load of cheese for the fair, and was returning on horseback in the evening, when it is supposed he was stopped by footpads, and that on his refusing to deliver his money they fired at him, a ball having passed through his body, which, from its direction, was evidently fired by some person on foot. The body had lain some hours on the road, and was quite cold and stiff when discovered by a shepherd early in the morning. His horse was at a little distance in a field. The body was removed to Stockbridge, where an inquest was taken by the coroner. Verdict—Wilful murder by some person unknown. The body was removed to Knoyle, and buried there. Mr. Wigmore has left a widow and nine children. There is yet no clue to discover

cover the perpetrators of this deed.—They did not effect their purpose of robbery, as Mr. W.'s property was all found on him.

## BERKSHIRE.

From a Report of the Committee of the Reading Medical Dispensary, it appears that the total receipts of that institution, including the balance in hand, from October 8, 1804, to October 15, 1805, was 272l. 19s.; the expences during the same period were 136l. 1s. 1d.—Of the receipts the sum of 117l. 2s. has been invested in the funds, and the balance remaining in hand is 19l. 15s. 11d.—The number of patients admitted was 481; cured, 313; relieved and incurable, 42; dismissed for non-attendance, 17; sent to a workhouse, 15; dead, 24; on the books, 46; not reported, 24.

*Married.*] At Warfield, Mr. Rackstraw, of Bracknall, to Mrs. Churchman, relict of Mr. C., being the third time they have each appeared before the hymeneal altar.

*Died.*] At Egham, the Rev. J. Liptrott, upwards of thirty-three years vicar of that parish, 73.

At Newbury, Mr. Joseph Poor, broker, 70.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Merry, shoemaker, 43.

At Reading, Miss Jane Higgs, third daughter of Mr. William Simonds H.—Mrs. Edmunds.—Mrs. Gibbs.—Mr. Henry Finch, 67.

At Forest Farm, near Windsor, Mrs. Squire, 74.

At Windsor, suddenly, Mr. Henry Whittle, a few years since one of the proprietors of some of the Reading coaches.

At Langford, Miss Ann Hart, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Johnson, 15.

At Berry Head, Captain Robert Deane, of the royal artillery.

At Wallingford, the Rev. John Scoolt, rector of St. Leonard's.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

By the Report of the Special Committee of the subscribers and friends to the Bristol Infirmary, it appears that the sum of 10,000l. has been already raised as a fund, the interest of which is to be appropriated towards the support of the enlarged accommodations of the new wing; and that new and increased annual subscriptions have been obtained to the amount of 484l. per annum; and, although this latter sum falls far short of what will be required to support the new wing, they are confident that the deficiency will be speedily supplied, when it is known that one additional ward is even now opened, and that the new wing will be prepared for the reception of patients with all possible expedition.—At the meeting held on the 31st of October it was resolved that a building-committee be immediately formed, with full power to carry into execution the original plan of the building, by erecting the left wing.

*Married.*] At Bristol, Mr. Charles Frost,

to Miss Mary-Ann Cooper.—The Reverend Richard Owen, minister of the Baptist meeting at Southampton, to Miss Chambers, daughter of Colonel C., of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.—Francis Eagar, esq., of the 31st regiment of foot, to Miss Powell, eldest daughter of the late John P., esq., of Dominica.

At Bath, Captain C. Turner, of the 23d light-dragoons, Aid-de-Camp to General Floyd, to Miss Stevenson, eldest daughter to the Rev. the Dean of Kilfenora.

At Dulverton, Mr. J. Pearce, of Cloak-lane, London, to Miss Kent, only daughter of the late Thomas K., esq., of Timbercombe.

At Lympston, John Coffins, esq., late surgeon on the staff for the western district, to the Hon. Miss Tuchett, daughter to Lord Audley.

At East Harptree, Mr. Trevelyan, to Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Robert W., esq.

At Burnham, William Parker, jun., esq., of Bridgewater, to Miss Jane Dodd, daughter of John D., gent.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Price.—Mrs. Jefferys sister to P. George, esq., town-clerk, 54.—Mrs Sarah Jackson, widow of the Bishop of Kildare, 77.—Miss Anne Lee.—In the Blue Alms, Mr. William Hamlen, formerly a very ingenious watchmaker of this city. He was admirably well informed in various branches of the mathematics; and the celebrated Herschel always acknowledged his obligations to Hamlen for his first ideas on the construction and improvement of his telescopes.—The Rev. Dr. Dring, of the county of Cork.—The truly Reverend Daniel Dumaresq, D. D., prebendary of Sarum and Wells, and rector of Yeovilton, in this county, 94. Perhaps the uniform conduct of no man in this or any country in the world came nearer to that of the primitive Christians in the Apostolic age, than that of this venerable divine during his long protracted life.—Mrs. Mercy Doddridge, daughter of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Doddridge.—Henry, the third son of Henry White, esq.—Mrs. Chapman, relict of Dr. C., master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Durham, 84.—Mrs. Gunter, wife of Mr. G., grocer, 63.—Mrs. Edy Davis, relict of Mr. D., formerly a cooper of this city.

At Britol, Mr. Biggs.—Mr. David Jones, son of Mr. J., surgeon.—Samuel Worrall, esq.—Mrs. Dighton, wife of Mr. D.—Miss Eliza Ellis.—Mr. Evans, of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, in consequence of a violent blow he received on the head, occasioned by the rearing up of his horse, as he was endeavouring to ride through a door-way.—Mrs. Loraine.—Mr. George, umbrella-manufacturer.—Mrs. Bull, mother of Captain T. Williams.—Mrs. Ven, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Pratten.—Mr. Gilling, of Cheddar.—Mr. Robert Bayly, 73.—Mr. Luke Wilmot.—Captain John Lilly, of the Frelawny, of

this port. His death was occasioned by over exertion in Jamaica, in endeavouring to preserve that island from the invasion of the enemy. He was a tender and indulgent husband, a sincere Christian, and a strictly honest man.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Turner, wife of John Turner, esq., of Ley, in Cadbury. Riding from the house of her brother, the Rev. John Barne, of Butterleigh, on a double horse, the animal started and threw her. She was taken up speechless, and continued so till she died.

At Chepstow, Mr. Daniel Thurston.

At Taunton, John Cowper, esq., of Bristol.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Fontmell, Mr. Wm. Pope, 70, to Miss Moore, of Motcombe, 17.—Mr. Edward Sturney, of Chaldron Herring, to Miss Harriet Swyer, niece of John Barnes, esq. of Hamborough House, near Lulworth.

At Bridport, Samuel Rendall, esq. of Hinton St. George, Somerset, to Miss Bradford.

*Died.*] At Sutton Waldron, Mrs. Applin.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B. auctioneer.

At Fromm Billet, John Gould, esq.

At Marnhull, Eliz. Young, a poor woman, 103.

At Kingsland, in the parish of Netherbury, Mr. Hood, father of the late Capt. Alex. H. and of Capt. Sir Samuel H. K. B.

At Herringstone, near Dorchester, suddenly, James Naylor, a stone-sawyer. In his pockets were found by his master, Mr. Sade, 23 guineas, and 32 half guineas.

At Netherbury, Mrs. Adams, 91.—Mr. Thomas Bryant, 84.

At Sherborne, Major Erle Hawker, 67. His youth was spent in the service of his king and country; and his decline of life, in acts of kindness and benevolence to all around him. His relatives and numerous friends will deeply lament the loss they have sustained, though the placid manner in which he left this life must give them the surest hope that he has changed it for a life eternal.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The forest of Dartmoor, under direction of Col. Tyrwhitt, by the Prince of Wales's orders, is rapidly improving, several thousands of acres are grubbed up for planting, and on whose bleak and comfortless bogs and mountains, now only the object of shivering passengers, will soon arise neat habitable dwellings, fit for farmers and cottagers; and many acres of barren heath will be converted into as many acres of oats, barley, bigg, and wheat, for the benefit of society. His Royal Highness has had this business in contemplation some years, and is now determined to have it carried into execution.

A laudable institution for the relief of poor distressed strangers, under the name of the *Misericordia Society*, exists at Plymouth. That place, from its local situation, being one of the great sea-ports of the kingdom,

naturally brings to it numbers of the wives, and other relations, of our sailors and soldiers, to seek after them in their supposed return to the King's port, and the consequences of the war have induced this in a great degree: the pressing necessities of many a poor stranger brought to Plymouth by these means, gave rise to this charity. The Committee of the *Misericordia* are happy to say, that hitherto they have been enabled, from the subscriptions, to afford temporary assistance to every case which hath fallen within their notice. In the present year, the numbers already relieved have amounted to near *two hundred*; and from the institution, in 1794, to as many thousands. But from the present state of their finances, they are sorry to add, that their purse, from the annual subscriptions (and they have no other resource in any funded or landed property) is not competent to cover the expences of the year. In this state they venture to look to the generosity of the public, which, they hope, will feel with themselves for the same common cause.

*Married.*] At Exmouth, Captain Martin, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, to Miss Rolleston, eldest daughter of Samuel R. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Powderham church, Lord Edward Somerset, brother to his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Louisa Courtenay, sister of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Courtenay, of Powderham Castle.

*Died.*] At Teignmouth, in the prime of life, after a severe but lingering illness, Catharine, second and youngest daughter of the eminently learned and justly celebrated Dr. Parr. Her sweetness of temper, soundness of judgment, purity of mind, and sincerity of heart, had too long endeared her to a numerous and highly respectable circle of friends for her to be ever recollected without a sigh. By her parents and her sister she was too tenderly beloved not to be lamented beyond ordinary means of consolation.

At Chaddlewood, Mrs. Bird, relict of Henry B. esq. of Ridgeway.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Capt. C. of the Royal Navy, 61.

#### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Sithney, Mr. John Kendall, innkeeper, to his wife Mrs. K. having been married, it is supposed, in a church where the banns had not been published.

*Died.*] At Helfton, Mr. James Pascoe, trumpeter to the loyal *Message* volunteer cavalry.

At Tregony, Mr. G. Jewell, surgeon, whose skill and talents in his professional capacity will be much regretted by that neighbourhood.

At Camborne, Miss Richards, a lady of a most amiable disposition and exemplary conduct, 49. Her loss will be severely felt, particularly by those children of affliction who have so often been soothed by her friendship, and relieved by her bounty.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE policy of government for some years past in their conduct towards the West India Colonies, has been extremely exceptionable, and founded upon a narrow view of the real interests of the State; it would seem as if they were determined to exhaust the very patience of loyalty, and try to force the Colonist into some desperate effort by the measures uniformly adopted. Not content with levying heavy, and almost exterminating duties on their produce, but in regulating the supplies of subsistence for the Islands, they subject them (in war time) not unfrequently to the anticipated horrors of famine. The House of Assembly in Jamaica have made a very able representation to the Lieutenant Governor, in which they detail with unexaggerated feeling, the deplorable situation of the Colony under these impolitic and ruinous regulations; the Governor's answer concedes the admission of the importations which they require; but how lamentable is it, that there is not a political foresight, which is calculated by the exercise of a wise discretion, to remedy these continual inconveniencies and which might be so fatal in their results.

Though the trade of Hamburgh is opened, the markets for West India produce are still dull; this may arise from the approach of the season, when the Elbe will be closed by the frost and therefore the shipments are small; the ordinary and middling kinds of coffee however are something higher prices at foot. Rum has advanced a little but the sale is not very brisk. The manufacturing trade still continues flat, and from the few sales at the last German fairs, is very much distressed, and we fear during the winter must remain so for the want of markets to consume their productions.

The Batavian Government about the end of October issued an order, that all vessels having any thing on board from England should be detained, and prohibiting under severe penalties the shipment of provisions of any description; also in a report by the Secretary of Finance great rewards were offered to those who were active and vigilant in discovering and seizing English manufactures, and threatening those with vigorous punishment, who were negligent or fraudulent in putting the decrees of government into execution.

These repeated restrictions and the severity of the punishments when a party is detected prevent any person hazarding his property in Holland or France; thus we have scarcely a market open to us that we can at present avail ourselves: America is out of the question, for our manufacturers have long since given over crediting them; the depredations they have committed and the impositions they have practised, deter any man of common experience from trusting them with an ounce or a yard of goods without money or ample security.

By a communication from the American Minister here to the respective consuls of that nation, it is announced that our Government has granted permission to American vessels to enter Cadiz with any articles not contraband or provisions.

The exchange upon Hamburgh still declines being now 32s. 9d.; but when the trade becomes brisk, and if Government are able to continue their remittances in specie it will get up, from the balances that will then be due to this country for the goods exported.

Coffee from 102s. very ordinary to 180s. very fine; sugars, West India, from 70s. to 102s.; Havannahs, from 50s. to 76s.; East India, 40s. to 60s.; cocoa, 110s. to 130s. Grenada, for exportation; Trinidad, 145s. to 155s.; cotton, West India, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 5d.; Sea Island, 1s. 7d. to 3s.; Bourbon, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Cochineal, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Indigo, E. India, 8s. to 13s.; Brandy, 17s. to 18s. 9d.; Hollands, 17s. 9d. to 18s.; Rum, Jamaica, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; Leeward Island, 3s. to 3s. 6d.; Saltpetre, rough, 82s., refined, 90s.—Hops are lower; Bags, from 6l. 10s. to eight guineas; Pockets, 6l. 12s. to nine guineas.—Oats have advanced considerably lately, present price from 38s. to 40s.—Wheat dull.

*Manifest of the Cargo of the Indus East Indiaman.*—Private; 85 chests Capia; 12 cases Mace; 5 chests Cardamums; 20 boxes Nankeens; 4 pipes, 4 hogheads and 1 cask Madeira, 1 bale-piece, goods; 57 bags Pepper; 47 bags Cloves. Privilege; 2360 bags Sago; 202 bale-piece, goods; 145 chests Mother o'Pearl Shells; 177 bales Turkey Galls; 25 bales Tragacanth; 21 chests Galbanum; 7 chests Indigo; 22 bales Coculus Indicus; 66 chests Ammoniacum; 15 boxes long Pepper. N. B. The Sago is supposed to be thrown overboard.

3 per cents. Consols. 59½ to 60¼; Omnium, 5½ to 6; Bank Stock, 195¼; India ditto, 188½.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mildness of the weather in the preceding month has enabled the farmer to finish his wheat sowing in the most perfect manner; and the grain which was early sown already wears a favourable appearance. The Winter Tares and Rye appear equally promising. Turnips have improved much lately; and the Feeding sheep do exceedingly well. The Pastures still afford good support to the out-lying stock; and the dryness of the season has permitted much manure to be carried on the Meadow grounds. The winter operations of hedging, ditching, and gripping, have already commenced. In England and Wales, such an average.

averages, per quarter, 78s 7d ; Rye, 44s. 4d. ; Barley, 40s. 8d. ; Oats, 28s. 2d. ; Beans, 46s. ; Pease, 45s. 7d. ; Outmeal, 43s. 4d.

Notwithstanding the near approach of winter, Lean Stock, Sheep excepted, still continue to fetch good prices. Store Ewes are much lower. The West Country Ewes have had a good lambing time ; and the business of suckling Lambs in the house for the London market is carried on with facility ; there being plenty of keep and mild weather. Little has been done lately in Cow-jobbing ; but the few new Milched Cows which have been fold brought good prices. Fresh good Cart Horses, and those fit for the army, are still in demand ; and those of an inferior sort very dull of sale. Porking Pigs, particularly of the larger kinds, owing to the late large contract, are much in demand, and at advanced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 4s. 10d. ; Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. ; Veal, 5s. to 6s. ; Pork, 4s. to 5s. ; and Lamb, 5s. to 5s. 6d.

The prices of Cheese and Salt Butter at the distant low country markets, are much on the decline.

In Smithfield Market Hay fetches from 3l. to 5l. ; Clover, 4l. 15l. to 5l. 10s. ; and Straw, 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 24th of October to the 24th of November, inclusive, 1855, 1200 Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.

Highest 30.69. Nov. 15. Wind E.  
Lowest 29.37. Oct. 26. Wind S.E.

Thermometer.

Highest 60°. Oct. 26 & 27. Wind S.E. by E.  
Lowest 24°. Nov. 21. Wind N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 66 hundredths of an inch. }  
On the morning of the 30th ult. the mercury stood at 29.80, and on the next day it was as high as 30.44.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 16°. }  
The thermometer was at 60° in the middle of the 27th day of October, but on the 28th it was not higher than 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last is equal only to 1.52. inches in depth.

The barometer has again been unusually high ; the average for the whole month has been 30.152. and during the whole of the 15th and part of the 16th, it stood at 30.69. almost a tenth of an inch higher than it stood on the 29th of September, which was noticed in our last Report. The wind has blown 25 days from the easterly points. The characteristic of the month is that of foggy ; eight or nine days fogs have very much prevailed, but that on the 5th was the most remarkable, and has been thus described by a witness of what happened in London on the occasion: "Tuesday proved foggy in the metropolis during the whole day, but about five o'clock the very thickest fog came on which has been remembered for twenty years ; it is difficult to describe the scene which the Strand and other busy streets presented. The thickness of the fog obscured entirely the light of the street lamps ; and it was with difficulty that the glare of a shop window, full of patent lamps, could be discovered across the street. The coaches could only move with a foot pace, and to avoid running against each other, there was a continual hallooing out: this, with the screams of persons who conceived themselves in danger of being run over, presented altogether a terrific scene. It continued for about two hours."

The fogs have not been confined to the metropolis and its neighbourhood ; they have been prevalent in the north and the west.

Six days has the thermometer been as low or lower than the freezing point ; on the 18th it was seven degrees lower than freezing, and on the 23rd it was in the morning as low as 24°, or eight degrees below the freezing point. Ice on that day was three quarters of an inch thick. The average heat for the whole month is little more than 30°.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

We have received various Communications relative to the Vaccine Inoculation, which we think better adapted for insertion in the Medical and Physical Journal. We have the Satisfaction to find that the Practice increases ; and that the Controversy which has been artfully raised, has met with the Contempt (from the sensible part of the Public) which it justly merited.—In reply to the repeated Inquiries of many friendly Correspondents, we beg Leave to state, that we particularly invite the Communication of Facts relative to the Present State of Agriculture, Commerce, and our various Manufactures, and relative to the Public Improvements which are at all Times carrying on in various Parts of the United Kingdom:—that Plans of New Societies for the Extension of Knowledge, or for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, are always received by us with Thankfulness:—that Authenticated Memorials of Eminent Persons recently Deceased are as usual acceptable in our Obituary:—and, that Sketches of the State of Society and Manners in Great Britain or in any of our Colonies, and Accounts of Recent Tours at Home or Abroad, are, we believe, always perused with interest by our Readers, and are therefore inserted in our Miscellany with Promptitude.

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 137.] JANUARY 1, 1806. [6, of VOL. 20.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the present period, when British valour has so much to claim from British gratitude; when many sumptuous monuments attest not only the liberality of the public, but a respect and a dawning taste for the fine-arts; I am induced to offer a few hints and observations, in the hope that they may not be found wholly uninteresting to your readers, or foreign to the cause of good taste and sound criticism.

What is so attractive to the imagination as the memorial raised to a great man by his admiring country? Generous applause is the true stimulus of noble minds; the inspirer of that heroic enthusiasm, which, proudly annihilating all selfish considerations, enamoured with danger, has no eyes, no ears, no apprehensions, but for glory.

“Desire of praise first broke the patriot’s rest,  
And made a bulwark of the warrior’s breast.”

Monuments are the appropriate rewards of virtue, the cheap defence of nations.

But, to the artist, subjects of this kind are surrounded with peculiar difficulties; he is embarrassed with costume, restrained with portrait, and betrayed into the frigid wilds of allegory.

Of what nature should these monuments be? What should they contain?—It is natural to expect, in the first place, to find the effigies of the hero; gratitude loves to perpetuate the traits of the countenance, as well as the actions of the life and the character of the mind.—But a single figure is not sufficient; we require a group to give mass and dignity to the monument; symbols to explain the motives of its erection, the profession, and actions, of the object: besides, that a portrait-statue is an ungrateful subject to the artist. The allegory should be clear and simple; a fable which strikes at a glance, not an enigma to be decyphered; uniting the figures in one consistent action, and concentrating the interest around the hero.

A monument lately erected in St. Paul’s cathedral to the memory of Major-General Dundas, will afford a subject of comment. Here we observe Britannia, known by her usual symbols, who crowns a bust of the warrior: so far all is plain and intelligible. But what are we to think of another figure, a female, who is standing beside Britannia, and regards with earnest attention a plant which she holds. A botanist might perhaps discover that this plant is the *mimosa pudica*, the sensitive-plant; and, this being a tolerable emblem of sensibility, might infer that the figure personifies that quality. Thus the exclamation of the design seems to be, that Britannia, prompted by Sensibility, decorates the bust of the hero; but what a frigid and flimsy allegory is this? Unless Britannia were sensible to the merit, and grateful for the services, of the warrior, would she raise his monument, and inwreath his image? Then why is this unmeaning figure introduced? But, leaving the consideration of the design, let us see how the artist has treated his idea.—Britannia crowns the bust; and Sensibility, what does she do? Why, truly, unmoved in the presence of the divinity, regardless of the hero, her tender sympathies are engaged in contemplating a plant. Oh! exquisite emblem of the class of sentimentalists, who, with “feelings all too delicate for use,” can sympathize in any thing but manly virtue and manly suffering.

The introduction of a bust or medallion among complete figures appears to me an incongruity which destroys illusion. (This position I feel difficult to explain, but will endeavour to illustrate. Sculpture, though it imitates with complete reality the objects it represents in form, yet departs so widely from them in colour, that great art is necessary to support the illusion required when figures are grouped and put into action. The ancients were so sensible of the want of illusion in sculpture, that they frequently inlaid the eyes, and coloured the cheeks, of their statues; a practice which appears to us uncouth, and even barbarous,

barbarous, but which probably gave a tremendous reality to the sublime effigies of their deities. Those who have seen the statue of Minerva in the collection of Mr. Thomas Hope, will perhaps admit, that the divine intelligence of the countenance is assisted by the effect of the glass-eyes. But to return.—In the monument, for instance, of Captain Burges, in St. Paul's. Victory presents a sword to the hero.—These are both whole figures, both equally imitate nature, both possess an equal measure of reality and animation. But, on the other hand, in the monument of Major-General Dundas, a statue of Britannia is grouped with a bust of the General. Therefore, inasmuch as the statue is a representation of life, the bust is only a representation of a bust, the shadow of a shade. But these being of the same substance, have equal reality; and the bust (so to express myself) deadens the figure; and instead of a divinity and a hero, we are presented with a bust and a statue.

It is a very common fault in the employment of allegorical figures in conjunction with others, that their action has no connection with that of the rest of the group. Of this defect numberless instances might be adduced. But I pass over the productions of ordinary masters, where this is but one of a thousand objects of censure; to criticise a work of genius, where we overlook nothing. I mean the monument erected in Westminster-Abbey to Lord Mansfield, by that distinguished artist Mr. Flaxman; a monument which, for the form of the mass, the grandeur and beauty of the figures, is perhaps unequalled in this country. Here Justice is engaged in weighing, and Law in reading, without paying any attention to the sage, who is seated in his curule chair with a dignity worthy of Greece or Rome.

It frequently happens that the emblem used to explain an allegorical figure is made the motive of action, with a sacrifice of real propriety and congruity. The scales of Justice are metaphorical; and to employ her literally in weighing, is to substitute a mean and mechanical to an intellectual operation.

Even when the action itself is unexceptionable, it may be improperly introduced. Thus, in a single statue of Urania, she would be justly represented as explaining the globe: this is her appropriate employment. But were she placed as an attendant figure in the monument of an astronomer, the globe might indeed be used to designate the Muse, but her action should

relate to the subject of commemoration, whose death she might lament, or whose merit she might honour.

The graphic personifications of allegorical and imaginary being are denoted by emblems, attributes, and insignia. The hive of Industry, the scales of Justice, the anchor of Hope, the cornucopia of Abundance, are emblems; the winged thunderbolt of Jupiter, and the lyre of Apollo, are attributes; the trident, the helmet and ægis, the club and lion's skin, are the insignia of Neptune, Minerva, and Hercules. The balance is the emblem, the sword the attribute, and the axes and fawces the insignia, of Justice.

Insignia are better adapted for the compositions of painting and sculpture than emblems, as they do not distate any specific action, and are, besides, free from an air of quaint vulgarity which generally attends the latter. Emblems being themselves types of particular qualities, have an independent meaning; and even, when united with figures in an allegorical group, it is upon them that the explanation of the design depends. Accordingly the figures become subordinate to the emblems, which they seem introduced for the purpose of putting into play, and the attention is directed to these mean and trivial things, at the expence of nobler objects. On the other hand, many figures have insignia which render them intelligible without the aid of emblems. Thus a statue of Minerva may be used to personify Wisdom, though her costume bears nothing properly emblematical of that quality, but merely insignia relating to the history of the Goddess. The lion's skin and club may justly typify Strength, though they only refer originally to an adventure of Hercules. The trident, which is the sceptre of Neptune, and has not any real connexion with naval affairs, is become the acknowledged symbol of maritime superiority.

Were it then asked, Would you banish emblems? And how is it possible without them to denote the personifications of mental qualities?—I would answer, that if it be too difficult to distinguish by characteristic forms intellectual beings (though the ancients knew very well to mark out their Jupiter and Apollo, and Bacchus and Hercules, independently of attributes), much rather would I see the balance, the hive, or anchor, engraved on the pedestal as a hieroglyphic explanation of the figures to which they refer, than to have the composition embarrassed with these clumsy forms and clumshier conceits.

I cannot conclude without remarking, that if we erect such stately monuments to captains and subaltern generals, who, gallant men though they be, fill no assignable space in the eye of Fame, what mausoleum, what pyramid, shall we raise to the memory of the immortal Nelson!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London.

E. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with attention, and I hope with advantage, the communications of your Correspondents Messrs. Smith and Pickbourn, relative to the pronunciation of the Latin and Greek languages; and though some difference of sentiment on the subject exists between them and myself, I cannot but consider the Papers which they have furnished to the Monthly Magazine as highly valuable. I shall, however, add a few observations on the subject, which you are at liberty to insert in your Miscellany, or to reject, as you shall think proper.

In the first place, it will be necessary to inquire into the nature of accent. Some grammarians tell us, that accent is extremely different in the ancient and modern languages; and that in the former it denoted certain inflexions of the voice, whilst in the latter it signifies only a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest. Now, Sir, I would ask the persons who draw this line of distinction between the meaning of the ancient and modern accent, if the parts of speech are not the same in all languages? If nature has not given a variety of tones which gradually rise or fall? And if this rising or falling of the voice is not properly denominated accent? Walker and Sheridan inform us that the ancients had three marks in general use, which they denominated accents, and therefore used the word in the plural; but that, in the English language, the term, signifying only a peculiar manner of distinguishing one syllable of a word from the rest, is employed by us in the singular number only.\* If this were true, the English language

would differ from all others. The Greeks, indeed, and after them the Romans, observed in the pronunciation of their language three marks of accent, the acute, the grave, and the circumflex. The first denotes the movement of the voice from a lower pitch to a higher; the second, from a higher to a lower; and the third, both a rising and falling on the same syllable. But though these accentual marks are not printed in the English language, we cannot fail to observe them in reading it; we must brighten and depress the voice, unless our pronunciation be monotonous and insipid. Every language, whether Greek or Roman, English or French, modern or ancient, will necessarily require these several inflexions of the voice.

Mr. Pickbourn says, that "accent in some degree affects quantity, i. e., it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it." By the word accent I suppose this gentleman to mean the acute accent; and if so, I presume, that, though it has an influence on quantity; it has a contrary effect to that which he has assigned to it. Instead of lengthening a long syllable, it makes it shorter than it would be without it. The meaning of the word ἀξὺς is sharp or quick. It conveys the idea of quickness; and, when referred to sound, implies height. Agreeably to this opinion, the late Bishop Hare says, "Hinc usu venit, ut syllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, breviorque acuta videatur, etiam cum ipsa quoque brevis est."—*De Metr. Comic.* In the following sentence the great Roman orator has expressed both the qualities of height and quickness as belonging to the acute:—"Quam ob causam summus ille cœli stelliferi cursus, cuius conversio est concitator, acuto et excitato movetur sono."—*Sonn. Scipion. sec. 5.*

It, therefore, accent in some degree affects quantity, making a long syllable short, and a short one more short, let us be careful not to neglect accent, lest we also err against quantity. This perhaps is not sufficiently attended to by those who wish to read the Latin and Greek language with a regard to long and short syllables, and without any regard to the accentual virgule. In order to produce harmony in a line, it is not only necessary that the quantity of each syllable and word be duly observed, but that the accents be also regarded. Metre depends on quantity alone: rhythm is more complex in its nature, and comprehends accent and quantity. By reading the two following lines,

\* See a Letter in defence of their hypothesis, inserted in the Monthly Magazine, vol. xix., p. 426. Against the opinion of Walker and Sheridan it is only necessary to oppose the authority of the learned Dr. Samuel Johnson, who, in the Rules of Prosody prefixed to his Dictionary, considers the acute tone and long quantity, in English verse, as equivalent by acting together.

the difference between mere metre and rhythm will be easily discernible:—

Táli | cóncidit | ímpiger | íctus | vúlnerē |  
Cæsar.  
Hóc íc- | tus cécí- | dit vio- | lénto | vúlnerē  
| Cæsar.

In each of these verses the me'ure is the same; but in the former the tones are improperly placed. This shews the necessity of paying some regard to accent in the pronunciation of the Greek and Roman languages.

Besides the harmony, however, there is another reason which may induce us to observe the accents, and that is, in order to distinguish the different meaning of words which are written alike, but which are differently accented. Without paying a due regard to the marks of accent, it would be impossible to know *ε*, *non*, from *ε*, *ubi*, or *cujus*; *διδόμεν*, the first person plural of the present tense, indicative mood, from *διδόμεν*, the Ionic infinitive; *κάλας*, *rudens*, from *καλάς*, *pulchre*; *εἶμι*, *sum*, from *εἶμι*, *eo*; *ἄνω*, *ovum*, from *ἄνω*, *superior domus pars*; *εἶκων*, *cedens*, from *εἶκων*, *imago*; *θόλος*, *sordes*, from *θόλος*, *testudo*; *κίων*, *vadens*, from *κίων*, *columna*; *νόμος*, *lex*; from *νομός*, *pabulum*; *ἴν*, *nunc*, from *ἴν*, *igitur*; *ἴξ*, *nox*, from *ἴξ*, the third person singular of the *indefinitum primum* of the verb *ἴσσω*, *puzno*; *λίπας*, *rupes*, from *λίπας*, *lepas*; *cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est.*

The Roman accent is regulated by the quantity of the penultimate, the Greek by that of the ultimate. As Mr. Pickbourn has given, from Quintilian, the positions of the former, it may not be improper to notice on what syllables the latter falls. The Greek acute, then, is frequently found on the last syllable of a word, as in *θεός*; on the short penultima of a polysyllable, as in *δευτέρου*, *Σακράτην*; and on the antepenultimate when the penultimate is long, as in *ἄσιδε*, *τύραννος*, *ἔρουρα*, *ἄμοιος*.

In addition to the cases alluded to by Mr. Pickbourn in which we are accustomed to violate quantity, allow me to notice that we commonly err in pronouncing as long every short antepenultima of all polysyllables, whose penultimas are also short. This is evident from the words *imperium*, *latrocinium*, *pópulus*, a people, *calidus*, *ἄλια*, *ὄculus*, *ῥήτορικος*, *ὑφέας*, &c. These we commonly pronounce as *imperium*, *latrocinium*, *pópulus*, *callidus*, *ἄλια*, *ὄculus*, *ῥήτορικος*, *ὑφέας*, &c. I am, &c.

*Ravenstonale.* J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. L. who writes in the last Magazine concerning Dr. Darwin's poetry, is probably mistaken in supposing the piece of Wahlbohm "On the Marriage of Plants" to be a poem. In the first volume of the "Amœnitates Academicæ," printed at Stockholm in 1749, and consisting of papers read before the university of Upsal by Linnæus and his disciples, is one entitled "Sponsalia Plantarum," by J. G. Wahlbohm; of which Dr. Pulteney says, "Whoever would see the arguments for, and the result of, those experiments on which the doctrine of the sexes of plants is founded, are referred to this dissertation, as containing, by far, the most clear, comprehensive, and yet copious view of that subject."—*View of the Writings of Linnæus.* The notice concerning this piece copied from the *Journal des Sçavans* seems to betray very slight information on the topic, since the theory was then far from new, and the paper in question is avowedly only a commentary upon a chapter in Linnæus's "Fundamenta Botanica," first published in 1736. It will be worth while for J. L. again to consult his authority, and ascertain whether Wahlbohm's piece is there spoken of as a poem, and a separate publication.

Your's, &c. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to a correspondent of your's under the signature of "Ab Initio," who wishes, in your Magazine of last month, to know the reason why an eclipse of the moon is said to exceed 12 digits, when the whole of her diameter measures no more than that quantity; I submit the following explanation and example, in hopes that they will remove the difficulty.

There are three sorts of eclipses, which go under the names of partial, total, and central.

A partial eclipse is, when the earth's shadow covers only a part of the moon's disc. A total eclipse signifies that it covers at least the whole of it, or measures 12 digits. There are gradations between the total and central eclipse, but in any of them the earth's shadow not only obscures the whole of the moon's disc, but extends beyond it, and most of all in the central, which takes place when the centre of the moon passes through the centre

of the earth's shadow. In all cases, the quantity, or part eclipsed as it is called in astronomy, is measured by a line or arc passing from the moon's southern limb to the northern extremity of the earth's shadow, when the moon's latitude is north; but if it be south, the line is measured from the northern limb to the southern extremity of the shadow. The line which measures this quantity is a perpendicular to the moon's path or orbit, and passes through her centre and also that of the earth's shadow. When it is therefore said, that in an eclipse of the moon 20 digits are eclipsed; it means that  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the 12 digits in the moon are not only obscured by the earth's shadow, but that its extremity extends so far beyond the moon's limb, that the distance between the two amounts to eight digits more.

The Nautical Almanac, without the aid of other astronomical tables, furnishes data sufficiently correct for finding the quantity of a lunar eclipse, and may be exemplified in that which took place on the 14th of last January at 20½ hours *p. m.*, and was a total one.

At that time the moon's latitude was 4'.15" north.

The moon's horizontal paral-	-	-	60'.31"
lax	-	-	8
			<hr/>
			60.39

The sun's semidiameter, sub-	-	-	16.17
tract	-	-	
			<hr/>
			44.22

Semidiameter of the earth's	-	-	44.22
shadow	-	-	
			<hr/>
Add for the earth's atmo-	-	-	44
sphere $\frac{1}{60}$	-	-	
			<hr/>
			45.06

Moon's semidiameter, add	-	-	16.29
			<hr/>
			61.35

Sum	-	-	61.35
Moon's latitude, subtract	-	-	4.15
			<hr/>
			57.20

Quantity or part eclipsed is	-	-	57.20
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Then to find how many digits the part eclipsed will amount to, say

As the moon's diameter 32'.58" is to 12 digits :: so is 57'.20" the part eclipsed: to 201.52' nearly, and the same as given in the Nautical Almanac. By subtracting 32'.58" from 57'.20", it will appear that the extremity of the shadow extended more than 24' beyond the moon's northern limb. I am, your's, &c.

Wilmington,

GAVIN LOWE.

Dec. 9th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late excursion to Ireland I observed some abuses which may perhaps be made known without offence to those who have the power to correct them, through the medium of your Magazine.

Notwithstanding the Union, which should render the passing and repassing between Great Britain and Ireland as simple as going from one county to another, passengers are plagued with the forms and hindrance of Custom-House entries on landing at either shore, and with the detestable rapacity of a gang of Custom-House officers.

Another circumstance I am sorry to have occasion to notice. The Captains of some of the Holyhead Packets who are or ought to be chosen for their naval skill are not unfrequently absent from their duty; and during the heavy gales of easterly wind in October last, when five packets were on the Dublin side, three of the Captains were on this side of the Channel. One of the packets which sailed during the gale without her Captain, got foul of the pier close under Dublin light house, and the crew were in the utmost confusion, all commanding.

I sailed from Dublin not long after in one of them without a Captain, and found it difficult to ascertain who had the command of the vessel.

In going to the northward through Belfast, I found that in order to cross at Donaghadhee a passport from the Custom-House was requisite.

Why are these distinctions kept up? to pass from Holyhead to Dublin no passport is required, and yet to go from the North of Ireland to Port Patrick it must be obtained. If an Union is intended, every thing that reminds Ireland of her sufferings should surely be obliterated. The Irish now say, it is "Union and no Union."

As I am complaining I will mention one or two circumstances more. At certain times of the tide, the port of Holyhead is so inconvenient for getting on board a vessel, that the only way of reaching a boat is to walk through the water or climb over slippery rocks. A proper wharf or sufficient jetty ought to be built for the accommodation of the public, at a place from which packets are appointed to sail six days in the week.

The Ferries at Bangor and Conway are scenes of infamous imposition on mail-coach

coach passengers. The regular charge is *one penny* for each person; but they insist on *one shilling*, and one or two more are exacted from each person by those who pretend to take care of the baggage to and from the boat. I do not exactly know by what authority these ferries are regulated, but I hope such impositions will not be permitted to continue. The servants of the coach are certainly bound to take care of all the packages in the coach, yet by this connivance of the guards the public are cheated out of from 5s. to 10s. per day at each ferry for each coach; amounting to several hundred pounds per annum more than is due to the ferry. I am, &c.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Dec. 11th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would be obliging, if any of your numerous Correspondents could point out where any account may be found of the once celebrated Lady Vane; and if any portrait of her is known to exist. Can the *Memoirs* in Peregrine Pickle be depended on as authentic? No mention is made of her in any of the Biographical Dictionaries which I have examined.

What more particularly wanted is, some account of her life subsequent to Smollet's, and any information respecting her parents. I am, &c.

Inverary,

A. C. R.

Sep. 26th, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE answer to your Correspondent's question is this: A *digit* is a 12th part of the diameter of the Sun or Moon; and therefore the Sun and Moon being nearly equal in apparent diameter, the Sun is never said to be more than 12 digits eclipsed; since the Moon's greatest apparent diameter by which he can be eclipsed little exceeds the Sun's least.

But the Moon may be simply eclipsed without duration, and thus the eclipse may be simply total: or she may be eclipsed centrally as well as totally; that is, the Earth's shadow being conical, she may either in her orbit pass through a part of the Earth's shadow just equal to her diameter, and no more, or she may pass

through a part of it which is much broader, and very greatly exceeds her diameter; as if she be in her *node* and *perige* at the time of the eclipse. And by how many parts of the diameter of the Moon the shadow of the Earth on that side of it to which she is nearest when totally eclipsed exceeds the Moon's diameter, of so many digits the eclipse is said to be; 14, 16, 20, or even, by possibility, 24.

The principle and explanation may be seen in Ferguson's Astronomy.

Thus, if an eclipse be said to be 20 digits, it means, that, after the Moon is totally eclipsed, it will yet have a portion of the Earth's shadow to pass through, while the eclipse continues total, equal to 8 parts out of 12, or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the Moon's diameter. And this is well denoted by the improper fraction  $\frac{20}{12}$ , or 20 digits.

Your's, &c., CAPEL LOFFG.

Dec. 6. 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE task of the tourist who journeys from the Atlantic to the interior of the United States, and who proposes faithfully to record his observations, will, I fear, in many instances, be dry and uninteresting to your readers. Lofly mountains, wide and rapid rivers, bad roads, and immense woods, are by no means as attractive as splendid palaces, whose highly cultivated domains bespeak at once the style and grandeur of their proprietor and the curiosity of the reader. To such of your readers, Sir, as may indulge this sensation, I beg to remark, that the United States of America are progressing beyond all former example in population, wealth, and power, and that to record the static facts of the present day will give to the future historian and politician valuable data, on which they may hereafter build their respective theories, and establish the relative importance possessed by each district of the Union. With this view, Sir, I shall proceed with my journey.

If my memory serves me, in my last [See *Monthly Mag.* for Dec. 1805, p. 415, &c.] I stated our arrival at Fredericktown, which is the county town of Frederick-county in Maryland. This county contains between 5 and 600,000 acres of land, much of which is productive, limestone being very generally found in the soil. The town consists of about eight hundred



hundred houses. The streets, as is generally the case in those parts of the United States which I have seen, are laid out in straight lines, so as to cross each other at right-angles. About a mile before you get to the town, and at some distance from the road, are the barracks, at which, during the last war, a part of General Burgoyne's troops were quartered, after the convention of Saratoga. At present they are occupied by a small detachment of the army of the United States. This town contains a handsome court and market-house, a good jail, and several churches, to which the different sects of Christians resort; each claiming, under the constitution of this country, the full right of worshipping their Creator according to their own consciences, and each disclaiming and detesting any pretended toleration, which some governments claim the right of conceding to their subjects. There are some very respectable Germans settled in this town and neighbourhood. The principal street is about a mile in length, and contains several handsome brick houses. The inhabitants, according to the last census, were about four thousand; but, as it is an improving town, there are probably more now.

Frederic is celebrated for its manufactures of hats and saddlery; but its principal support is from the waggons which pass along this road from the southern country to Baltimore.

Frederic being only forty-four miles from Washington, we arrived at a very good dining-hour, and were safely landed at the best inn in the town, which is kept by a widow-lady. She afforded us an excellent dinner, consisting of a very nice boiled turkey, a fine ham, a loin of veal, some boiled pork, three or four different kinds of vegetables, and custards. We had also good spruce-beer and brandy, for which we were charged half a dollar each.

Frederic-town is about twelve miles from Harper's-ferry, rendered celebrated by Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. As it is my wish to yield as much amusement and instruction to your readers as I can, I shall copy from the letters of one of my most valued friends\* a description of this extraordinary place, which was sent me

about two years back, and written on the spot.

"The curiosity which Mr. Jefferson's animated description of this place has excited in the readers of his Notes on Virginia, calls the traveller to an attentive examination of it. The sublimity of the picture he has drawn, when coloured by the imagination, probably exceeds nature, and takes away from the pleasure which would flow from an unanticipated contemplation of this interesting subject.

"Our road to the Ferry was along the margin of the Potomak, for a considerable distance, under mountains, crags, and precipices, in many places, so near the edge of the river, as to be dangerous when the water is raised above its general height.— The ferry is across the Potomak-river, just above its confluence with the Shenandoah, where the current is gentle, and, except in the time of frost, the passage is safe. On the Virginia side, and on the point formed by the junction of the rivers, is the ferry-house, tavern, and public buildings.

"The Potomak-river, coming for some distance with great rapidity, and passing over ledges of rocks, which cross the channel in right-lines nearly north and south, has a south-easterly direction until it receives the waters of the Shenandoah from the south-west. It then takes an easterly direction, through two ridges of the South Mountain, in a gap seemingly made by a sudden disrapture of the mountains; and foaming over the rocks which lie in its bed, and appear to have been rolled by the force of the water considerably below the mountains, of which they formed a part, it seeks its course to the Atlantic. When it passes the mountains, it is intersected by strata or ledges of rock, which cross its bed at nearly right-angles, and form falls or riffles. The easternmost of these, which is the principal, is called Payne's-falls, and has a perpendicular pitch of two or three feet. To overcome the impediments to navigation which these falls presented, the Potomak-Company have, at a great expence, either made side-canals, in which the pitch or perpendicular fall is lost in a rapid or shoot of some length, or they have opened passages through and removed the most dangerous rocks.

"On examining the substances composing the South Mountain, at the gap through which the Potomak passes, I found the undermost

\* Nicholas King, surveyor to the city of Washington. Mr. K. made some very accurate drawings when on the spot.

dermost strata or beds to be argillaceous and micaceous shistus, and covered by a very thick stratum of granite. The dip of the stratum is about thirty degrees; the bearing very nearly north and south. The face of the rock rising to the west, that side of the mountain is the most abrupt. The hill at Harper's-ferry, which rises from the confluence of the rivers, is composed of argillaceous shistus, in large masses, with perpendicular fissures. It is easily cut. The stratum rises to the west or south-west; the dip about thirty degrees to the north-east.

"On this hill is Jefferson's-rock, noted for the singularity of its appearance and situation. It deserves a visit from the curious.

"A Captain Henry, of the late army, rendered his federalism and his zeal notorious, while the troops lay there, by throwing down the large stone or rock which lay poised on the top. It bore the name of the present President of the United States, and was supposed to be the place from which the writer of that picturesque description viewed the sublime scenery it affords. It stands near the summit of the hill on the west side of the Shenandoah. An enormous rock, in some convulsion of nature, seems to have been thrown from the higher ground upon the mass beneath, with such force as to separate the rock into three huge fragments, now at a distance of many feet from each other. The angles of the disraptured parts agree so exactly, that not a doubt can exist of the fact to those who view it. One of these fragments has slid down the side of the mountain for several yards.—The stone which appears to have caused this extraordinary movement lay poised on the highest part of the rock, and, until the greatest part of it was thrown down by the Gothic zeal of the federal captain, it presented a natural curiosity equal to the famous rocking-stone, and Stonehenge in England. This rock is several hundred feet above the plain below, and the ascent nearly perpendicular.

"The United States have at this place an arsenal and manufactory of small-arms, in which they employ about fifty hands. They avail themselves of the fall of water afforded here by the Potomak for the movement of the machinery; and the citizens of the United States may here contemplate the advantages of labour-saving

machines and the division of labour in one of their own establishments.

"The public-buildings belonging to this establishment are:—1. A small forge and tilt-hammer. Here the rough forging for bayonets, and the bars or plates out of which the musket-barrels are turned, is done. The bellows and hammer are moved by two small water-wheels.—The next building is a smith's shop, of brick, and of considerable length. In it the barrels are turned on mandrels and welded, the bayonets shaped, and all the forging and blacksmith-work completed. It contains ten fires or hearths.—The third building is also of brick, two stories high. The lower story contains the grinding and cutlery department, with a very appropriate disposition of machinery for the work. The second story is occupied by the whitesmiths, lock-makers, and stockers, and has about forty pairs of vice and the necessary benches for this part of the manufacture.

"The superintendent of this manufactory of arms is wishing to introduce an improvement in the stocking and mounting of muskets, as also in their construction, adapting the rifle-sights to the smooth bore and bayonet-furnished musket. I saw one on this construction, said to shoot remarkably accurate. The arms manufactured here are certainly equal in point of workmanship with any which the European artists produce. It is supposed they make and finish about two thousand stands annually. The principal building is the arsenal, or depository of arms. It is of brick, and stands on the level near the confluence of the Shenandoah with the Potomak. That subdivision of labour and application of machinery which forms the basis of modern improvement, is here well attended to; and the whole is carried on in a manner highly creditable to those concerned. All the workmen are comfortably lodged, and those who have families occupy convenient houses.

"Higher up the Potomak, by about two miles, is the public furnace and iron-mine. At the ferry, on the lands reserved by the former proprietors, are several houses, a store, and a tavern."

Having made this long extract, I shall conclude with the assurance of the esteem of, Sir, your obedient servant,

Alexandria,

R. DINMORE.

21st August, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA:

NO. I.

THE ROYAL MEUSE.

**A**MONG the improvements of modern London, few are more conspicuous than the ranges of stables which now form so frequent an appendage to our streets and squares. Many of these are dignified with an appellation similar to the title of the present article, and Oxford, Portland, Marlborough, or Portman, Mews, are familiar to the ears of every passenger; merely because Henry VIII., in consequence of an accidental fire, in 1534, transferred his horses to the place where his ancestors had *mued* their hawks.

*Mewe*, in its original application, signified a kind of cage, where hawks were wintered, or kept when they *mued*, or changed their feathers; whence it was afterward taken in a more extended sense, and signified a cage of any sort, or even confinement in general.

Long previous to the Norman Conquest, hawking was a favourite pastime with the English; our Saxon ancestors perhaps brought it with them from the woods of Germany; and even as late as the reign of Henry III. the best hawks were brought from Norway. In 1250 the stealing hawks from their mews was deemed worthy legislative interference (Pat. 34 Hen. III., m. 2.); and among the indulgences granted by Edward III. to the Duke of Orleans, while prisoner in London, 1362, none were perhaps more valued than the liberty to hunt and hawk at pleasure—(Pat. 35 Edw. III., pl. m. 24).

From the taste of the times, it seems more than probable that every royal palace had a meuse attached to it; although the one at Westminster was the chief.—The earliest mention I have found of it is among the Wardrobe Accounts of Edward I., in 1299, where a payment occurs of two shillings and four-pence for winter-shoes to Hanekin, the keeper of the mews at Westminster:—

“Hanekins custodi mutarum  
Regis apud Westm’ pro calci-  
amentis hiemalibus anni  
presentis, per computum  
factum apud Westm’ mensis  
Januar’ anno 29, - - £. 0 2s 4d.”

In 1350 Ralph de Maners was made keeper. In 1377 the office was given to Sir Simon Burley, the accomplished favourite of Richard II. (Stowe’s Survey,

ed. 1755, vol. ii., p. 576); and, seven years afterward, 1384, we find the celebrated Geoffrey Chaucer appointed, among other offices, to be clerk of the King’s works in the palace of Westminster and in the Mews at Charing.

Chaucer, it should seem, was always assembling the materials for poetry; and it is perhaps to the office just mentioned that we are indebted for the following little simile in *Troilus and Cressida* (lib. iii., l. 1798):—

“And when that he come riding into the  
town,

Full oft his Lady from her window down,  
As fresh as faucon comin out of mue,  
Ful redy was him godely to salue.”

In 1390 Sir Baldwin de Beseford, Knt., occurs as master of the royal falcons (Pat. 13 Ric. 2., m. 14); and in 1460 the office of master of the mews and falcons, with a mansion called the Mew-house annexed, was granted by a patent from Henry VI. to Richard Earl of Salisbury; and Fabian says (P. 7, c. ccxviii.), that a few years after Lord Rivers and his son were taken hence to Northampton and beheaded.—Richard III., in the first year of his reign, gave the office to John Grey, of Wiltone (Harl. MS. 433 f. 53 b.)

Mr. Pennant (Hist. of Lond., p. 113) says, that the office of keeper of the king’s falcons was by Charles II. granted to his son by Nell Gwynne, Charles Duke of St. Alban’s, and the heirs male of his body.

Henry VIII. was the first of our monarchs who turned the royal meuse to stables, in consequence of a fire which had destroyed the stabling at Bloomsbury—(Stowe’s Survey, ed. 1755, vol. ii., p. 576).

Edward VI. rebuilt them in a more convenient form, but left the finishing to his sister and successor. The present structure was erected in 1732; and, from the buildings with which it is surrounded, may be deemed rather a disgrace than an ornament to Charing-cross.

ST. JAMES’S PARK.

About 1717 appeared a variety of songs, whose chief object it seems to have been to represent King George I. in the character of a turnip-hoer. Hearne, in one of his manuscript-diaries, now at Oxford, says, that, when his Majesty came first to England, “he talked of turning St. James’s Park into a turnip-ground, and to employ turnip-hoers.” The ballad which goes by that name was written by Mr. Warton, father to the poet-laureat.

## ST. AUGUSTINE'S IN THE WALL.

Among the churches of London that are no longer known, was that of St. Augustine in the Wall. It stood just within Bishopsgate, in Camomile-street, and was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. In 1430 the church and church-yard, with the consent of the Holy Trinity Priory, by Aldgate, who had been the patrons, were granted to the Brethren of the Papey, whose fraternity had been just founded by William Cleve, William Barnaby, and John Stafford, chantry-priests in London. The rectory of St. Austin's, it appears, had become too poor to support a priest, and had just been united to the parish of Allhallows in the Wall. Papey appears to have been a word synonymous with priesthood; and the foundation was principally for the aid and maintenance of poor priests. It consisted of a master, wardens, chaplains, chantry-priests, conductors, and other brethren and sisters; and appears to have been constituted in honour of Holy Charity and St. John the Evangelist. The priests being skilled in church-offices, were frequently called upon to attend at sumptuous funerals, and had occasional legacies bequeathed them to pray for the souls of the departed. Among the MSS. in the Cotton Library, now in the Museum, is one (Vitell. F. xvi. 2, 3) which contains the deeds relating to the foundation, with the statutes, and a list of the masters from 1442 to 1548, when, in the second year of Edward VI., it was dissolved. The few extracts made from this register in Stowe are particularly valuable, as the manuscript was so damaged in the fire of 1732, that the greater part of it is unintelligible. In 1539, only nine years previous to their dissolution, the priests obtained leave to sell the burying-ground adjoining to their church for the sum of 2l. 13s. 6d., to the parish of St. Martin Outwich (Par. Accompt.).

## CAMOMILE STREET.

The hospital of poor priests in the lost parish of St. Augustine Papey, has been already mentioned; but near adjoining to it, on the south side of Camomile street, stood the house belonging to the old inheritance of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford—(See Dugd. Bar. i. 195). So long back as 1403 the last will of Agnes Lady Bardoche was dated from it; and in 1417 we find Richard de Vere its resident owner—(Stowe's Surv., ed. 1755, i. 419). In 1527, on the death of John Earl of Oxford without issue, the unentailed portion of the family-property, became veited in his three sisters; one of whom, Elizabeth,

being married to Sir Anthony Wingfield, carried the property of this house into another family. Sir Robert, the immediate successor of Sir Anthony Wingfield, sold it to Mr. Edward Coke, at that time Queen Elizabeth's attorney-general, but who was afterwards better known as lord-chief-justice. Coke seems to have been the last owner of consequence. In short, the house became ruined, was let out for meaner purposes, and about 1720 gave way to a row of smaller tenements.

This however was not the only house which the De Veres appear to have inhabited in London. Alberic de Vere, the Conqueror's companion, in 1066, gave his house in Westminster-street to the monks of Abingdon—(Dugd. Bar., i., 188); and Henry VII., in 1485, gave to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, a house called the Herber, in the parish of St. Mary Bothaw, in the ward of Dowgate, which had been part of the possessions of the unhappy Clarence—(Ibid., i., 198).

## ON THE USE OF SEA-COAL IN LONDON FIRES.

Among the desiderata of antiquarian research we have yet to notice many of those minute details by which alone the familiar lives and domestic economy of our ancestors are laid open.

The use of sea coal, though a matter of no vast importance in regard to its history, undoubtedly deserves notice in a paper like this. The complaints of its unhealthy tendency, it will be found, have been made in almost every period since its introduction; and though in these days a sufficient substitute could not easily be found, its pernicious effluvia might not be an object totally unworthy the consideration of medical men.

Mr. Pennant, in whose works we frequently see a strong predilection for Welsh antiquities, asserts, "That coals were known to the Britons before the arrival of the Romans, who had not even a name for them: yet Theophrastus describes them very accurately at least three centuries before the time of Cæsar, and even says that they were used by workers in brass. It is highly probable that the Britons made use of them. It is certain they had a primitive name for this fossil, that of *glo*: and as a farther proof I may add, that a flint-axe, the instrument of the aborigines of our island, was discovered stuck in certain veins of coal, exposed today in Craig-y-Pyer in Monmouthshire."—(Tour in Wales, Lond., 1778, 4to, p. 16.)

Another

Another of our writers, whose work in illustration of ancient manners has long been valued, runs into a different extreme. Bishop Fleetwood (Chron. Preciosum, ed. 1707, p. 118) says, "That, whenever coals are mentioned in old accmpts, we are to understand charcoal, and not sea-coal, which has not been in common use (as well as I can guefs) an hundred and fifty years, at least not in London; though I find them in Matthew Paris, under the name of *carbo marinus*, in the time of Henry III., in Additament."

The application of coal (or *carbo*, as it is called in the Latin of the middle ages) to charcoal seems correct; since wherever sea-coal occurs, *carbo* has usually the adjunct of *marinus*: as in the Wardrobe-Accompts of the 28th of Edward I., 1300, where *carbones marini* occur among the garrison-stores of Roxborough-Castle.

In 1234, when Henry III. confirmed the charter of his father to Newcastle upon-Tyne, he gave the townsmen, on their supplication, licence to dig coals and stones in the common soil without the walls, called the Castle-Moor, and to convert them to their own profit, in aid of their sea-farm rent of an hundred pounds a-year. This, says Dr. Anderson, is the first mention of coals dug at Newcastle; which were then probably confined as fuel to the use of the town; for the city of London had at that time, as may be easily gathered from the Domesday-Survey, so many woods and copses round it, and the carriage both by land and water was so cheap, that coals from Newcastle would have been far more expensive than the wood and turf-fuel from its own neighbourhood.

The historiographers of London relate, that, in Edward I.'s reign, sea-coal was in so much request with several of the city-trades, as diers, brewers, &c., that, on the complaint of the nobility and gentry that they could not go to London on account of the noisome smell and thick air, the King issued a proclamation, forbidding the use of it, even in the suburbs, on pain of fine, loss of furnaces, &c.—Those trades, however, finding the scarcity and price of wood-fuel daily increasing, discovered it was still their interest to use sea-coal; and, notwithstanding the prohibition, entered on the trade with Newcastle. In 1357 the townsmen's licence to dig coal was increased by a special grant from the Crown of the soil in

which they had before only liberty to dig; and in 1379 the trade had grown so considerable, that Edward III. imposed a duty of sixpence a ton, each quarter of the year, on all ships from Newcastle laden with coals. Such was the introduction of sea-coal to common use. Mr. Evelyn, in his *Fumifugium*, written in the reign of Charles II., proposed the removal of such trades as required great fires five or six miles out of London, towards Greenwich; also of slaughter-houses and tallow-chandlers; and to plant fragrant nurseries and gardens in the low-grounds round the city. But whatever projects may hereafter arise, it is to be feared sea-coal will still maintain its ground.

#### OLD JEWRY.

It may probably be difficult to say at what time the Jews first came to England, though it is generally believed that their first appearance, at least under the name of Jews, was in the reign of William the Conqueror. It was in the Old Jewry that they first settled; whence, increasing under the protection of the Conqueror and his successor, they were permitted to disperse themselves throughout the kingdom. The chief places of their residence, however, were the larger trading-towns, such as York, Lincoln, Norwich, Northampton, Leicester, Cambridge, and others, in several of which they built synagogues.

In a short time the Jews were considered as a necessary people, and useful to merchants as bankers; for which reason they were placed under the particular jurisdiction of an officer appointed by the King, called the Justiciar of the Jews, whose business it was to protect them in their just rights, and to decide in all causes between them and the Christians. After the death of John the Jews met with little encouragement in England. Henry III. was covetous, and the Jews had grown rich: their wealth had excited the envy of the multitude, and pretences were easily found to strip them of it. The King, more covetous than just, protected them no longer. By the laity they were accused of crimes against the state: by the clergy, against religion. The laity charged them with forgery, clipping, coining, and usury: the clergy, with enchantment, and crucifying the children of the Christians, in contempt of the religion of the country. These crimes, whether true or false, were sufficient to excite a general clamour

against them; and not only afforded Henry a fair opportunity of seizing their wealth, but an excuse to his successor for expelling them the kingdom when they had nothing left to seize. The chief places in which they dwelt in London, as appears by the different grants of their property from Edward I., were Woodstreet, Lad lane, Cotte-street, Colechurch-street, Ironmonger-lane, St. Olave, and St. Laurence Jewry.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

EPICRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, from the GREEK.

[Continued from p. 405 of our last Number.]

I HAVE already, in a former Number, given an epigram on another subject, which was equally attractive to the painters, sculptors, and poets, of antiquity.— It was that of Leonidas on the armed statue of Venus at Sparta, which has been well rendered by Natalis Comes into Latin verse. There is another, either by the same author or Antipater, which so much resembles it, that I should hardly have introduced it here, had it not been rendered famous by two imitations of Ausonius, and by an excellent parody of Prior's:

Παλλάς τῶν Κυβερειῶν.

Pallas saw Venus cas'd in shining arms—

“And thus, Cythera, wilt thou take the field?”

“If I can conquer with my naked charms (Smiling she said), what, if I bear a shield?”

The English poet adds the reply of the Goddess of Wisdom, after Anacreon:—

Καλλος  
 Ἀντ' ἀσπίδων ἀπασῶν  
 Ἀντ' ἐγχείων ἀπαντῶν.

“Thou, to be strong, must put off every dress;—

Thy only armour is thy nakedness.”

It is curious to observe, that the warlike Spartans should have so transformed the gentlest of their deities, in order to meet their own military ideas. It was on a different occasion, however, that Venus obtained the title of *Ἀνδροφονος*—“The Homicide,” which was given her when Laïs was torn to pieces in her temple by the Thessalian women, who were jealous of her charms. A tomb was erected to her memory on the banks of Peneus, with an inscription (*Τῆς δὲ ποθ' ἢ μεγαλαυχῆς*), the sense of which I have before given.— Her monument at Cranion, near Corinth,

mentioned by Pausanias, was probably only a cenotaph.

The work of Mr. Ogle's to which I have before referred, presents us likewise with a gem which in some measure illustrates the “*voive glass*” of Laïs, and which is more strongly alluded to in some lines of Julianus *Ægyptius* on the same subject. It contains so elegant a compliment to the Goddess of “*eternal beauty*,” that I must be allowed to present the translation which is there given us:—

Λαῖς ἀμαλδουθεῖσα.

Laïs, when time had spoiled her wonted grace,

Abhor'd the look of age that plough'd her face;

Her glass (sad monitor of charms decay'd!)

Before the Queen of lasting bloom the laid:

“The sweet companion of my youthful years  
 Be thine! (she said) no change thy beauty fears!”

The amatory compositions of the Greeks are, as I have before hinted, generally of the lighter and more sensual stamp. Accordingly their love is the companion of wine, the feast, and the dance, and is then most violent when the divine madness of the grape inspires it:—

Ἐπιλαίμαι πρὸς Ἐρωτα.

The darts of Cupid I deride,

And dare him, singly, to the field;—

If Bacchus fights on Cupid's side,

'Tis surely no disgrace to yield.

Anacreon felt very strongly the force of these united powers, as his most beautiful odes abundantly testify. Of one of them, which is a good specimen of the rest, we have an old translation, which appears to me exquisitely beautiful:—

Quaff with me the purple wine,

And in youthful pleasures join;

With me love the blooming fair,

Crown with me thy flowing hair.

When sweet madness fires my soul,

Thou shalt rave without controul.

When I'm sober, sink with me

Into dull sobriety.

What an exquisite subject for a picture; how worthy of the best days of the Venetian school, is presented in a fragment preserved by Athenæus from the tragic poet Chæremon! It is the account given by *Œneus*, king of Calydon, of his surprising the wood-nymphs in their sports:—“One lay apart from the rest, exposing her beautiful bosom to the white light of the Moon, with her zone unclasped and open. Another, engaged in the dance, had laid bare her left side, and pre-

sented

sented a living picture to gazing deities. The clear and brilliant white of her eye encircled a pupil of the most piercing black. Another displayed her beautiful elbows, and the elegant bend of her fair arm. Another had fastened her robe around her neck, and concealed her bosom, but tucked up the folds so as to leave her leg at liberty for the dance. At length, wearied with the exercise, they threw themselves along on banks covered with those flowers that were born of Helen's tears, and with the dark leaves of the thickly-sprinkled violet, and crocus flaming like the Sun; crocus, which lends its fair colour to the veils of the beautiful dames of Greece; the child of Persia also, the joyful amaracus, rich in flowers, was scattered over that soft bank."

The Grecian poet was fond of ascribing the charms of celestials to the mortal form of his mistress; the custom has been followed by the writers of modern days; but we no longer annex any definite ideas to the metaphors we employ.

Ὅμματ' ἔχεις Ἥρη. RUFINUS.

The Queen of Heaven's bright eyes illumine thy face;

Great Pallas lent thine arms their polish'd grace;

The Paphian Goddess taught thy breast to heave;

Thetis thy ankle's slender firmness gave.

Blest is the man who gazes on thy charms;

Thrice happy he who hears thy melting voice;

Half-deity, whose love has fix'd thy choice;

A god who folds thee in a husband's arms!

Two other small pieces of merit occur to me, which being also descriptive of the passion excited by female charms and accomplishments, will very naturally follow here in the regular course of my present observations. Of all the acquired graces which were calculated to win a Grecian lover, skill in music appears to have been the first and most excellent. The natural genius of the ancient Greeks for that delightful art, and the progress they had made in it towards perfection, is well known to every one. It is said, that, of all the Greeks, the Argians were the most passionately fond of music; and modern travellers relate, that the same taste prevails among them even to this day. "As soon as their day's work is over (says a Frenchman of the last century) all the inhabitants are seen sitting at the doors of their houses, or on the sea-shore, chanting some melancholy airs, which they accompany with a lyre similar to that of the ancients."

Ψαλμὸς ἐλάλη. PHILODEMUS.

The strains that flow from young Aminta's lyre,

Her tongue's soft voice, and melting eloquence,

Her sparkling eyes, that glow with new desire.

Her warbling voice, that chains th' admiring sense,

Subdue my soul, I know not how nor whence—

Too soon it will be known when all my soul's on fire.

Ἦδυ μέλος νη Πανα τον Ἀρκαδα. MELEAGER.

By great Arcadia's God, the fire

That breathes in tuneful Lesbica's lyre,

Is heav'nly as it sweeps along;

But not so sweet as Lesbica's song.

How shall I fly? On every side

Great Love has spread his banners wide;

He gives no time, no pow'r to breathe,

But round me winds his subtle wreath.

Whether thy form has rais'd desire,

Or thy sweet voice, or heav'nly lyre,

Or artless grace, my soul's on fire!

Sometimes, however, even the Greeks deviated into the style of romance, and adopted all that mixture of tenderness and fancy which accompanies the tales of chivalry, or those (so very similar to them) which have been imported from the East. I will here break into the tediousness of critical remark, by relating (out of Athenæus) a story which combines in it all the wildness of imagination, and the eccentricity of fable, that captivates us so much in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and other productions of Oriental fancy. The operation of Genii alone is wanting to make it a perfect resemblance; but even without that aid I think it will recal to most readers who are acquainted with the tales I have mentioned, the romantic History of Camaralzaman and the Princess Badrura.

"In the reign of Hyaspas king of Media, Zariadres his brother held the absolute dominion of those provinces which lie between the Caspian Gates and the river Tanais. His person, the most perfect specimen of manly beauty ever known, attracted the universal admiration of those who saw him, and was indeed celebrated all over Asia. The fairest and most noble princesses in the world would with rapture have acknowledged him for their lord; but hitherto his heart had been insensible to the force of female attractions. He cultivated the qualities of a good prince and a valiant soldier, but love was a stranger to his bosom.

"On a sudden, without any apparent cause, he grew melancholy and abstracted; he fled from the company of his counsellors

counsellors and associates, neglected the affairs of state, relinquished even his favourite pleasures of the chase and of the table. He no longer accustomed himself daily to the use of arms; he left the officers of his army to inspect his troops; and gave himself up to the love of solitude and retirement.

“After he had gone on for some time in this unusual mode of life, he grew as restless and impatient as he had been before indolent and inactive. He was continually breaking up his camp, and moving to all parts of his dominions, exercising himself and his men in long and toilsome marches, insensible to labour and fatigue, to the noon-tide heats, or to the damps of midnight.

“It was love that had taken possession of the soul of Zariadres, and had made him so altered a man. It was hopeless love; for it was fixed on nothing that had reality, on the phantom of his imagination, on a vision of the night.

“This vision, the appearance of the loveliest form in which female excellence ever dwelt on earth, had first passed before his eyes in his tent, when he had laid himself down to repose after the fatigues of a long and perilous chase. From that moment a fatal passion seized upon his senses, and mixed with the vital current of his veins. The visionary fair-one renewed her visit the next night, and the next; and from that time he never slept but his slumbers were blest with the appearance of that celestial form which had captivated his soul.

“At length, whether admonished by a dream, or actuated by some divine or spiritual impulse, he removed his camp to the banks of the Tanais; and he had not remained there long before (following the same celestial admonition) he sent ambassadors to the Court of the King Omartis to demand his daughter in marriage.—Omartis reigned over all those countries which extend themselves along the further borders of the Tanais. His only misfortune was, that he had no male offspring to succeed him in his great possessions; happy in every other respect, in a prosperous and peaceful empire, in dutiful and affectionate subjects, and in a daughter the fairest and most amiable of her sex.

“Odatis was as excellent a model of female loveliness as Zariadres of manly beauty. Her charms and her high birth and inheritance had made her long the object of emulation among all the princes of the East. Zariadres only had not yet

sought her; and yet it was she whose image unconsciously possessed his soul, who was the constant object of his daily thoughts and of his nightly visions; for so it was ordered by the celestial powers who make man their care.

“Omartis, having no male heir, had long determined to reject the suits of all the princes who claimed the hand of Odatis, and, for the good of his subjects and his own happiness, to bestow her at a fit time on some one of his own nobles whose rank and virtue she might approve. Odatis knew, and did not oppose, his intention; for not one of the noble youths whom she was accustomed to behold had made any impression on her heart. But at the time that Zariadres sent his embassy to the Court of Omartis, the same powers who watched over the happiness of the Median Prince, placed his form in a vision of the night before the eyes of the royal virgin, and inspired her bosom with a mutual flame; and thus, by supernatural interference, were two lovers attached to each other by the strongest passion that was ever felt, without either of them knowing for whom they experienced a sensation so new and powerful.

“But the same sympathy which had caused Zariadres to send his messengers to her father's Court, informed Odatis that the prince who demanded her was the real object of her passion; and, for the first time in her life, she felt a secret pang when the offers of her suitor were rejected, and the ambassadors sent back with a positive refusal. However, virgin-modeity, and the shame that must have attended the confession of so strange and wonderful an attachment, prevented her from saying a word against the sentence of her father.—From that moment a deep melancholy took possession of her, and she pined away insensibly.

“In the mean while the time arrived which Omartis had fixed in his own mind for the nuptials of the princess. It was a very general custom throughout the East, that, when a prince or powerful nobleman was bent upon the marriage of his daughter, he gave a sumptuous feast, and invited to it all those who were her suitors, or such of the great men of his Court as he thought worthy of her, and that, when all the guests were all assembled, the virgin bestowed a goblet of wine on him of all the company whom she preferred, and who was immediately declared her husband.—When Odatis was informed of her father's determination, though she had long expect-



ed it, her heart sank within her, and despair took possession of her mind. In vain did she allege all the motives that her own imagination could suggest to dissuade the King from his purpose; her disinclination to marriage, her contentedness in her present state, her youth, her affection for her father, all were alleged in vain. Omartis attributed her apparent diffidence to virgin coyness or modesty, and he proceeded to appoint the day of her nuptials. At this critical time the good Genius that had hitherto presided over their mutual love, still befriended Odatis and Zariadres, and suggested to her to send to the Prince of Media's camp, which still remained on the borders of the neighbouring river, information of the ensuing marriage. From that time her anxiety increased; but hours and days rolled on, and nothing was seen or heard of her lover. What could she imagine but that he had desisted from all further pursuit of an object in which he had once experienced a repulse?

"The day at last arrived on which Omartis had determined that his daughter should declare her choice of a husband.—All the nobles were therefore assembled at the royal court, and a magnificent banquet set forth, at which the King declared his purpose to the whole company. The bowl had now gone freely round, and all hearts beat with transport or with solicitude at the prospect of the approaching decision, according as vanity or conscience more or less prevailed in their minds.

"At length the Princess was summoned into the hall, where she received, with modest submission, her father's commands. 'Take this goblet of wine, my daughter (said Omartis), cast your eyes around in this noble company, and present the draught to him whom you select for your husband.' The trembling Odatis took the cup. She anxiously cast her eyes around her; but Zariadres was not in the hall. She could not disobey the royal and paternal injunction, but delayed the fatal choice as long as modesty and duty would permit.

"At length, pale and sorrowful, she was just about to bestow the goblet upon the worthiest of the princes, when suddenly there entered a stranger in haste, whose noble and beautiful aspect struck all the beholders with admiration and wonder.—Odatis uttered a shriek of joy, and the presented goblet was seized with transport by the unknown youth; and while the King and his train remained motionless

with astonishment, the Princess was borne away in triumph by her successful lover, mounted on the fleetest of his horses, and in a few hours found herself in the arms and on the throne of Zariadres.

"For ages after the barbarians of Asia commemorated with enthusiasm the fortunate loves of Zariadres and Odatis; they painted them in their palaces and temples; they sung them at their feasts and games; and the name of Odatis was universally given to the daughters of their princes and satraps."

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM extremely sorry I cannot accommodate your Correspondent J. J. T. H. in your Magazine for June last with a copy of Poggio's celebrated Dialogue. Were I so fortunate as to possess that work, I should have much pleasure in sending it to him; but I only know it from the account given of it by Mr. Shephard. The work is, I believe, extremely scarce: it might, however, I presume, be found either in some public-library, or in the library either of Mr. Roscoe or Mr. Shephard.—But I hope a copy will have reached your Correspondent ere he sees this letter.—Perhaps some of the other works mentioned in my letter may not be of such rare occurrence. A translation of any of them could not fail of being acceptable to the public. In a former Number of your Magazine he may find several other productions recommended to the notice of translators.

I could wish that your Correspondent would favour the public with a translation of the "Eccerini" of Musto, a drama which is, I believe, only known to the English reader by a slight analysis in an "Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy," lately published by Longman and Rees. Some of the other dramas mentioned in the same work are highly deserving of translation, or, at least, of imitation. I think the English stage might be considerably enriched from the treasures of the Italian stage, both in the comic and the tragic departments.—From the Spanish stage, too, much might be drawn. This appears from *Tratado Historico sobre el Origen y Progresos de la Comedia y del Histrionismo en España*, a valuable work, of which I believe no English translation has yet appeared.

I am, Sir, &c. A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.—NO. III.

[Continued from p. 326 of Number 135.]

*Bishoprick, Diocese.*

**B**OTH these words describe the extent of an episcopal jurisdiction; the first with relation to the overseer, the second with relation to the charge. This is implied in their derivation; the one being compounded of *bishop* and of *rick*, which in Anglo-Saxon signifies empire, jurisdiction; and the other being compounded of *dia*, through, and *oikestis*, management.

The jurisdiction of a synod of Presbyters may aptly be described as a diocese, but not as a bishoprick. The titular jurisdictions attributed to Catholic prelates in countries where their religion is not recognized, are bishopricks, but not dioceses.

The bishoprick of Rome may be said to pervade the dioceses of all the Catholic bishops: but the diocese of Rome is limited to that district which has no other bishop than the pope.

The archbishop of Canterbury has more than a hundred peculiars, or churches, in the several dioceses of London, Winchester, Lincoln, Rochester, Norwich, Oxford, and Chichester, where he exercises episcopal jurisdiction: his bishoprick comprehends a part of those dioceses, but his diocese does not comprehend any part of those bishopricks.

Diocesan properly means 'belonging to the diocese.' In English this word is applied oddly to the diocesan, or chief of the diocese. In French it is applied only to the dependent clergy. "Un évêque ne peut donner la tonsure ni les ordres qu'à son diocésain." There is always a difficulty in preserving distinct usages of the same word in two nations whose literature intercirculates; the arbitrary application will in both countries probably expire, and diocesan will become applicable both by the clergy to their bishop, and by the bishop to his clergy.

Among the ancients bishop and diocese both described civil institutions. Cicero was *episcopus oræ Campaniæ*. Strabo says the Romans had divided Asia into dioceses, in each of which sat a judicial court.

The office of *episcopus* among the Latins passes for military, and is supposed to correspond with commissary of provisions, or victualer. If it comprehended the superintendance of distributions of corn among the people, the transfer of the term to an ecclesiastical almoner would be more

explicable. Middleton throws no light on this topic, in the relative note which occurs (vol. ii., p. 69) in the Life of Cicero.

*Arms, Weapons.*

Originally arms meant instruments of offence; and weapons, instruments of defence. A sword, a spear, is as it were an artificial *arm*; a hauberk, a shield, is as it were a *coat*: *wepa*, in Icelandic, means a coat; and *wapen*, in German, means a shield, and a coat of arms.

'Furor arma ministrat.' 'O let not women's weapons, water-drops; stain my man's cheeks.' 'Men should learn the use of arms.' 'In Marshal Saxe's opinion the breast-plate is a weapon unwisely disused.'

Our poets have deserted this application of the terms, and employ 'weapons' for instruments of offence, whenever they want a dissyllabic word. So Spenser:

His weapon huge that heaved was on high.

And Shakspeare:

The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
For I have loaden me with many spoils  
Using no other weapon but his name.

They also employ 'arms' for instruments of defence, whenever they want a monosyllabic word. So Dryden:

His furcoat o'er his arms was cloth of  
Thrace.

And Shakspeare, without any motive of profody:

..... Their wounded steeds  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead  
masters.

These words, therefore, are become identical in meaning: yet caprice has consecrated some peculiarities in their employment. We say *fire-arms*, never *fire-weapons*. We call those instruments arms which are made on purpose to fight with; but we call those instruments *weapons* which are accidentally employed to fight with.

*Nigh, Near, Next.*

The Anglo-Saxon verb *knigan*, collateral with the German *neigen*, signifies to lean, to incline: from its participle derives the adjective 'nigh,' which means leaning against, and thence contiguous.—The collateral German adjective is *nach* and *nab*: the English adjective occurs with other vowels in 'neighbour.' 'Near' (Teutonic *næcher*), and 'next' (Teutonic *næchsi*) are the comparative and superlative degrees of this same adjective. 'Nigh' is that which leans against; 'near' that which leans more against; and 'next' that which

which leans most against. My next neighbour, my near neighbour, my nigh neighbour, describe the superlative, the secondary, and the less, definite degree of contiguity.

'Near' is corruptly become positive, and is itself compared in the forms 'nearer' and 'nearest.' 'Nigh' is also compared in the forms 'nigher' and 'nighest;' and 'next' remains a superlative, a mere variation of 'nighest.'

The instinctive impatience of redundancy in language is attempting to introduce distinctions between terms, which are in fact different forms or dialects of the same word; we seldom use 'nigh' metaphorically, but we say 'near relations,' and 'next of kin.'

'Next' is cacophonous and anomalous; it ought surely to be dismissed. The phrase "near relation" may with probability be derived from *neer*,\* an old word for the kidneys. We still say of those who are alike in disposition, that they are 'of one kidney:;' our ancestors may have said 'of one neer.' 'Neer-kinsmen' will then have meant relatives who bear the mark of relationship. The phrase was natural while the kidneys were supposed conducive to generation.

The purist will prefer *nigh*, *nigher*, *nighest*, as the most defensible of the usual forms of employing this adjective; and will be somewhat disposed to spell 'nighbour,' instead of 'neighbour,' in order to preserve in the allied words a family-resemblance.

#### *Tongue, Language, Speech, Dialect.*

The Gothic *tong*, like the Latin *lingua*, is the name of that organ with which speaking is principally performed: tongue and language therefore were originally identical in meaning, and differed only in that the one had a northern and the other a southern derivation. But as the word 'tongue' is also in use among us for the name of the organ of speech, whereas the word *lingua* is not, we are continually reminded that 'tongue' must mean spoken language, whereas we are never reminded that 'language' should. The consequence is, that the idea of spokenness has been progressively detached from the word 'language,' and is now omitted altogether: so that we say, 'The philosophic language of Bishop Wilkins:;' whereas in the word 'tongue' the idea of spokenness

is retained: 'The vulgar tongue,' 'A mother-tongue;' 'A dead language.'

'The written language of the Chinese is understood by the people of Japan in their own tongue: like the arithmetical figures of Europe.'

Adelung has very ingeniously shewn that the word *to speak* is etymologically connected with 'to split' and 'to break;' and that speech contemplates language as broken or cut into words. Hence the Accidence rightly says, 'Speech has eight parts:;' where tongue or language would be improper. Every thing is speech which is articulate; 'the speech of your parrot is very distinct:;' but only that which is intelligible is a tongue.

Where the same language is spoken or written with variations, such variations are called dialects. In Great Britain the Humber is the limitary line of dialect: north of it every thing tends to the Scottish pronunciation and idiom; south of it every thing tends to the English pronunciation and idiom. Edinburgh and London have distinct dialects. A dialect is a subdivision of a language.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not presumed that the few following remarks, made during a short residence in the islands of Malta and Sicily, are calculated to impart to the readers of the Monthly Magazine any information of great importance; but should they be deemed capable of affording them the smallest amusement, they are much at your service, and the purpose of the writer will be fully answered.

I was fortunate enough to leave Egypt, shortly after the evacuation of it by the French troops, and, after a passage of three weeks, entered the principal harbour in the island of Malta, on the 16th of November, 1801. This harbour is situated eastward of the city of Valetta, and is perhaps better secured from the violence of the elements, or the molestations of an enemy, than any other in the world. Its entrance, on each side of which are fortifications of uncommon strength, is extremely narrow; but the basin, in which are several separate harbours, is capable of containing a vast number of vessels, and is surrounded by lofty and well-fortified ground. The extreme narrowness of the entrance, however, though it adds greatly to the security of the shipping, has also its inconveniences, by causing frequent

\* The kidney and surrounding fat of the calf is still sold at market under the denomination 'neer of veal.'

quent delays and difficulties to vessels getting in or out. I myself knew a man-of-war that was beating off the island twenty-three days, and was at last obliged to give up the attempt to enter the harbour, and steer for Messina in Sicily. To do away this obstacle, it has been proposed to make a cut from the bottom of the harbour to the opposite side of the island; and this project has been thought to be extremely practicable. There is another excellent harbour westward of the city, which is however but little used. I was detained in quarantine till the evening of the 10th, when I disembarked, and took possession of lodgings which had been previously procured for me in the city of La Valetta. This city stands upon a peninsula, between the two ports, and is the capital of the island. It is a large well-built town, and contains many handsome churches, and other edifices, both public and private. Amongst the former St. John's church is the most conspicuous: it is externally a fine piece of architecture, and its interior is most richly decorated, containing many specimens of fine tapestry, and a number of excellent paintings: the floor is also extremely curious, being beautifully inlaid with various species of the finest marble; but this, in common with every other place of worship, was stripped of its massive candlesticks, and other gold and silver ornaments, by the French. The palace is a very large handsome building; as is also another extensive structure, at present used as a common coffee-room, but which was built and fitted up by the knights for the reception of the public-library, to which purpose, however, it has not yet been appropriated: this library, which is open to all descriptions of persons, is a very extensive one; but I did not understand it to contain any manuscripts or other books of peculiar scarcity or value.

The streets of Valetta are well paved, but rather too narrow. The houses are built of white stone, and are in general lofty and handsome: the fronts of most of them had formerly been ornamented with coats of arms; but these, with very few exceptions, had been either totally destroyed or greatly defaced by the democratic but puerile enthusiasm of the French.

There are several good inns in this city, which have been established since the English became masters of the island. There are also numerous rooms where most delicious iced creams may daily be had: these are made (if it is not an Irishism to say so) of snow, brought from Mount

Ætna. Provisions of all kinds are good and plentiful, but were at this time rather expensive, owing to the extraordinary numbers of sailors and soldiers upon the island, and to the markets being in a great measure dependent upon Sicily for supplies. From Sicily is also imported a great variety of fruits; although the island itself produces oranges, lemons, &c., &c., in great quantities, and of the finest flavour.

Within seven miles of Valetta is a small town called Civita Vecchia, situated upon a considerable eminence, and commanding a fine view of the whole island. St. Paul's church is its principal ornament: it bears some resemblance to that of St. John in Valetta, but is a more modern building, and, from being less gaudy, I thought it more elegant. Here are also some very large catacombs; but having seen so many in Egypt, I had no curiosity to visit these: they are excavations in the earth, formed into several apartments, in which the ancients, particularly the Egyptians, preserved the bodies of the dead.—Two miles beyond this place is a village called Bochetra, where there are some extensive and beautiful orange-groves.—Here also is a very large and handsome building, which was formerly a monastery, but it is now converted into a barrack.—On this side of the island is an aqueduct, extending upwards of nine miles, by which, during the rainy seasons, great supplies of water are conveyed to the capital. The grand-marshal's country-seat, now in possession of Mr. Cameron, the civil-commissioner, is also in this neighbourhood, and close to the village of St. Antonio: the house is handsome, and the gardens are the most extensive, the best laid out, and the most productive of any on the island.

On the same day in which I visited the above mentioned places I returned to Valetta, and in the evening went to the opera, where Italian comedies are represented: the house is bad, and the performance worse; but indeed better cannot fairly be expected from either, when we consider that eightpence is the price of admission to the boxes, and that the house in general is but thinly attended. The only other public amusement is a subscription-ball, held at the large coffee-room before-mentioned, once a fortnight, which a lover of oddity will find a great treat in attending; the Maltese, men and women (particularly the latter), vying with each other in their endeavours to caricature the human form; for in all the extravagant buffoonery of Sadler's-Wells, Artley's,

&c., I have never seen figures more ridiculously dressed. Should supper or refreshments be introduced, the scene of greedy confusion is beyond description: they not only eat almost to bursting, but in the most open and barefaced manner pocket every eatable thing they can lay their hands upon. Notwithstanding this apparent want of civilization, the Maltese are neither a rude nor an unpolished people; on the contrary, their manners are in general conciliating, unassuming, and obliging. They are, however, said to be revengeful; and the common people are dangerous when in liquor; but they are fortunately not much addicted to drinking. The Maltese are also a more industrious set than the natives of most of the neighbouring countries; though it must at the same time be confessed that they are rather Jewish in their dealings.

The chief productions of the island are barley and cotton, of both of which, as well as of their fruits, they have two harvests in the year. They grow cotton in very considerable quantities, and manufacture it into stockings, stuffs, &c.: the lace and jewellery trades are also carried on to a considerable extent.

The Maltese are actively made, about the middle stature, and of a swarthy complexion. The language spoken by the higher classes is Italian, by the lower orders a mixture of Italian and Arabic.

It is not within the limits of this little narrative to enter into a minute, military account of this island. Its capital, La Valetta, by nature strong, is also indebted to the talents of the most celebrated engineers, for centuries past, for every species of fortification, ancient as well as modern, that art could invent, to render it impregnable. Its works are constantly extended, in consequence of a law which requires the grand-master to expend two-thirds of his salary on the island; and every article of consumption is so cheaply obtained, that a considerable residue is annually applied to some public purpose. Each grand-master seems to have perpetuated his name by adding to the strength of the island, the different works bearing the name of the person who caused them to be erected; and so great has been the increase, that the whole of the inhabitants not residents of the capital can in case of necessity retire within the outer works, and defend themselves, without interfering with the city itself. The more distant parts of the island are no less indebted to nature and art than the capital. The lesser harbours, into which only boats can enter, are defended

by numerous redoubts with pieces of artillery and immense mortars cut in the rock: one of these mortars, which was once fired off whilst I was in the island, by way of experiment, was of the following enormous dimensions:— Chamber 14 inches deep, 22 inches in diameter; diameter of the mortar 6 feet; weight of stones for each charge 9 tons.

The island is itself a continuation of shelving rocks from the centre to the shore, with a flat surface between the ridges, of from twenty to eighty yards in width. On this surface earth brought from Sicily for the purposes of agriculture is laid, and, to retain it, walls of loose stone, from four to five feet high, are built, which form a succession of breastworks against musketry, should the inhabitants be driven from the shore. It may, in fact, be asserted of Malta, that, without the aid of treachery or famine, it could never be taken; and it is generally understood that the knights were bribed to deliver it into the hands of the French; and it is certain that the French were reduced by famine to the necessity of surrendering it to the English.

Having obtained permission to return to my native country, I determined to avail myself of the opportunity to visit Sicily, Italy, and France; and accordingly, about midnight on the 26th of December, accompanied by three other officers, set sail for the former country in an open boat, called a *sparinaro*, and arrived at Syracuse by eight o'clock on the following morning. In this voyage we were chased by an Algerine corvette for nearly four hours, but the wind blowing strong upon the shore, we were fortunate enough to escape; but never shall I forget the consternation depicted on the countenances of our poor Sicilian mariners, till we were totally free from danger.

Syracuse lies on the south-west part of the island, and was once its capital, but is at present greatly reduced. The harbour is well defended by strong batteries, and is extremely secure and capacious. The inn to which we were conducted by our pilot, and which I believe to be the only one in the town, had a most discouraging external appearance, but the accommodations were not to be complained of: the landlord is a priest; but from the extravagance of his bills I should much doubt his being a conscientious one: we gave him, however, what we understood to be reasonable, with which, though he asserted to murmur, I dare say he was in reality well satisfied.

The principal objects shewn as curiosities here are the church of St. Lucia, the well of Arethusa, and the cave of Dionysius: six large pillars, the reliëfs of a temple formerly dedicated to Minerva, form part of the present church of St. Lucia, the front of which pleased me as a beautiful piece of architecture more than any thing I had ever seen. In the church are some antiques, which I did not think very curious, though they are preserved with great care, and shewn with equal ostentation, by the priests. The well of Arethusa was formerly supposed to possess the power of inspiring courage, and the inhabitants are said constantly to have drank of it prior to their going to war; at present it has the appearance of a common horse-pond, and I should hardly think it retains any of its heroic particles, at least if it does, I suppose the application must be external, for when I saw it there were standing in it about thirty old women, washing a sufficient quantity of dirty linen to cause what Falstaff calls "a villainous compound of horrid smells." The cave of Dionysius is said to have been a prison excavated in the rock by order of that tyrant whose name it bears, and so constructed as to enable him to hear, from an apartment over the door, the lowest whisper; and as these whispers were generally murmurings at his oppression, they were followed by the severest punishments that ingenuity could devise or barbarity inflict.

We introduced ourselves to the inhabitants of Syracuse in a manner which, unexplained, would stamp us as the most unblushing mortals that England, or even her sister kingdom (more remarkable for that species of modest assurance), ever produced. After getting our dinner at the inn, we inquired of our host if there were any public amusements, and, as well as we could interpret his language, understood that they were all suspended on account of the funeral of a nobleman, which was to take place that evening. We accordingly sallied forth with the intention of seeing the procession and ceremony, and soon finding a house at the door of which were a number of carriages, fimbeaux, &c., we boldly entered, nothing doubting but that the body was there lying in state; but upon being shewn into a room, we were thunder-struck to find a large party as merry as heart could wish, and doing ample justice to a sumptuous supper. We were instantly and most politely welcomed by the owner of the house, whom we learnt to be the Marquis de Castalenti; the Marquis de Gargallo, governor of the town, also

introduced himself to us, and requested we would dine with him on the following day: they further desired to conduct us, after supper, to the house of another nobleman, where there would be a *conversazione*, or rout. To this we accordingly went, and were again most politely received. There were assembled more than an hundred people of both sexes, who sung, played at cards, and danced, till a late hour. We now learned that our landlord had intended to explain to us that there was no opera or other public amusement, on account of the death of the hereditary prince of Naples, for whom this was the last day of public mourning. Here we met with a captain of the British navy, whose vessel was then lying in the harbour, who gave a public breakfast on board the following morning, at which were present most of the principal inhabitants, and amongst them several very pretty women. At the Governor's dinner, which followed close upon the heels of the breakfast, were upwards of forty persons: the table was furnished with a number of made-dishes, and a very large assortment of painted boards: it was in fact so little to my taste, that I secretly congratulated myself upon having secured a hearty breakfast. The Governor, however, is a man of very polished manners, and is the same person who, a few years since, so gallantly defended the capital of the island of Elba against the French. A French General and his Aid-de-Camp were also at table: the former had lost a leg in Egypt: they were pleasant men. The dinner (I mean the eating) lasted full three hours, when the company rose and separated.— In the evening we again went to the *conversazione*, and were again most politely received and agreeably entertained.— Here we remained till twelve o'clock, at which hour we had appointed our boat to be in readiness to convey us to Catania, for which place we accordingly sailed "with favouring gale," and by day-light in the following morning were in sight of the town. It lies at the foot of Mount *Ætna*, of which stupendous mountain we had an excellent prospect the whole day. About six in the evening we landed, and were conducted to a very tolerable tavern, called the Elephant: this name it derives from a very large stone figure of that animal which stands in the centre of a square of which the inn forms a part. Upon the back of the figure is a castle, and round its pedestal a fountain, by which the inhabitants are supplied with fresh-water.

(To be continued.)

*For the Monthly Magazine.*SUSPECTED WELCH INDIANS *in the WESTERN PARTS of NORTH-AMERICA.\**

NO circumstance relating to the history of the Western Country probably has excited, at different times, more general attention and anxious curiosity, than the opinion, that a nation of white men, speaking the Welch language, reside high up on the Missouri. By some the idea is treated as nothing but the suggestion of bold imposture and easy credulity; whilst others regard it as a fact fully authenticated by Indian testimony, and the report of various travellers worthy of credit.

The fact is accounted for, they say, by recurring to a passage in the history of Great Britain, which relates, that several years before the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a certain Welch prince embarked from his native country with a large party of emigrants; that after some time a vessel or two came back with the account that they had discovered a country far to the westward, and that they set sail again with a fresh reinforcement, and never returned again any more.

The country which these adventurers discovered, it has been supposed, was the continent of North-America; and it has been conjectured that they landed on the continent, somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico, and from thence proceeded northward, till they got out of the reach of the hostile natives, and seated themselves in the upper country of Missouri.

Many accounts accordingly have been published, within the last thirty years, of persons who, either by accident, or the ardour of curiosity, have made themselves acquainted with a nation of men on the Missouri, possessing the complexion of Europeans, and the language of Welchmen.

Could the fact be well-established, it would afford perhaps the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty occasioned by a view of the various ancient fortifications with which the Ohio country abounds, of any that has ever been offered. Those fortifications were evidently never made

by the Indians. The Indian art of war presents nothing of the kind. The probability too is, that the persons who constructed them were, at that time, acquainted with the use of iron: the situation of these fortifications, which are uniformly in the most fertile land of the country, indicates that those who made them were an agricultural people; and the remarkable care and skill with which they were executed, affords traits of the genius of a people who relied more on their military skill than on their numbers. The growth of the trees upon them is very compatible with the idea that it is not more than three hundred years ago that they were abandoned.

These hints however are thrown out rather to excite inquiry, than by way of advancing any decided opinion on the subject. Having never met with any of the persons who had seen these white Americans, nor even received their testimony near the source, I have always entertained considerable doubts about the fact. Last evening, however, Mr. John Childs, of Jessamine county, a gentleman with whom I have been long acquainted, and who is well known to be a man of veracity, communicated a relation to me, which at all events appears to merit serious attention.

After he had related it in conversation, I requested him to repeat it, and committed it to writing. It has certainly some internal marks of authenticity. The country which is described was altogether unknown in Virginia when the relation was given, and probably very little known to the Shawnees Indians; yet the account of it agrees very remarkably with later discoveries. On the other hand, the story of the large animal, though by no means incredible, has something of the air of fable; and it does not satisfactorily appear how the long period which the party were absent was spent; the Indians are, however, so much accustomed to loiter away their time, that many weeks, and even months, may probably have been spent in indolent repose.

Without detaining you any more with preliminary remarks, I will proceed to the narration, as I received it from Mr. Childs.

Maurice Griffith, a native of Wales, which country he left when he was about sixteen years of age, was taken a prisoner by a party of Shawnees Indians, about forty years ago, near Vosses Fort, on the head of Roanoke river in Virginia, and carried to the Shawnees nation. Having staid there about two years and a half, he found

\* This article is extracted entire from a new Medical and Physical Journal which was commenced at Philadelphia in the beginning of the present year. Mr. Toulmin's Letter had also been handed to us by his father, Dr. Toulmin, of Birmingham, for separate publication, but we have thought it better to present our readers at the same time with the Reply of the American Editor.

found that five young men of the tribe had a desire of attempting to explore the sources of the Missouri. He prevailed upon them to admit him as one of the party. They set out with six good rifles and with six pounds of powder a-piece, of which they were of course very careful.

On reaching the mouth of the Missouri, they were struck with the extraordinary appearance occasioned by the intermixture of the muddy waters of the Missouri and the clear transparent element of the Mississippi. They staid two or three days amusing themselves with the view of this novel sight : they then determined on the course which they should pursue, which happened to be so nearly in the course of the river, that they frequently came within sight of it as they proceeded on their journey.

After travelling about thirty days through pretty farming wood-land, they came into fine open prairies, on which nothing grew but long luxuriant grass.— There was a succession of these, varying in size, some being eight or ten miles across, but one of them so long, that it occupied three days to travel through it. In passing through this large prairie, they were much distressed for water and provisions, for they saw neither beast nor bird ; and, though there was an abundance of salt springs, fresh water was very scarce. In one of these prairies the salt-springs ran into small ponds, in which, as the weather was hot, the water had sunk, and left the edges of the ponds so covered with salt, that they fully supplied themselves with that article, and might easily have collected bushels of it. As they were travelling through the prairies they had likewise the good fortune to kill an animal which was nine or ten feet high, and of a bulk proportioned to its height. They had seen two of the same species before, and they saw four of them afterwards. They were swift-footed, and they had neither tusks nor horns. After having passed through the long prairie, they made it a rule never to enter on one which they could not see across, till they had supplied themselves with a sufficiency of jerked venison to last several days.

After having travelled a considerable time through the prairies, they came to very extensive lead mines, where they melted the ore, and furnished themselves with what lead they wanted. They afterwards came to two copper-mines, one of which was three miles through ; and in several places they met with rocks of copper-ore as large as houses.

When about fifteen days journey from the second copper-mine, they came in sight of white mountains, which, though it was in the heat of summer, appeared to them to be covered with snow. The sight naturally excited considerable astonishment ; but on their approaching the mountains they discovered, that, instead of snow, they were covered with immense bodies of white sand.

They had in the mean time passed through about ten nations of Indians, from whom they received very friendly treatment. It was the practice of the party to exercise the office of spokesman in rotation ; and when the language of any nation through which they passed was unknown to them, it was the duty of the spokesman, a duty in which the others never interfered, to convey their meaning by appropriate signs.

The labour of travelling through the deep sands of the mountains was excessive ; but at length they relieved themselves of this difficulty, by following the course of a shallow river, the bottom of which being level, they made their way to the top of the mountains with tolerable convenience.

After passing the mountains, they entered a fine fertile tract of land, which having travelled through for several days, they accidentally met with three white men in the Indian dress. Griffith immediately understood their language, as it was pure Welch, though they occasionally made use of a few words with which he was not acquainted. However, as it happened to be the turn of one of his Shawnees companions to act as spokesman or interpreter, he preserved a profound silence, and never gave them any intimation that he understood the language of their new companions.

After proceeding with them four or five days journey, they came to the village of these white men, where they found that the whole nation was of the same colour, having all the European complexion. The three men took them through their villages for about the space of fifteen miles, when they came to the council-house, at which an assembly of the king and chief men of the nation was immediately held. The council lasted three days, and, as the strangers were not supposed to be acquainted with their language, they were suffered to be present at their deliberations.

The great question before the council was, what conduct should be observed towards the strangers. From their fire-arms, their knives, and their tomahawks, it was concluded



concluded that they were a warlike people. It was conceived that they were sent to look out for a country for their nation; that, if they were suffered to return, they might expect a body of powerful invaders; but that if these six men were put to death, nothing would be known of their country, and they would still enjoy their possessions in security. It was finally determined that they should be put to death.

Griffith then thought it was time for him to speak. He addressed the council in the Welch language. He informed them that they had not been sent by any nation; that they were actuated merely by private curiosity, they had no hostile intentions; that it was their wish to trace the Missouri to its source; and that they should return to their country satisfied with the discoveries they had made, without any wish to disturb the repose of their new acquaintances.

An instant astonishment glowed in the countenances not only of the council but of his Shawnees companions, who clearly saw that he was understood by the people of the country. Full confidence was at once given to his declarations: the king advanced and gave him his hand. They abandoned the design of putting him and his companions to death, and from that moment treated him with the utmost friendship. Griffith and the Shawnees continued eight months in the nation; but were deterred from prosecuting their researches up the Missouri by the advice of the people of the country, who informed them that they had gone a twelve-month's journey up the river, but found it as large there as it was in their own country.

As to the history of this people he could learn nothing satisfactory. The only account they could give was, that their forefathers had come up the river from a very distant country. They had no books, no records, no writings. They intermixed with no other people by marriage; there was not a dark-skinned man in the nation. Their numbers were very considerable. There was a continued range of settlements on the river for fifty miles, and there were within this space three large water-courses which fell into the Missouri, on the banks of each of which they were likewise settled. He supposed that there must be fifty thousand men in the nation capable of bearing arms. Their cloathing was skins well dressed. Their houses were made of upright posts and the bark of trees. The only implement they had to

cut them with were stone tomahawks; they had no iron. Their arms were bows and arrows. They had some silver, which had been hammered with stones into coarse ornaments, but it did not appear to be pure. They had neither horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, nor any domestic nor tame animals. They lived by hunting. He said nothing about their religion.

Griffith and his companions had some large iron tomahawks with them. With these they cut down a tree, and prepared a canoe to return home in: but their tomahawks were so great a curiosity, and the people of the country were so eager to handle them, that their canoe was completed with very little labour. When this work was accomplished, they proposed to leave their new friends: Griffith, however, having promised to visit them again.

They descended the river with considerable speed, but amidst frequent dangers, from the rapidity of the current, particularly when passing through the white mountains. When they reached the Shawnees nation, they had been absent about two years and a half. Griffith supposed that when they travelled they went at the rate of about fifteen miles per day.

He staid but a few months with the Indians after his return, as a favourable opportunity offered itself to him to reach his friends in Virginia. He came with a hunting-party of Indians to the head-waters of Coal-river, which runs into New-river not far above the falls. There he left the Shawnees, and easily reached the settlements on Roanoke.

Mr. Childs knew him before he was taken prisoner; and saw him a few days after his return, when he narrated to him the preceding circumstances. Griffith was universally regarded as a steady honest man, and a man of strict veracity. Mr. Childs has always placed the utmost confidence in his account of himself and his travels, and has no more doubt of the truth of his relation than if he had seen the whole himself. Whether Griffith be still alive or not he does not know.

Whether his ideas be correct or not, we shall probably have a better opportunity of judging on the return of Captains Lewis and Clark; who, though they may not penetrate as far as Griffith alleged that he had done, will probably learn enough of the country to enable us to determine whether the account given by Griffith be fiction or truth.

HARRY FOULMIN.

*Frankford, Dec. 12, 1804.*

OBSERVATIONS on the preceding, by the EDITOR of the PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL.

THE story of a Welch colonization of America has excited much curiosity both in Europe and the United States: by many it is believed, while by others it is thought unworthy of any attention. By reason of the present rapid progress of settlement in America, the time cannot be remote when the truth or falsity of this story will be completely established. In the mean while I do not hesitate to conjecture, that no traces of the descendants of the Welch prince will ever be discovered in the Western parts of North-America.

It may not be improper to notice the tale upon which so many persons, in Europe at least, rest their hopes of proving, in the most satisfactory manner, that the Welch have contributed to the peopling of America.

David Powel, a Welch historian, informs us, that on the decease of Owen Gwyneth, king of North-Wales, a dispute arose among his sons concerning the succession to the crown; and that Madoc or Madog, one of the sons, "weary of this contention, betook himself to sea, in quest of a more quiet settlement."\* We are informed, that "he steered due west, leaving Ireland to the north, and arrived in an unknown country, which appeared to him so desirable, that he returned to Wales, and carried hither several of his adherents and companions. After this neither Madog nor his companions were ever heard of more. The voyage of Madog is said to have been performed about the year 1170."

I have not seen Powel's work, but I learn that this historian, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and consequently at a great distance of time from the event which he records, adduces no better authority in support of the voyage than a quotation from a Welch poet, "which proves no more than that he (Madog) had distinguished himself by sea and land."† Some few Welch words, such as *gwrando*, to hearken or listen, &c., are very feebly or unfortunately adduced by Powel as circumstances favourable to the truth of the Welch emigration.

When we consider, "that the Welch were never a naval people; that the age in which Madog lived was peculiarly ig-

norant in navigation;" that the compass was then unknown; the story of the voyages of the Welch prince must I think be considered as extremely improbable. I am of opinion, with Mr. Pennant, that "the most which they could have attempted must have been a mere coasting-voyage."

But it may be said, we must appeal to facts; and that, independently of the verses of the Welch poet, and the arguments of the Welch historian, it seems highly probable that a colony of white people, who speak the Welch language, does actually exist in the western parts of North-America.

I cannot, I must confess, adopt this opinion. I readily allow, that the relations published by Mr. Toulmin and many other persons both in Europe and in America are extremely curious; but these relations are very inconsistent with one another, particularly in what relates to the actual state of improvement of the supposed Welchmen. By some we are told they are very far advanced in improvement; by others, that their improvement is not at all greater than that of the Red-men, or Indians of America. At one time they are said to be in possession of manuscripts (and even printed books); at another time nothing of this kind is found among them. — It must be confessed that Maurice Griffith's relation is, in several respects, more plausible than that of any preceding traveller; but it is not unincumbered with inconsistencies, which I do not deem it necessary to notice in this place. His assertion, "that the white men of the Missouri speak pure Welch," even though this assertion be qualified by the observation that "they occasionally make use of a few words with which he was not acquainted," is to me one of the most improbable things that have ever been related of these people — His silence about their religion is altogether inexcusable. One would suppose that a person of Griffith's inquisitive turn of mind would hardly have omitted to make some inquiries respecting the religious institutions of a people whom he considered as his countrymen. If these people be the descendants of Madog, some traces of the Christian religion may be expected to be discerned among them; for I think it requires many centuries to entirely efface from the memory of a people all vestiges of their religion, especially from a people so tenacious of their language, and so little disposed to intermix with their neighbours, as the Welch Indians are represented to be.

\* Dr. Robertson.

† Pennant's Arctic Zoology, Introduction, p. cclxiii., &c.

But Griffith's relation is, I think, worthy of some attention. I even think it not altogether improbable that future researches will establish the fact, that there does exist in the western parts of North-America a race or nation of men whose complexion is much fairer than that of the surrounding tribes of Indians, and who speak a language abounding in Welch or Celtic words. But the complete establishment of these two points would not prove the establishment of the truth of the assertion, that Prince Madog had ever made a voyage to America, or that a colony of Celts had at any period prior to the discovery of America by Columbus, passed into this hemisphere from Britain.

It may be thought, from the statement published by Dr. Williams and some other writers on the subject, that the belief of the existence of a race of Welch Indians in America is generally admitted by the Welch, Indians, and others. But this is far from being the case. The late Mr. M'Gillivray, a man of no inconsiderable powers of mind, and whose curiosity was by no means confined to his own relatives, the Muscogee, or Creek-Indians, informed me, in the year 1790, that he knew nothing of the existence of any white-people in the tract of country beyond the Mississippi.

The following is an extract of a letter (dated Downing, June 14, 1792) from my learned and excellent friend the late Mr. Thomas Pennant, of Wales:

"My countrymen are wild among the Padoucas, or Welch Indians, descendants of Madog, now seated about the upper parts of the Missouri. I am rather in disgrace, not having the warmest hopes of their discovery. Pray what is your opinion, and that of your philosophers?"

In answer to the above I wrote a letter, of which the following is a part:

"I have heard a great deal about the Welch Indians. I very early imbibed your opinion, as delivered in your Arctic Zoology,\* and mentioned you on the subject in a little work† which I published in England at the age of \* \* \* \*. I do not know whether you have seen that work.— I do not mean to hint that it is worthy of

your attention. I certainly think there is some foundation for the story; but I have no doubt but the whole affair will turn out very different from a discovery of Madog's descendants in America.

"I have said, that I think there is some ground for the story. I shall explain myself. You know that many of the first visitors of the New-World were struck with the resemblance which subsists between some of the American nations and the Jews. Some Hebrew words were found in this continent, as they have been every where else. The Americans were now said to be the descendants of the Jews; and Adair laboured very hard to prove the matter in a ponderous quarto, which few people read, because it is big with system and extravagance, though indeed it contains some curious and accurate matter. In like manner, in the languages of some of the American tribes there are found some words which are a good deal analogous to words in the languages of the ancient Celts. Wafer, who was a very respectable observer, if we consider his occupation in life, mentions the coincidence he found between the language of the Indians of Darien and that of the Highland Scots; and I could produce instances of their coincidence. Some Greek words are also found in certain of the American languages. I would not strain a point so much as some writers have, who mention the coincidence which subsists between the Greek *Theos* and the Mexican *Teotl*.— The word *Potowmack*, which is the name of one of our great rivers, is a good deal like the Greek *Potamos*.\* These words (perhaps they are accidental resemblances) have given rise to some of the numerous theories which we have had concerning the peopling of this great continent: and I doubt not that some \* \* \* \* or person who understood the Welch language, finding Celtic words (a language spoken by the Welch) among the Americans, in the fullness of his zeal would bring his countrymen among the Padoucas, Apaches, &c.

"Such, I believe, has been the origin of this wonderful story. I presume, that, were an ignorant Highlander to visit the

\* See the Introduction to the work, pages 263, 264.

† Observations on some Parts of Natural History; to which is prefixed an Account of several remarkable Vestiges of an ancient Date which have been discovered in different Parts of North-America. Part I., London, 1797.

\* The Abbé Molina (in his "Compendio de la Historia Civil del Reyno de Chile, &c., Parte Segunda," pages 334, 335) has pointed out some very striking instances of resemblance between the Greek and Chilese languages. He has also pointed out some resemblance between the Latin and the Chilese.— February 19, 1805.

Darien Indians, or some other American tribes, he would fancy himself among his countrymen, whom painting, exposure to the sun, &c., he might suppose had exalted or degraded to their present tinge. I lately conversed with an old Highlander, who said, that the Indians speak the Highland language. Some Highland words were mentioned by him; \*\*\*\* one word \*\*\*\* I recollect, the word *teine*, which in the Highland language, he said, signifies fire: now our Delaware Indians call fire *teriday*; the resemblance in sound is certainly not small. The Celts have undoubtedly been very widely spread over the globe: I believe they existed in this country, and that their descendants are some of the present tribes.\* That Celtic words should be found among the Americans, when Celtic words are to be found almost every where else, is not I think to be wondered at."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WILL you permit me to offer a few remarks on the objections which are urged, in your Magazine for September last, against a very common application of the word *resign*? It is there contended that this term ought not to be employed to denote submission to Providence in adversity.

This is said to be "a cant and technical use of the term, which smells of the conventicle, or rather of the mass-house." Now, what is the original and proper import of this word? To sign again, to yield up, to transfer. Let common sense, therefore, decide whether it is more objectionable to say, "I resign myself to the will of God," than to say, "I resign my seat to you," or to employ the term in any other usual way. This resignation of mind must include and imply contentment with whatever lot Providence may assign us, and patient acquiescence if that lot be adverse. Is there any reason, then, for rejecting the use of the term in that sense? On the contrary, is there not something peculiarly apposite in the religious application of it? The good man regards life, reason, and all his endowments as the gifts of his Creator: yet he does not wish to keep the property which he has received to be employed merely at

his own pleasure, but is "desirous to resign and render back" himself and all that has been given him, to be disposed of according to the will of the donor: and it is evident that this resigned disposition of mind must be particularly called into exercise in a state of adversity. This pious use of the word in question, therefore, has a close affinity with the original meaning of it, and is equally appropriate and expressive.

Your Correspondent also seems to consider this signification of the word as a novel and unauthorized mode of employing it, which must soon fall into disuse.—"There are already (says he) traces of it in French books of devotion;" and he concludes his remarks by pronouncing it to be "not likely to endure." But surely the fact is, that the word under consideration has been very long and generally used in the sense which he condemns. In support of this assertion I appeal not merely to works of devotion, either French or English, but to books of every description, and to oral usage. And this acceptance of the word is so thoroughly established, that one may venture to affirm that it will last as long as the language itself.

The account which your Correspondent gives respecting the origin of the religious application of the term, is very conjectural and improbable. This form of employing it appears to be perfectly obvious and natural; and when a plain, rational, and satisfactory, account of the matter lies so near us, why wander so far to fetch an ambiguous explanation? TREBOR.

*Worcester, November, 1805.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

BEING in the custom of visiting Aberdeen, in one of my last tours I inquired if there were any antiquarian or literary society or subscription library there, and was much surprised at not finding either the one or the other; there is, I am told, an Athenæum, in which a good number of newspapers, and some of the most respectable periodical publications, are taken in; and in a room above that a circulating-library. This last I know to be, and I presume the Athenæum is also, the property of two very respectable booksellers there; but the two united by no means reach the utility of either a literary society or a subscription-library, in which the books, &c., are the property of the members, and whose concerns, such

\* Very considerable fragments of the Celtic dialects are still preserved in America, particularly, if I do not mistake, among the Ranticokes, and the Katalba or Katawbas.—February 19, 1805.

as the ordering of books, &c., are conducted by a committee of the society.

Few of those who know that there is no such institution there, when they consider the respectability of the place, either in a commercial or literary view, but must feel greatly astonished; and more particularly will the want appear, when it is also known, that in Montrose, Arbroath, Dundee, and Perth, places much smaller than Aberdeen, and not possessing any college-establishment, there are subscription-libraries on the above plan; nay, that Perth has also an antiquarian society!

Subjoined is a list of some other places in North Britain enjoying the advantages of such establishments as I would recommend to Aberdeen, many of whom, it is obvious, have not near the prospect of success that that place could command:—Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Kilmarnock, Linlithgow, Haddington, and, on the borders of Northumberland, Dunfermline, and Kelso.

The annual subscription to none of the above is more, in some cases not so much, as the Athenæum at Aberdeen; and they possess a very excellent and increasing selection of books.

I am sorry to be informed, that neither Inverness, Banff, or Peterhead, possess such institutions, particularly the first, which presents such an abundant number of objects to the antiquarian, and is surrounded by, and contains, so many gentlemen of such distinguished liberality and ingenuity. At this place the "Northern Meeting" was established, for the avowed purpose of promoting intercourse among distant families; but how much more might be effected of general amelioration and comfort, by the establishment of a literary and antiquarian society, in which subjects connected with general improvement might be discussed, and books on chemistry, agriculture, and other more immediately useful parts of knowledge, collected.

I am, Sir, &c. A TRAVELLER.  
*York-Hotel, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*An ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE of TOURNAY. Translated from CAMUS.*

THREE considerable manufactories, two of China and one of carpets, are to be noticed at Tournay. One of the China-manufactories is of long date.—There is made at it a great quantity of what is called blue-and-white, with which all Flanders is supplied. They have at this manufactory a particular process in

forming cups and other like vessels. They do not turn them on the lathe, or compress the clay in a mould; but they dilute it in water, and when the liquid has acquired a proper consistency, they pour it into moulds, two or three hundred of which are ranged together. When they have filled them all, they return to the first in the row: the liquid part is drawn off by a gentle inclination: the surplus adheres to the side of the vessel; it forms the piece which it is intended to make. It is detached by means of a slight stroke from the mould: it is left to dry, and then baked.

Citizens Piat and Febvre are the proprietors of the carpet-manufactory. It is interesting on account of the number of persons whom it employs; seven hundred in the town, and three thousand in the suburbs, and in this number very young children. The wool is used as it is taken from the back of the animal, and, except a great part which is sent into the country to be spun, undergoes all the necessary preparations of combing, spinning, dyeing, and weaving, in the house.

This manufactory is important also on account of the goods which they fabricate in it. These are mock-velvets or plushes, with the nap cut, as finished velvets, or with the nap not cut, as shorn velvets, and carpets in imitation of those of Savona. The conductors of the manufactory allow that the carpets of this kind have not the merit of those of Savona, either with respect to the distinct and fixed nature of the colours, or the beauty of the patterns. They assert that their weaving is of the best quality, and their carpets not so liable to rent as those of Savona.—They also execute their work with quicker dispatch at Tournay than at Savona.—Mock-velvet carpets are fabricated at Lille and many towns. Those of Citizens Piat and Le Febvre surpass the others in the thickness of the nap, the richness of the colours, the harmony of the design, and the good taste displayed in the collection of the parts of which it is composed. A carpet of mock-velvet is not to be compared, in point of duration, with the carpets of Savona. These will adorn a room for two or three ages of man: a carpet of mock-velvet will not last above a few years. The price is also in proportion. A carpet of mock-velvet sells for twenty or thirty sols a square foot; a square foot of a carpet of Savona costs from eight to ten francs. The manufactory of Citizens Piat and Le Febvre is in the height of prosperity, and carried on

with the greatest activity. The orders for it exceed the number of carpets their shops can supply.

Tournay has preserved its college and its public library. The library was that of the chapter of the cathedral. The entrance to it is through the church, which has been sadly laid waste. The library-room is a fine one; and though it has been stripped of its most valuable books, some excellent books and manuscripts are preserved in it. Besides the books collected together in this library, there remains a considerable deposit in the town-hall, where among many books of no value there is yet room to glean. I have seen there a fine *Lactantius*, printed at Venice 19th March, 1478.

Under the library, in a small building, which rises into a wing, there are many rooms, formerly designed for the retreat of old priests, named by the chapter, and to whose support many foundations contributed. They are converted into a house for the reception of aged and infirm citizens, who have fallen into misfortunes.—The number is thirty. They furnish their own apartments, and clothe themselves. Each has a chamber and a sitting-room to himself. They take their meals together.

In other quarters of the town there are houses for the reception of the sick, the aged, and orphans, without mentioning houses supported by the produce of particular foundations.

The hospital for the sick has forty-eight beds, such as I have described as used at Mons, with some of a new form. It is under the direction of three old religious hospitaliers. The daily expence of the sick is estimated at twenty-five sous, when bread is not very dear. It is proper to remark on the article of the bread which is eaten in all the hospitals of the United Departments, that no white-bread, such as is given in the hospitals at Paris, is allowed, nor even what we call brown. It is almost black, often made of rye only, without separating the bran from the flour, except that for the sick they sometimes buy white-bread. But we must observe also; that the same bread, though in a small quantity, is eaten in the best houses in the town. To strangers they serve up white bread, or bread of Paris; and they discover a Parisian by the quantity of bread which he eats, an enormous deal compared with what they consume in the country.

The hospital for the aged is an asylum for the old of either sex, to the number of

an hundred. Since the administrative commission established by the law of Vendemiaire in the fifth year, none are admitted before the age of seventy-two. The commission found that the hospital had been encumbered by the protégées of the former trustees. They eat in a common-hall. Twice a-week meat is allowed.—The daily expence is estimated at from thirty to forty sous. The labour is voluntary, and the profit is given to him who works. Some of the men go into the town to labour.

The hospital for orphans, where I have seen two hundred and forty-eight young girls, had been a long time ill managed, through a bad economy. A sensible woman, chosen by the administrative commission, has established order in it. There remains no trace of the old state of things but in the want of linen: some beds are entirely without sheets; others have one sheet only under the coverlid, the mattresses remaining bare. Two lie in a bed. Their shifts are worn a fortnight. Their diet consists of a little meat twice in a week; on other days, of bread and water, and in the evening bread and butter. They reckon the daily expence of the children at eight sous. There is an economic furnace in the hospital, and they sometimes distribute from it into the town Rumford's soup. The building, which was an old seminary, is large and well disposed.

The administrative commission established, in the month Floreal, in the tenth year, an hospital for orphan-boys, on the same footing as that for girls. I have seen in it to the number of sixty-one.—The biggest go to labour in the town.—Deserted children are received into the same hospital. They have a list of nurses in the country, who offer themselves for the children at the breast, to whom they are sent as soon as they are brought to the hospital, and they remain in the country till they can be received into it. The number of the children nursed in the country amount to three hundred.

An hospital for health is destined for the reception of sick and wounded females.—It was a convent for girls, to which the infirmary was attached. Even to this day there are more religious than sick in it.

I saw in a house for lunatics nine men and five women in two separate sides of it. Most of them were old and infirm. The yards are very small; and, except the time allowed for walking, the lunatics are shut up, some on the ground-floor, and others on the first story; but this is a mere garret. The cells are frightful; those on  
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the ground-floor because the thick fastenings give them the appearance of a dungeon; and the garrets, because the wooden bars give them a resemblance to coops for poultry. They have, besides, neither free air or light.

Twenty girls, born of creditable parents, who have lost their fortune, are received into a house called the *Monelles*.— They are admitted at seven, and dismissed at eighteen years of age. They are neatly kept, and lie single. Their principal

work is lace, which they make very fine, like that of Valenciennes. They are well fed and clothed, and care is taken to employ them in the internal business of the house.

In the town of Soignes there is also an hospital, and a house for orphan girls, which the president assured me is very well directed. I can give no account of its state, because, being in haste to reach Brussels, I did not visit this establishment.

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## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

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MEMOIRS of the CHARACTER and PRIVATE LIFE of MR. NECKER, written by his DAUGHTER, MADAME DE STAEL.

[Concluded from p. 338 of No. 135.]

**M.** DE MIRABEAU and his adherents, the very evening of the day on which my father returned to the Hotel de Ville, laboured to destroy his popularity; they overwhelmed him with venom in the journals, in libellous pamphlets; in fine, they laid siege to his reputation: and who does not know that since the discovery of printing, there is a terrible engine in the hands of powerful men, which like all the other engines of society, demands order and liberty, not to confound, or not to stifle every thing.

In spite of the enemies who surrounded him, Mr. Necker did still some partial good: the remains of his popularity were still the means of his preserving some threatened lives: he infused into the royal authority a language which still sustained appearances: but a double virtue, doubly diminished his power; the court perceiving his popularity decline adhered so much the less to his counsels, and the popular party, knowing that his credit declined at court, no longer dreaded his influence. His strength with the court consisted in his popularity, and he lost this popularity in defending the court. His credit with the court would have given him an influence over the popular party, and he did not obtain this credit because he had at first supported the popular party against the court. This circumstance however should prove no discouragement in morals. My father, it has been seen in his works, admitted no doubt of the fidelity of this guide, although it did not enable him to triumph over his enemies. If success were the end of man's existence,

there would be no virtue, calculation would take its place. It is therefore to be believed that great sacrifices are imposed on delicate consciences, for an unknown and distant end. Cato, when he perished at Utica, did not rescue the liberty of Rome; but he has consecrated in all ages a noble idea by a great sacrifice. Who knows whether Mr. Necker in becoming the martyr of an union of morals with politics, have not given more force to this opinion by his genius, than he has deprived it of by his reverses of fortune.

In 1790, of all years the most painful to my father, he saw his hopes, his projects, the remembrance of the past, the recompense he derived from the world's opinion, all that formed his destiny, sink before him; and nevertheless he never deviated a moment from his road of generosity. A member of the Committee of Finance published a book called "The Red Book—(*Le Livre Rouge*)," which ought not to have been made public, as it contained the secret expences of the King. Mr. Necker undertook the defence of this book, in which there was not a single article which related to his administration, and almost all of them to that of his opponent Mr. de Calonne. Among other things were some gifts to the French Princes, then banished from France, and who had shewn themselves abroad very inimical to Mr. Necker. He only evinced more solicitude in justifying these gifts, and made use of all those delicate expressions which so nobly convey a respect for misfortune. My father's soul had no tincture of resentment: too gentle to hate, too proud to think itself insulted!

A decree was agitated to suppress titles. Mr. Necker warmly insisted that the King should refuse it his sanction, and he published a Tract on the subject of this de-

creed at the moment when the enthusiasm for equality was most prevalent. It was not titles in general, but the utility of titles in a monarchy, which was analyzed in this tract. It ill suits me to expatiate here on the philosophic motives which often induced my father to embrace opinions that might be considered as anti-philosophic: neither does it belong to my subject at present to point out that admirable union of contrasted qualities, or rather that enlarged mind, which rendered him the true friend of liberal institutions, and the most able advocate of the fixed barriers which should limit these Institutions; but when I come to publish the Works of my father, I shall annex a collection of all the Memoirs he furnished the King and the National Assembly during the last fifteen months of his administration; and I can confidently promise that these Memoirs prove that there exists no injustice towards the oppressed, no fault in political institutions, which he did not first point out, and which has not since been acknowledged.

But could the harmonious voice of an eloquence as full of argument as of sensibility be heard at the moment when every political passion was roused, when hope and fear had doubled the activity of every man's character, and when this great kingdom of France was become for true enthusiasts the most extensive field for the exercise of the imagination, and for ambitious projectors the richest domain which an avidity of wealth or power ever shared?

My father's house was threatened: my mother trembled for his life: and as he had no further means of being useful, he retired in 1790, producing at the same time a Memoir on Assignats, in which he stated every thing which has happened since. But even in predicting with certainty the ruin of the creditors of the state, he left his two millions as a deposit in the royal treasury. He possessed, however, a security (*bon*) from the King, authorizing him to withdraw them whenever he chose, and as Minister of Finance he had more facility than any other man to pay himself what was due to him. Some persons have deemed this last act of generosity somewhat blameable; and so it might be esteemed, if it were not considered that my father wished to leave a pledge of his administration, and not detach his fate altogether from that of France; and besides, although he had every reason to believe that the interest would be paid in paper-money, he could not think it possible that the principal of a debt so sacred could be

sequestered even in the midst of the most violent political agitations.

In returning to Switzerland through Basle, my father was arrested at Arcy-sur-Aube, and his life was threatened at Vesont, owing to the popular suspicions which the libels against him had excited. He was accused of having betrayed the interests of the people, of having joined the emigrant party, who assuredly had not shewn themselves his friends. It was thus he retraced the very route which fifteen months before he had passed so triumphantly. Cruel vicissitude, that might have soured the firmest soul, but which an unfulfilled conscience could support with resignation!

At length he arrived at his seat at Coppet. It is now fourteen years ago, and I followed him soon after. I found him sad, thoughtful, but without one sentiment of gall. One day he was conversing with me about the deputies of the city of Tours, who had lodged with him some months during the federation, and he said to me, "A year ago this city bore me much good-will: perhaps it is not yet destroyed: perhaps in this part of France they love me still!" It is necessary to have been acquainted with him, it is necessary to have known how noble and elevated were his looks, how gentle and congenial with his words was the tone of his voice, to form an idea of the effect of them on a heart that so passionately loved him. The moments were rare when he unfolded his most inmost heart. His habitual manner was dignified and restrained, and particularly in what related to himself: he had that reserve which is the chief characteristic of profound impressions. It was this period of his arrival at Coppet which commenced that admirable life of solitude and resignation by which he acquired the esteem even of his enemies. It was there that he composed those Works on the various political situations of France which have successively obtained the approbation of all those whose opinions were overpowered, and the blame of all those whose opinions were victorious. It was in this retreat that he displayed a celestial mind, a character every day more pure, more noble, more refined. It was there that he impressed on the hearts of all who saw him a sentiment which they must all preserve to the end of their lives.

In writing the political life of my father, I shall endeavour to examine the character and object of his writings; and as some of them relate to the circumstances of the moment, perhaps I may one day ab-



fract the general ideas, in order to form a body of political doctrine, which may perpetuate his name. I am sure that even among the admirers of Mr. Necker there are some who will be struck with fresh instances of his genius, thus detached from their connection with the events of the day, for he was forced to employ much of his resources to struggle with passing events; and it will be curious to extract from his Works maxims that may serve for ages.

The only Work of Mr. Necker's, printed during his retreat, which has no relation to political subjects, is his *Course of Religious Morality*. Some have been displeas'd with this book, divided into discourses, or rather sermons. Still I think this form peculiarly adapted to the end propos'd by my father. It conveys a full idea of the effect that may be produced in our religion by the eloquence of the pulpit, and of the spirit of which it is susceptible. The recurrence of beautiful thoughts, of the most original and poetical expressions of the holy scriptures, imparts an interest to these discourses which single discourses never could produce. What beauties of style, of thought, of sentiment, does not this work exhibit! What profound knowledge of human nature in its strength and in its weakness, of that stormy and passionate nature which characterizes all those whose affections, misfortunes, or talents, snatch them from the slumber of the soul, and from the vulgar course of a mere physical existence! What sublime indulgence from the most austere purity! What consolations for every grief, save one, for which I seek in vain for solace, even from his admirable genius. There is no social affection, no situation of human life, youth, age, adversity, glory, public and private duties, no one situation of which he has not treated intimately and truly.—But to understand him, it is necessary to have been a sufferer.

What is most striking in the Works of Mr. Necker is, the incredible variety of talent they display. Voltaire stands alone in the literary world for the diversity of his genius: Mr. Necker, I think, stands alone for the universality of his faculties. The blending and harmony of contrasts is what constitutes in the universe, as in man, the most perfect beauty. Delicacy and comprehensiveness, gaiety of wit and tenderness of heart, energy and refinement, precision and fancy, elevation of thought and originality of expression,—all these qualities, without the defects that usually accompany them, are to be found in the

writings of Mr. Necker. There is every where strength under due controul, a spirit of analysis which never decomposes sentiment, and separates causes without damping a single generous impulse, or enfeebling a single emotion of the heart. In ranging the world of fancy, he is never found in opposition to experience or to reason; he elevates, but he never bewilders. The minister and the poet unite in him by sublime but natural ties; by that comprehension of intellect which embraces all things; by that well-ordered habit of mind which always sustains his greatness.

That Work of my father which I now publish, consists of detached thoughts and separate pieces on various subjects. Some of them have been written at different periods, but the greater part of them were compos'd this winter. I have suppress'd a very few of them, which perhaps related too closely to political subjects. None of his Works, I think, can give a better idea of himself. There is an astonishing sagacity in his reflections on the human heart, and a remarkable comic strength in his observations on society. The same Work comprises a *Traict* on metaphysics, on the commerce of grain, and on the happiness of fools. To treat on these three subjects, a head should contain, if I may so express it, a clue of uncommon extent; and to these subjects, of themselves so opposite, must be added all those which are treated with a profound sensibility, and every where with a beauty of expression, which paints with an equal charm both freedom and reserve, constraint and independence. He intended to increase the number of these detached thoughts: he had made notes on several subjects which he had design'd to investigate: the political career he had pass'd through had led him to confine himself only to matters of administration and of high public importance: he therefore found a new pleasure in exercising himself freely on all subjects, and thus summon'd in review before him the observations of his life. It is a great misfortune, that, by adapting himself only to public contemplation, his unexpect'd death prevent'd his continuing to open the rich stores of his mind. It still contain'd treasures which are for ever lost; perceptions so refined and so just, so much honesty even in his wit, a manner of judging systematically free and exempt from prejudice, a faculty of thought which was neither bigotted to philosophic method nor fetter'd by received opinions, and which directed itself by its own elasticity and strength; in fine, something of vastness in its glance,

glance, which perhaps will never be found again; for all men of distinction are governed by that superior quality which distinguishes them.

My father, in his most simple letters, had, not a style; for he was too natural to bestow on letters that sort of attention which is necessary to form what is properly a style, that is to say, a manner implying something of care and stateliness,—but he had always that propriety of expression, which is not, to my thinking, a simple intellectual merit; that sort of propriety which supposes a kind of celestial temper of mind dictating every word. When he wished, what was rarely the case, to make a wrong felt, coming either from a nation or an individual, from his child or from his enemy, he expressed himself with so much moderation, with so much delicacy, that, if I may judge from myself, the heart was overwhelmed. What he forbore to say, appeared with so much more force; and, far from retrenching his words, his omissions are naturally added, as well as his favours, which he never recalled, and his glory, which he seemed to forget, only to challenge our affection and justice.\*

Mr. Necker has been censured for too much pomp, and consequently uniformity, in his writings. This fault, if it exist, will certainly not appear in the thoughts which I now publish, and which he composed at his leisure without any immediate intention of making them known. But in the works my father has printed, he still considered his character as a public man, and he maintained in them constantly, by habit and by expediency, the dignity of this character. Still it appears to me, that, through all this necessary dignity in the writings of Mr. Necker,

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\* I will here cite a passage from one of his letters, which will convey some idea of this temperance and delicacy, in his manner.—Some insurgent peasants of the Pays de Vaud burnt, two years ago, some titles of seigniorial property, and the government, after this insurrection, required of the proprietors of these burnt titles to write officially the complaints they had to make against the rebels:—"I have nothing particular to say against them (my father expressed himself); they behaved with decency, their class considered (*le genre admis*)" What reflections occur on this simple phrase! The goodness and the pride which forbears in its own cause to accuse even the guilty; and in that phrase, *le genre admis*, all the censure of a just man expressed with grace and reserve, which serves as a lesson for the weakness of governors, as well as for the violence of the governed.

those various kinds of ability which are more distinctly seen in his detached thoughts, is perceptible. There is no talent, even to that of seizing with promptitude whatever is ridiculous in men and things, which may not easily be discerned in his most grave political writings. He indulges in this variety of style as much as may be without impairing his consequence as a statesman; and it did not become Mr. Necker to sacrifice this consideration to the highest literary merit.

One of the most remarkable qualities in Mr. Necker's style is a perfect harmony. He could not endure harsh and abrupt phrases; and he composed no piece of eloquence without reading it aloud in his chamber. Harmony is certainly one of the great charms of style. Such is the analogy between physical and moral nature, that all the affections of the soul have a suitable inflection of voice, a melody of words according with the sense of the words themselves. The general complexion of my father's impressions was a noble dignity; and in observing the harmony of his style, the character of this expression will be felt. Still I believe that if he could have brought himself to break his phrases oftener, to assume sometimes a familiar tone, to descend with his readers occasionally, that they might the more strongly feel his movements of elevation, he would perhaps have inspired less respect, his style would not have been so classical, but the ordinary reader would have felt more sensibly the multiplicity of his ideas. Some attention is requisite to appreciate with discrimination all the instances of neatness, ingenuity, and originality, in the uniform stateliness of his style. If Bossuet had not been unequal, perhaps his fine passages would create less astonishment. The continuity of excellence of every kind scarcely ever obtains continuity of admiration.

This harmony replete with magnificence, which appears in almost all the known works of Mr. Necker, assumes a character entirely different in the novel he wrote, and which concludes this collection. He gave a loose in this production to his tender and susceptible feelings, to a simplicity which was natural to him, and to an eloquence as glowing as it is graceful. In the perusal of this novel, particularly, the reader will perceive the interior of his bosom, and the despair occasioned by his loss. It is now precisely eighteen months ago, when, talking with him of romances and their difficulty, I took the liberty of desiring him to write

one. He told me he thought it possible to interest more powerfully in depicting conjugal affection than any other kind of love; we talked of an event that had happened at Paris, and revived in a journal, and I proposed to him this subject as the most difficult to treat of. He accepted it, and some weeks after he submitted to me the novel I now publish. At this moment, when every word irritates my wounds, even at this moment its impression is not stronger than it was then. It evinces a degree of talent to which nothing can be added; and when it is considered that this affecting language of love, of passion, of sensibility, of delicacy, is the work of a man of seventy years of age, of a man hackneyed in political events the most likely to wither the heart, of a man who had been constantly occupied in calculations and business; when it is considered that the same name is found at the bottom of the Administration of Finance and of "The Fatal Consequences of a Single Fault," that the same man, at an advanced age, suddenly displays, in addition to his acknowledged talents, the grace of youth, the passion of mature age, and an inexpressible delicacy of sentiment, which blends at once the freshness of first impressions, and the consciousness of a long and honourable retrospect,—it appears as if age, at least my father's age, no longer seemed the decline of life, but the commencement of immortality. I protest that in the last years of his existence he seemed to have assumed something celestial in his look and in his language. It was this renewal of strength and of sensibility on which my hopes were founded. I saw in it a new pledge of the duration of his life, and heaven seemed to descend into his heart by anticipation.

It was during the illness of my mother, and particularly since her death, which took place about ten years ago, that my father's private character has been most known. It is impossible to convey an idea of his care and assiduity during her long illness. She had frequently sleepless nights; and in the day-time she would sometimes sleep with her head reclined upon her husband's arm. I have seen him remain motionless for hours together, upright, in the same position, for fear of awaking her by the smallest motion; and the cares he lavished on her were not those which virtue only inspires; they were full of tenderness and affection, animated by that spark of love which pure hearts preserve through the sufferings of years.

My mother was fond of hearing music during her illness, and she had musicians to come to her every evening, that the impression made by their sounds might sustain her soul in that elevated thought which alone gives to death an air of melancholy and peace. In the last hour of her life wind-instruments continued to play in the chamber adjoining hers; and I cannot express the effect of the contrast between the different expressions of the airs and the uniform sentiment of sadness that filled the heart at the idea of death. Once in the course of her sickness the musicians disappointed her, and my father desired me to play on the piano-forte. After having executed some pieces, I began to sing the air from *Œdipus at Colonus*, by Sacchini, the words of which recall the cares of Antigone:

Elle m'a prodigué tendresse et ses soins,  
Son zèle dans mes maux m'a fait trouver des charmes, &c.

On hearing it, my father shed a torrent of tears. I was obliged to stop. And I saw him for many hours at the feet of his dying wife, abandon himself to that deep that unconstrained emotion, which evinced nothing of the great man: of the man involved in great thoughts and important interests, except a heart of sensibility, a heart melting with tenderness and affection.

My mother died. It was not in the wildness of despair that a grief which was to end only with life displayed itself. From the first moment my father employed himself in executing the last wishes of my mother relative to her interment, with a presence of mind evincing surely a more profound sensibility than that which would manifest itself only by vehement distress; a sensibility which concentrated all its force to accomplish all its duties. I entered his chamber some hours after the death of my mother. His window towards Lausanne looked on one of the most magnificent prospects of the Alps, and they were illuminated by the beautiful rays of the morning. "Her spirit, perhaps, is hovering there," said he to me, in pointing to a light cloud which was flying over our heads; and he was silent. Ah! why was he not doomed to utter the same words of me; near him, I should have felt no terrors of death, so well did he represent to me the effect of religion! I beheld him as long as he remained on the earth, and now I must accomplish alone the last tedious half of my existence.

Much has been said of the anxiety my mother carried with her to the tomb. She

had seen frightful examples of precipitate burials when engaged with the hospitals, and her imagination had been struck with them. She was always strongly bent on having her ashes united with my father's, and her passion for him made her ardently cling to this intent. In my opinion, nothing of this kind should astonish a mind sufficiently thoughtful to enter into the idea of death in the midst of life. Men are perhaps in the right in general to seek in the distraction of business an oblivion of the human destiny; for its contemplation is revolting to those who know not how to live occupied with vulgar interests and common ideas; but when religion, love, or misfortune, fix us in solitude, and two beings who love each other advance together towards the tomb, nothing, I own, is more natural than that imagination and sensibility which endeavours to smooth the idea of death, and seems in some measure to deceive itself as to the separation it imposes.

It is Madame Necker's testamentary wishes that I explain here. One only sentiment could guide her husband, which was to fulfil them in all things. He did nothing in this respect either for himself or her which she did not dictate. Guardian of her tomb for ten years, the interests of the moment never distracted him from her memory. I possess two compositions of my father, written for himself only, at the time of my mother's death. In one of them he retraces all the motives he has to regret her; and in the other he interrogates himself on the proofs of affection he had given her while she lived, in order to combat the inconceivable apprehension he harboured of not having been sufficiently mindful of her happiness. He brought to his mind every possible circumstance in which he might have afflicted her or made her happy, and soothes or torments himself according as he is satisfied or not with his inward intentions. He is scrupulous towards his imagination, as well as his recollections. His words, his actions, the whole tenor of his life, does not satisfy him; he retires into the sanctuary of his heart to judge of the attention he has experienced. I know no where, in history or in romance, a perfection of tenderness to be compared with this. These compositions reveal new faculties of the heart; a love pure as that which is divine; agitated as that which is earthly; full of delicacy and passion; full of remorse where no faults have been committed.

Undoubtedly my father preserved a

constant veneration, a profound attachment, towards my mother to her last hour; but I have enjoyed some years during which I and my children have almost engrossed among us this exalted man, as perfect in his domestic affections as in his most elevated conceptions. He wrote to me last winter, "That he felt himself better adapted for a private than a public man, he felt so much pleasure in his family attachments!" All that surrounded him felt the influence of his perfect goodness; beneficence, generosity, willing attentions to society; all had their place in his breast, and none were neglected.

When the French entered Switzerland, my father, by one of the laws of the reign of terror, was found, although a foreigner (Geneva not being then united with France), on the list of emigrants.— He had been inscribed there in 1793, at the time he defended the King, and willfully exposed himself by this action to the loss of the whole of his fortune in France. Many persons were uneasy at Mr. Necker's situation at Coppet, the first frontier-town that the French army were to occupy. He would not retire, and we remained in our residence, trusting to the instructions that the Directory might have given, and to the personal sentiments of the French officers. We were not deceived in either of these hopes. The French generals shewed my father the most flattering and grateful regard, and the Directory unanimously erased his name from the list.— Still there was some cause of inquietude, at a moment when, by the letter of the law, every man inscribed on the list of emigrants, and found in the territory occupied by the French armies, was sentenced to suffer death. But my father, who exaggerated every danger that concerned my mother or myself, would not suffer me to make the shadow of an objection to his resolution of remaining at Coppet. Curiosity having attracted our tenants to the road, we were entirely alone at the critical moment of the arrival of the French in Switzerland.

For some days previous to this my father's first concern had been to look out among his papers and burn all those which might commit any persons, even by the eulogies of which he himself was the object. I will relate one fact among a thousand of his punctilious delicacy in all that regarded others. A poor fellow of Vesoul had written to him some years before, when he passed through that town, disclaiming the wrongs of his fellow-citizens towards him: he expresses himself

with

with an eloquent warmth against those who could be wanting in respect to the name of Necker. My father set a great value on this letter, which soothed his painful recollection of Vesoul; but fearing that this man might be exposed if he were known, he effaced his signature with so much care, that, on finding this letter among my father's papers after his death, I was unable to discover the name of the writer.

How many good and generous things of every description has he not concealed from me and others, not from intending to suppress them, but from forgetting to tell them. Only a few days since I learnt a new instance of his delicacy, of a nature altogether singular, if attentively considered. He had let a house at a reasonable rate near Coppet to a family not very rich; when this family left it, a woman possessed of some fortune wished to hire this house at a lower rate, and for that purpose so persecuted him that he consented. But he persuaded himself that he ought to restore to the poor family all that exceeded this latter price which they had been paying him for many years; and he wrote to them to accept of this restitution of a nature entirely novel. To have offered the same sum in pure generosity would have been an action very simple; but to have done so from conscientious scruples, is a circumstance in its nature unexampled.

Mr. Necker had lost by the revolution in Switzerland and the sequestration of his deposit in France three-fourths of his fortune; and even to his death the world was much deceived as to what he possessed, because they judged by his gifts. In the distribution of his donations he was impelled by no personal motives; and even among his enemies he sought unfortunate objects to relieve. No ostentation ever attached to this generosity: no ostentation, but at the same time no affectation of mystery. The simplicity of his character and conduct instructed no one in his virtues who did not feel them of themselves; and his moral perfection, like something which is at once great and well-proportioned, disclosed itself only in the course of time. He had so much sincerity in the whole of his being, that, to study the indications of what is truly noble and admirable, a writer could not do better than devote himself to examine the actions, manners, and words, of Mr. Necker, the strong or gentle expression he made use of, the fineness and weight of what he uttered, his emphasis, the language of his physi-

ognomy, in fine, all that harmony of truth, which is better felt than described, which the meditating mind may analyze on seeing it, but which can never be imitated without the aid of a similar nature.

My father subjected himself to principles rigidly austere in the smallest actions of his life no less than the greatest; but he had an indulgence for others, which resulted not only from his goodness, but from his perfect knowledge of the human heart. To his predilection for talent, for wit, for imagination, he united a perfect good-will for those men not merely occupied with their habitual ideas, but from whom he could collect any positive information of whatever kind. Sometimes he indulged in pleasantries on those about him; but he had so much grace and sagacity in his humour, that the happiest moments of my life were those when he made me the object of this talent. I never saw him out of humour, except with incapacity. When a man was able in any way, in business, in art, or science, or even trade, who had perfected himself in any one faculty, ranged through a circle of ideas, whatever was the centre, he was sure of his consideration. Even the mediocrity which displeased him he tolerated with gentleness, for fear of giving pain, a fear with him all-powerful, for he experienced in a supreme degree the sympathy of pity. Amiable sentiment! without which we must all fear each other, but most admirable in the bosom of a superior being, when it falls like a dew on the arid surface of life.

My father was at once a man the most commanding and the least to be dreaded, a man before whom I should most fear to blush, but before whom I could with most confidence shed tears of repentance; before whom I would have justified myself, not by demonstration and evidence, but in confiding my wrongs to him as to the Divinity, in imparting to him my inmost thoughts, in pouring my soul into his bosom, that he might restore it to me improved. None I believe every inspired confidence and respect in the same degree. No one knew better how to encourage the most pleasing familiarity, without the smallest sacrifice of that simple dignity which checked it with a word, if that word became necessary. I have seen him surrounded by my children, inviting to his table companions of their age, and so venerable in the midst of his goodness, that he imparted a sentiment of admiration and tenderness by his condescension and even his gaiety.

It was painful to him to be old. His form, which had become clumsy, and which rendered his motions difficult, created in him a timidity that diverted him from mixing in the world. He got into his carriage the moment he was observed: he only walked when he could not be seen. In fine, his imagination loved the grace of youth; and sometimes he said to me, "I don't know why I am humiliated with the infirmities of age, but I feel I am."—And it was to this sentiment he was indebted for being loved as a young man.—I believe he was the only person in the world who could inspire a mixture of respect and interest towards age, which formed a feeling entirely new.

The feebleness of age, combining with strength of mind, justness of wit, a true appreciation of every thing at the moment of separation from all the treasures acquired by a long train of thought, that sensibility always combining with melancholy ideas, formed around my father something of the glory of futurity, a kind of empyreal veil, which often made the most mournful impression on me, an impression nevertheless of love, an impression that a young man might excite, if he were seized with a threatening consumption, if a gloom hung over his existence, and the feelings he created oppressed the heart that fought in vain to dismiss them.

It might be clearly seen that my father partook of all the troubles of life, that he opposed no natural impression of received maxims or of official councils, that he penetrated into your bosom to console you, and placed himself exactly in your position to judge of your case. Nobody experienced more than I that ingenuous bounty, which made him conceive the sentiments of another age, of another situation than his own, I will not only say with justice, but with a partiality against himself. He resided in a country which was not my country, where the sciences are infinitely more cultivated than literature; he was sensibly alive to the misfortune which made me experience the contention of my tastes, between my friends who called me back to France, and the pain of leaving him even for a few months. He took my part against others, sometimes against myself, and with earnestness, when I now and then reproached myself, in not knowing, like him, how to support the want of that emulation of thought and of distinction which doubles life and its resources; he encouraged me in my bias towards France, he cherished the recollections he had left there, and endeavoured, to the utmost of

his power, to preserve that country to my family.

I saw him, Oh Heaven! for the last time, on that adieu the most tender, the most fraught with the prospect of a speedy re-union, that our blind hopes had ever experienced. Mr. Mathieu de Montmorenci, whom the highest virtues never divert from the delicate attentions of friendship,—Mr. de Montmorenci, already so respectable, and always generous, was then at Coppet with me. He saw my father employ himself in the smallest particulars that related to my happiness. He saw him bless me: Ah! that blessing, which Heaven has not confirmed! In that absence I was to lose my father, brother, friend; he whom I would have chosen as the sole object of my affection, had not Heaven created me in another generation.

No one like him has ever imparted the idea of a guardianship almost supernatural. The characteristic of his mind was the art of finding resources in almost all difficulties, and his character was that rare combination of prudence and activity which provides for every thing without compromising any thing. During the troubles in France, even when I was separated from him, I believed myself preserved by him. I never imagined any great misfortune could reach me. He lived; I was sure he would come to my assistance, and that his eloquent language and venerable ascendancy would have snatched me from the recesses of a prison, had I been thrown there. In writing to him I almost always called him my tutelar angel. It was thus that I felt his influence; and it seemed to me that the responsibility of my fate concerned him more than myself. I depended on him to repair my faults: nothing appeared to me without remedy during his life. It is only since his death that I have really known terror, and that I have lost that sanguine temper of youth, which leans on its own strength to obtain all it wishes.—My strength was his; my confidence was derived from his support. Does this protecting genius still exist around me?—Will he tell me what to hope or fear?—Will he guide my steps? Will he extend his wings over my children, whom he has blessed with his dying voice? And can I discern him sufficiently in my heart to consult him and listen to him still?

My father allowed me in his retirement to converse with him many hours every day. I never feared to interrupt him, and on all subjects I asked his opinion.—

He composed all his works at certain fixed hours in the day, without ever having neglected either his business or his friends; and when I happened to go into his study, even during these hours, I was sure of obtaining a look which told me it gave him pleasure. Oh! that look, that paternal welcome, I shall never receive it again! I am there, in that very study, surrounded by objects that belonged to him, my whole thought, my whole heart, calls on him, but in vain! Oh! what then is that barrier which separates the living from those who are no more! It must needs be terrible; for a being so good, a being who so much loved me, a witness of my despair, surely if it were in his power would come to my assistance.

One of the great charms of my intercourse with my father was his lively relish of all the events of life. He was not fond of these conversations which turn merely on abstract questions. He had such a store of ideas, that it was impossible to furnish him with any new ones; but as he was particularly to be admired for his acquaintance with the human heart, all that tended to develop the characters and passions of men sensibly interested him.— Nothing wearied him so much as general ideas when they were common. “Yes (said he to me once), I had rather a man came and told me the simplest fact, described to me what colour the carriage was he had just met in the street, than to come, like a spark of the day, with ‘I don’t know, Sir, whether you are of my way of thinking, but it is my opinion that self-love is the great *mobile* of all our actions,’ or any other maxim equally hackneyed.” The taste which I knew belonged to my father for facts and for characters, had induced me never to distract my attention from these objects, and I learnt nothing, I remarked nothing, that I did not connect with the idea of relating or writing it to him. When I was at a distance from my father I still lived with him by the pleasure of collecting all that could give animation to our conversations on his return, or by acquainting him in advance with all I knew. He has often told me that he desired nothing in the world but my recitals, and that it was sufficient to send me abroad for them, to enjoy all their amusement without fatigue. He listened with so much interest, there was so much pleasure in telling them to him, that I cease to recognize myself, now that my life is arrested, and I can no longer give him an account of it. The greatest events have passed before me like

shadows; his reflections, his thoughts, his sentiments, could no longer give them a being in my eyes.

When I was absent from him he was constantly present to me, not only from his interest in all the events of life, but from his still more intimate concern for my fate and that of my children. In my last and fatal journey what precautions did he not devise to protect me and my daughter against what he called the dangers of the road! His adorable letters all contain long details on this subject, and sometimes he even almost apologized for it, in owning that his continual uneasiness arose from paternal weakness. I was so well acquainted with that angelic weakness, I enjoyed it with so much voluptuousness, that one day near Naumberg in Germany, in our way to Berlin, my daughter and I fell into the snow, and when we were extricated, I took so great a pleasure in relating our adventure at Coppet, to see him tremble for us in all that had passed, vexing himself with me and those about me. Ah! we are thus beloved only by a father, by a father in years, who no longer believes in the certainty of life; our contemporaries are so sanguine both with respect to themselves and us! Delicious protection! that of a generation which precedes us. Disinterested love! love that makes us feel every moment that we are young, that we are beloved, that the earth is still our own! Ah! when this generation passes away, we feel ourselves in our turn unsheltered from death, and left the foremost to encounter him.

In the spring of this terrible year I was happy in Germany. I had recovered a spirit of emulation by the residence I had made in a country sincere, enlightened, enthusiastic, and which had deigned to receive the daughter of Mr. Necker, as if Germany had been the spot where he had consecrated his fortune, his virtues, and his genius. In the letters of recommendation my father had given me, he called me “his only and cherished daughter,” and noble minds thought well of her whom such a man had honoured with such a name. I know not whether Providence designed that the thunder should reach me in the midst of happiness; but my mind, chilled by bitter ingratitude, had been restored in receiving a generous welcome.— I had formed plans of works to make known the German literature in France; I had collected a world of notes to converse with my father, to ask his advice on subjects of all descriptions; I had amused myself in calculating minutely on the Almanack

manack the precise day of my departure ; and my father, jesting on my mania for dates, wrote to me, that on the same day, at the same hour, he should quit Geneva to return and wait for me at Coppet. In fine, and it is this circumstance that should alarm the human destiny : My father, in the last of his letters which preceded his illness, wrote to me, " My child, enjoy without inquietude all the pleasure you meet with in the society of Berlin, for I have not felt for a long time past so good a state of health." These words had lulled me into a security altogether foreign to my habitual character. My life had never passed so lightly ; never was I more completely distracted from all those thoughts which forerun affliction. On the morning of the 18th of April one of my friends placed upon my table at Berlin two letters which announced the illness of my father. The courier who brought them, the terrible intelligence he was charged with, was all concealed from me. That very moment I set out ; but even till I came to Weimar the idea that I had been deceived, the idea that he was no more, had not glanced on my mind. When I could no longer doubt it, I believe my most cruel enemies would have pitied what I suffered ; but it is not to obtain pity that I say it : in France, particularly, this sentiment seems to have been long exhausted. I speak of myself only to assist a true estimation of him, by the impression he made on one susceptible of distractions, on one who but for him never would have plunged so deeply into the abysses of life.

To say that death would have been preferable to the grief I then experienced, is to say nothing. Who has not felt this emotion for a much less calamity ? But I would convey an idea of all that was unique in the character of my father, and in his influence on the happiness of others. If I were told, " You shall be reduced to the most complete poverty, but you shall have your father in his youth as the companion of your life,—the most delightful futurity would present itself to my imagination ; I should see his intelligence recommencing our fortune, his dignity supporting my consideration, the variety of his mind preserving me from the monotony of life, and his ingenuous devotion to all he loved, leading me to discover a thousand enjoyments combined by hope and moderation. If I were told, " You are going to lose your sight, all that nature which surrounds you is going to vanish from your eyes, you shall no more see your children, but your father will be

your cotemporary ; he will give you his arm, you will hear his voice ; your father, who is never weary of misfortune, whose pity was inexhaustible, who possessed the most admirable talent of consoling, the most ingenuous solicitude to soothe the soul ; your father, to whom you opened your whole soul, will accompany all your steps in life ;"—I should cherish such a lot more than independence without support.

My father, in the spring of that year, lived at Geneva, surrounded by his friends, and particularly by his elder brother, whom he had always esteemed and cherished from the bottom of his heart ; his niece, my dearest friend, the daughter of the celebrated physician of Saussure, was also near him. It was she who, like a sister, replaced me in my absence. Madame Necker of Saussure had had the art of comprizing in the most regular circle of domestic life a superior mind, and her disposition, praised in every affection, was a surety to me that she would have hastened to recal me if my father's health had given her any inquietude. A violent and rapid disorder seized him almost at the moment when the physicians thought him quite restored from some infirmities of the winter, at the moment when he was most enjoying life, when in all the vigour of his intellect and feeling, he might for many years have continued to make himself illustrious by his writings, and directed the fate of my children. I have found in the notes which he had written for his own use words full of serenity, of happiness, and tenderness. " Seventy (says he) is an agreeable age for writing. You have not yet lost your powers ; envy begins to forsake you ; and you hear in advance the soft voice of posterity."

" You are old (says he, somewhere else), but full of life in your love for your children : must all this be deposited in the bottom of the grave ?"

Ah ! he regretted us, and we could not retain him ; and when he wrote, in one of his thoughts, " In losing a friend we think only of our own regret ; ought we not also to think of the regret of that friend in parting from those he loves !"—it seems to me that he was still fond of life. Affections so gentle and recollections so pure no doubt in all situations impart a value to existence : it is in the season of the passions that the heart is torn with bitterness.

Many times, in our conversations, my father mildly lamented seeing his years hasten away. Once he said to me, " Why am I not your brother ? I should protect you



you throughout your life." My God! to a truly feeling heart such reflections should bring instant death.

It was sometimes a cruel reflection to love so ardently a man so much older than yourself, to have no power over that invincible necessity which is one day to separate you, to break the heart against that barrier, to feel that he would wish to live for you, live to love you, and to be incapable of snatching from your own bosom that life which agitated you, that life which devours you, at least to share it with him.

One of the most surprising wonders in the moral world is that forgetfulness of death in which we all exist, that frivolity of sensations which makes us float so lightly on the waves. I am not astonished that susceptible minds suddenly seized with this idea should have retired to the solitude of cloisters, and surrounded themselves with the most gloomy objects, to establish the more harmony between their early and their later days. Alas! we know not in youth, we know not till the arrival of some great misfortune, what it is to trust to our fate no more. Not a day do I separate myself from the objects that are left to me; but every noise seems to come from that messenger at Berlin who changed my destiny for ever; poetry, music, those inexhaustible sources of tender melancholy, painfully affect my heart with bitter scorchings; I cannot persuade myself that he is not present, that my tears will not recall him to life; those deep emotions, once so delicious, those emotions to which I am indebted for talent and enthusiasm, only tend to restore in my breast the grief which has been lulled by the common occupations of the journey.

There is a window of my father's cabinet at Coppet which looks on the wood where he had built the tomb of my mother and his own; from this window an avenue also appears, where every time I quitted him he came to bid me adieu, and to salute me with his white handkerchief, which I continued to perceive at a distance. One of the evenings which I passed with him last summer in this same cabinet, after conversing familiarly for some time, I put the question to himself, to him who seemed destined to preserve me from all that could befall me, even from his own loss, what would become of me if ever it must fall to my lot to endure it? "My child (said he to me with a faltering voice, with an emotion that was celestial), 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.'" Ah! the storm has not

spared me; and it was at the moment when I was deprived of my own country, that another country, my paternal seat, became to me a tomb.

I shall no doubt be blamed for printing among the thoughts my father left behind him those which contain some eulogies on myself; but I do not fear to avow that nothing on earth affords me so much pride as the eulogies bestowed on me by my father. Far from suppressing them, I could have wished to have been able to reprint in this collection both the note relative to me which is annexed to the Miscellaneous Pieces of my mother, and the letters concerning my fate which he addressed last year to one of the first functionaries of the state. I should have had no enemies. I should only have met with that which was my due, because it was what I experienced, good-will, in shielding myself with this magnificent testimony; but it is at present my ægis, and it shall be my safeguard to the tomb, where we shall one day all three be united.

Let who will then indulge this observation, a mighty pleasant one at the brink of the grave, "that we are a family who praise each other." Yes, we have loved each other, we have felt it necessary to express it, and ever disdaining to repel the attacks of our enemies, to make use of our talents against them, we have opposed them in common with one proud and elevated sentiment, of which I alone am left the sad but faithful repository.

My father writes in one of his notes, "What a singular family is ours!" Singular it is, but may it be permitted to remain so. The crowd will not press in the road it has chosen; and posterity only will pronounce whether my father did right to sacrifice so many immediate advantages to the suffrages of ages.

He particularly admired the expression of St. Augustine in speaking of the Divinity, "*Patiens quia eternus*"—patient because eternal. Man, feeble at he is,—man, when he has pretensions to glory, to terrestrial immortality, ought to be patient, if he would wish to be eternal.

My father, as it will be seen in his reflections, often occupied his mind with death. He had endeavoured to render it familiar to his imagination; and perhaps he would have talked of it oftener with me, if the difference of our ages had not made the subject too painful to me. But fortunately this word, the difference of our ages, has only a transient sense. I shall also experience those agonies of that death which he has felt, and when they are advancing

vancing on me, he will appear to my imagination; into his arms I shall prepare to throw myself. He says in one of his notes, "Suppose you have seen the crowd which will attend your funeral, and all is said." Did he figure to himself the profound grief his loss has occasioned? and did his penetrating thought follow the minutiae of the most terrible images?—Passing afterwards to those mournful ideas, to that delicacy of sentiment which no private man, much less public man, ever possessed like him, he remarks on some childish word he had heard from my daughter, a word the sensibility of which had affected him, he adds, in speaking of her, "I wish some one would come and bring me news of her." It is I, my father, who will be the first to bring you those tidings. Ah! Providence, who wishes to retain us sometime on the earth, has done well to cover with a veil the hope of the life to come. If our sight could distinguish clearly the opposite bank, who would remain on this desolate coast!

My father's disorder soon threw him into a delirium. It was then that his soul, without any relation to exterior objects, displayed itself in all its elevation and sensibility. He always spoke of religion with affection and respect: he supplicated with ardour the indulgence and mercy of God. What are we if such a man thought he required forgiveness? He blest his three children; he blest his daughter: placing his hand on his heart, he repeated several times, with all the beautiful expression of his countenance, with all the energy of his soul, "She has loved me dearly." Yes, assuredly she has loved you dearly! He was very uneasy about my future lot. Several times in the course of his fever he shewed signs of alarm lest his last work might have injured me, he pitied me in losing him.—The most tender thoughts engrossed him; his public career, his celebrity, were forgotten; his affections and his virtues predominated in those moments of abasement when ordinary men evince nothing but personalities and weaknesses.

His will begins in these words:—"I thank the Supreme Being for the lot he has given me on earth, and I commit with confidence my future destiny to his goodness and mercy." Thus, in spite of all he had suffered, he was content with his destiny, without pride, and without humility; he must have been sensible it had been illustrious, and that time would consecrate its glory.

The last words he uttered were between God and himself. "Great God (he exclaimed), receive thy servant, who is advancing with rapid steps towards death." His prayer has doubtless been heard: Heaven has favoured him, but not his unhappy daughter; she heard not the last accents of his voice; she did not support him at this terrible crisis; she was passing her life in joy and peace at the moment he was perishing.

In his Discourse on Charity he has said, "How improving, how magnificent, is that last moment, when the good man, looking back on all his past life, can borrow the language of Job, and say with truth, 'I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.'" Admirable prediction of his own end!—In the same Discourse he shews, with a sagacity at once shrewd and affecting, every species of benefit that may be conferred on the afflicted, all the consolations that can be offered to the sufferings of the soul.—It is there that may be seen all the inexhaustible resources of a superior mind inspired by goodness. Alas! does it not seem that in the same day, by the same loss, pity decayed and pride was abated; for generous souls were delighted to think that at the foot of the Alps a great and good man applauded their exercises, took part in their troubles, and by his writings still encouraged the love of moral beauty, and that elevation of soul, a chosen and religious joy, which compensates every other. There is now an end of this refuge, there is now an end of the pleasure of being recompensed by the approbation of a virtuous man, by those words so cordial and so soothing which in his noble age he addressed to the young, who were still captivated with proud thoughts. His universal consideration was a powerful authority for the good of all countries; and I am not the only one to feel that death which leaves desert so vast a space in the world, where talent and virtue still find an abode.

The world may certainly have seen careers more fortunate, names more dazzling, fortune more lasting, and success more uniform; but a similar devotion to the French nation, a genius so virtuous, a character so good, a heart so noble and so tender, will be seen no more; neither mankind nor I shall ever see it again.

*Coppet, Oct. 25, 1804.*

*Extract*

*Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

## NAVAL CHAPLAINS.

THE important addition of a chaplain to the establishment of our ships of war seems, from the following letter of George Duke of Buckingham, to have been first adopted in the year 1626 :

*The Duke of Buckingham to the University of Cambridge.*

“ After my hearty commendations. His Majesty having given order for preachers to goe in every of his ships to sea, choyce hath been made of one Mr. Daniel Ambrose, Master of Arts, and Fellow of your college, to be one. Accordingly upon signification to me come hither, I thought good to intimate unto you, that his Majesty is so careful of such scholars as are willing to put themselves forward into so good actions, as that he will expect, and I doubt not but you will accordingly take order, that the said Mr. Ambrose shall suffer noe detriment in his place with you, by this his employment, but that you will rather take care that he shall have all immunities and emoluments with advantage, which have been formerly, or may be, granted to any upon the like service. Wherein not doubting of your affectionate care, I rest

“ Your very loving friend,

“ G. BUCKINGHAM.”

“ *York House,*

“ *July 29, 1626.*”

It was accordingly ordered that Mr. Ambrose should have the benefit of his fellowship during the whole period of his service at sea.

## DR. RICHARD LOVE.

Dr. Love was a Fellow of Clare Hall, and in 1632, on the particular recommendation of Charles I. was made Master of Corpus Christi college. He was one of the four heads of houses, who, at the general turning out of the loyal clergy, preferred their places to their loyalty. After the restoration, in 1660, he was made Dean of Ely.

## EDWARD LEEDS, M.A. PRÉBENDARY OF ELY.

Mr. Leeds was a student of Christ's College, and took his degree of Master of Arts in 1547. He was chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and one of the most eminent civilians of his day. When Master of Clare Hall he procured, in 1562, a grant of St. John's hospital, in the Isle of Ely, to the Master and Fellows of Clare

Hall. He also gave an estate of sixteen pounds per annum to Emanuel College, and 1000 marks towards rebuilding the college.

## ARCHDEACON OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Abbey of Ely was converted into the bishopric of the same name in the year 1109. Cambridgeshire was, on this occasion, separated from the diocese of Lincoln, of which it before constituted part, and allotted to the new see of Ely. A distinct Archdeacon was also created, with the title of Archdeacon of Cambridge, the Sacrist of the church of Ely still being in possession of archidiaconal jurisdiction throughout the Isle of Ely. This distinction was observed during the time of Nicholas the first Archdeacon of Cambridge, but was broken through by his successor William de Laventon; who, soon after his admission by the title of Archdeacon of Cambridge, with the consent, or at least by the connivance, of his uncle Dr. Hervey, assumed both the title and power of Archdeacon of Ely. This produced a long and spirited controversy between several Bishops of Ely and the Archdeacons.

## SIDNEY COLLEGE.

Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to the executors of the foundress to alter the statute, which decreed that no Doctor of Divinity should hold his fellowship after being of seven years standing. By the charter, authority was given to declare the fellowships should be for life.

## JESUS GREEN.

In the year 1579 a dispute arose between the University and the Mayor of Cambridge, respecting the inclosure of a common called Jesus Green, which had been done by the Mayor about a year before, on pretence that it was done for the benefit of the poor. On this occasion the Council interfered, and commanded the Mayor to open the inclosure, unless, upon a conference with the Vice-Chancellor, the latter should concur in the propriety of inclosing it.

## PERMISSION TO ACT PLAYS IN THE UNIVERSITY REFUSED.

Lord Holles, when Chancellor of Cambridge, wrote to Dr. Henry Butts, the Vice-Chancellor, requesting that the Queen of Bohemia's servants might exercise the faculty of playing in the University, it being then Lent; but Dr. Butts answered him, that it was against the

tutes, and would bring scandal on the University. He therefore refused the application.

#### PLAGUE AT CAMBRIDGE.

In 1630 the King granted letters patent to collect money for the relief of those who were afflicted with the plague and pestilence then lately prevailing. Near 4000 persons in Cambridge were infected with it, and it cost the University 200l. a week to relieve them. After the poor had been provided for, a surplus remained in the hands of the Vice-Chancellor and Mayor, upon which they presented a petition to the King, stating their hope that this surplus, together with what might be collected for future relief, and the re-establishment of their stock, which before the visitation of the plague had been exhausted by the erection of a work-house, at an expence of 500l. and a house of correction, to set them again to work, and they therefore prayed for leave to inclose Jesus Green and other waste lands, and that the overplus of the collection might be expended in setting the poor to work and the erection of a house of correction, which was ordered accordingly.

#### JOHANNES SCOTUS ERIGENA.

He was a native of Ireland, and a pupil of Bede, under whom he studied at Cambridge. He was distinguished as a linguist, a divine, and a traveller. At a late period of life he became a school-master at Malmesbury, where it is said that his scholars dispatched him with their penknives, on account of the moroseness of his temper; but the condemnation of his book *De Eucharista*, and his public reprobation of the doctrine of the real presence, made it suspected that the penknives were not guided by school-boys.

#### DISPUTE between the UNIVERSITY and the DOMINICAN and FRANCISCAN FRIARS.

In the year 1303 a dispute arose between the University men and the Dominican and Franciscan Friars, and the affair growing serious, Stephen the Chancellor thundered his excommunication against the friars, expelling two of the most active from the University. On this the friars appealed to the Pope, and each party appointed Proctors to manage the cause; but, at last, considering the expence likely to be incurred, and the length and difficulty of the journey, then proceeded no farther than Bourdeaux, where they laid the matter before Cardinal St.

Sabine, who decreed, that the Chancellor should retract his excommunication; that no act of the Regent House should derogate from the rights of the friars; that the friars might preach at the same time in their own convents that the public preaching was held in the University, and that the excommunicated should resume their places in the University.

#### DR. SAMUEL WARD.

This learned divine left to Sidney College, of which he was master, the valuable gold medal which was presented to him by the States of the Low Countries when he came from the Synod of Dort, fifty pounds in cash, eighty old silver coins of the Roman Emperors, one gold medal of the Emperor Constant, second son of Constantine the Great, and the whole of his valuable MSS.

#### JURISDICTION OF THE BISHOPS OF ELY.

All the Chancellors of the University of Cambridge were confirmed by the Bishops of Ely before they entered upon their office, until the year 1400, when the Pope exempted the University from this part of the Bishop's jurisdiction.

#### EARLY EXCELLENCE.

To the number of remarkable children lately enumerated, may be added Christian Henry Heineken, of Lubeck. His biography has been published by his teacher, C. Von Schoenich, under the title "*Leben, Thaten, Reisen und Tod eines sehr artigen und sehr klugen vierjährigen Kindes,*" C. H. Heineken aus Lubeck, 1779. Life, Deeds, Travels, and Death of a very pretty and very clever child of four years old. C. H. Heineker, of Lubeck. The account went through two editions, and was published at Göttingen as well as Lubeck.

#### ÆGYPTIAN BREWERIES.

Michaelis translates the tenth verse of the nineteenth chapter of Isaiah in this manner: "The weavers' stools shall be overturned; and the brewers of beer shall break." He defends, in a learned note, this departure from the points, and observes, that the brewing of beer, or *zythos*, was in very early times a separate trade in Ægypt, and that the different sorts of beer were called after the cities in which they were brewed; as we have our Burton ale and our London porter. It is not unlikely that Osiris set up the first public brewery, and therefore passed for the inventor of the art.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## GLEN DALLOCH.

JULY 1802.

THE enchantment of the place has bound  
 All nature in a sleep profound ;  
 And silence of the evening hour  
 Hangs o'er Glendaloch's hallow'd tow'r :  
 A mighty grave-stone, set by Time,  
 That, 'midst these ruins, stands sublime,  
 To point the else-forgotten heap,  
 Where princes and where prelates sleep ;  
 Where Juathal rests th' unnoted head,  
 And Reivin finds a softer bed :  
 'Sods of the soil,' that verdant springs  
 Within the sepulchre of kings.

Here—in the circling mountain's shade,  
 In this vast vault, by Nature made,  
 Whose tow'ring roof excludes the skies  
 With savage Ryle's stupendous size ;  
 While Lugduff heaves his moory height,  
 And giant Broccagh bars the light ;  
 Here—when the British spirit broke,  
 Had fled from Neto's iron yoke,  
 And sought this dreary dark abode,  
 To save their altars and their God,  
 From cavern black with mystic gloom,  
 (Cradle of Science, and its tomb)  
 Where Magic had its early birth,  
 Which drew the Sun and Moon to earth,  
 From hollow'd rock, and devious cell,  
 Where Mystery was fond to dwell,  
 And, in the dark and deep profound,  
 To keep th' eternal secret bound,  
 (Recorded by no written art  
 The deep memorial of the heart)  
 In flowing robe, of spotless white,  
 Th' arch-druid issued forth to light ;  
 Brow-bound with leaf of holy oak,  
 That never felt the woodman's stroke.  
 Behind his head a crescent shone,  
 Like to the new-discover'd Moon ;  
 While, flaming, from his snowy vest,  
 The plate of judgment clasp'd his breast.  
 Around him press'd the illumin'd throng,  
 Above him rose the light of song ;  
 And from the rocks and woods around  
 Return'd the fleet-wing'd sons of sound.

" Maker of Time ! we mortals wait  
 To hail thee at thy eastern gate ;  
 Where, these huge mountains thrown aside,  
 Expands for thee a portal wide.  
 Descend upon this altar, plac'd  
 Amidst Glendaloch's awful waste :  
 So shall the Pæan of thy praise  
 Arise, to meet thy rising rays,  
 From Elephant's sculptur'd cave,  
 To Eiren, of the western wave,  
 And the rejoicing earth prolong  
 The orbit of successive song :  
 For we by thy reflexion shine !  
 Who knows our God becomes divine.

" But ah ! what dim and dismal shade  
 Casts this strange horror o'er the glade ?  
 Causes e'en hearts of brutes to quake,  
 And shudders o'er the stagnant lake ?  
 What demon, enemy of good,  
 Rolls back on earth this night of blood ?  
 What dragon, of enormous size,  
 Devours thee in thy native skies ?  
 Oh, save thy children from his breath,  
 From chaos, and eternal death."

The Druid mark'd the destin'd hour—  
 He mounted slow yon sacred tow'r ;  
 Then stood upon its cap sublime  
 A hoary chronicler of time ;  
 His head, amidst the deathful gloom,  
 Seem'd Hope new-risen from the tomb ;  
 And, while he rais'd to Heav'n his hand,  
 That minister of high command  
 The terrors of the crowd repress'd,  
 And smooth'd their troubled wave to rest—  
 Then spoke—and round the pillow'd stone  
 Deep silence drank his silver tone.

" He who from elemental strife  
 Spoke all these worlds to light and life,  
 Who guides them through th' abyss above  
 In circles of celestial love,  
 Has this vast panarame design'd  
 A mirror of th' eternal mind.  
 To view of superficial eyes,  
 In broken points this mirror lies :  
 And knowledge, to these points apply'd,  
 Are lucid specks of human pride.  
 From beams of truth distorted, cross'd,  
 The image of our God is lost.  
 Those, only those become divine  
 Who can the fractur'd parts combine :  
 Nature to them, and them alone,  
 Reflects from ev'ry part but one ;  
 Their eagle-eye, around them cast,  
 Descries the future from the past.  
 Justice will not annihilate  
 What goodness did at first create.  
 The mirror fully'd with the-breath  
 Suffers slight change—it is not death  
 That shadows yon bright orb of day :  
 See ! while I speak, the orient ray  
 Breaks, sudden, through the darksome scene,  
 And Heav'n regains its blue serene.  
 And soon the mild propitious pow'r,  
 Which consecrates the ev'ning hour,  
 Shall bend again her silver bow,  
 Again her softer day shall throw,  
 Smooth the dark brow of savage Ryle,  
 And grim Glendaloch reach to smile.  
 Now, Druids, hail the joyous light ;  
 Fear God—be bold—and do the right."

He ceas'd—their chorus, sweet and strong,  
 Roll'd its full stream of faintest song.

" Oh, fountain of our sacred fire,  
 To whom our kindred souls aspire,  
 (Struck from the vast chaotic dark,  
 As from these flints we strike the spark)

Thou Lord of Life and Light and Joy,  
Great to preserve but not destroy,  
On us thy favour'd offspring shine !  
Who know their God must grow divine.  
And when thy radiant course is done,  
Thou, shadow of another Sun,  
Shalt fade into his brighter sky,  
And time become eternity."

But past, long past, the Druid reign ;  
The Cross o'erthrew the Pagan fane.  
To this remote asylum flew  
A priesthood of another hue,  
More like the raven than the dove,  
Though murmur'ing much of faith and love.

A lazy sullen virtue slept  
O'er the dull lake : around it crept  
The self-tormenting anchorite,  
And shunn'd th' approach of cheerful light ;  
Yet darkly long'd to hoard a name,  
And in the cavern grop'd for fame.  
Where Nature reign'd, in solemn state,  
There Superstition chose her seat ;  
Her vot'ries knew, with subtle art,  
Thro' wond'ring eyes to chain the heart ;  
By terrors of the scene to draw  
And tame the savage to their law,  
Then seat themselves on Nature's throne,  
And make her mighty spell their own.  
The charming forc'ry of the place  
Gave Miracle a local grace ;  
And, from the mountain-top sublime,  
The Genius of our changeful clime  
A sort of pleasing panic threw,  
Which felt each passing phantom true.

E'en at a more enlighten'd hour  
We feel this visionary pow'r ;  
And when the meanest of his trade,  
The ragged minstrel of the glade,  
With air uncouth, and visage pale,  
Pours forth the legendary tale,  
The Genius, from his rock-built pile,  
Awful, looks down, and checks our smile.  
We listen—then a pleasing thrill  
Creeps thro' our frame, and charms our will,  
Till, still'd with forms, fantastic, wild,  
We feign—and then become the child.

We see the horded fathers take  
Their silent circuit round the lake :  
Silent—except a wailful song,  
Extorted by the leathern thong ;  
Cronan, Cornloch, Lechaun, Doquain,  
Superiors of the servile train,  
Envelop'd in their cowls, they move,  
And shun the God of Light and Love.

Who leads the black procession on ?  
St. Reivin's living skeleton,  
That travels thro' this vale of tears,  
Beneath the yoke of six-score years ;  
Sustains his step a crozier wand,  
Extended stiff one wither'd hand ;  
To which the blackbird flew distress'd,  
And found a kind protecting nest :  
There dropt her eggs, while outstretch'd  
stood

The hand—till she had hatch'd her brood.

Hark !—What a peal, sonorous, clear,  
Strikes, from yon tow'r, the tingling ear ;  
(No more of fire the worship'd tow'r,  
The holy water quenched its pow'r)  
And now, from every floor, a bell  
Tolls Father Martin's fun'ral knell,  
Who slipt his foot on holy ground,  
And plung'd into the lake profound ;  
Or, by the load of life oppress'd,  
Sought refuge in its peaceful breast.

What !—Did not peace-delighted dwell  
The hermit of the mountain-cell ?

No—'twas a cage of iron rule,  
Of pride and selfishness the school,  
Of dark desires, and doubts profane,  
And harsh repentings, late but vain :  
To fast—to watch—to scourge—to praise  
The golden legend of their days ;  
To idolize a stick or bone,  
And turn the bread of life to stone ;  
'Till, mock'd and marr'd by miracles,  
Great Nature from her laws rebels,  
And man becomes—by monkish art—  
A prodigy—without a heart,  
No friend sincere, no smiling wife,  
The blessing and the balm of life ;  
And knowledge, by a forg'd decree,  
Still stands an interdicted tree.  
Majestic tree ! that proudly waves  
Thy branching words, thy letter leaves,  
Whether with strength, that time commands,  
An oak of ages Homer stands ;  
Or Milton, high-topt mountain pine,  
Aspiring to the light divine ;  
Or laurel of perennial green,  
The Shakespeare of the living scene,  
Whate'er thy form, in prose sublime,  
Or train'd by art and prun'd by rhyme,  
All hail—thou priest-forbidden tree !  
For God *had bless'd*, and made thee free :  
God did the fearful blessing give,  
That man might eat of it, and live :  
But they who have usurp'd his throne,  
To keep his paradise their own,  
Have spread around a demon's breath,  
And nam'd thee Upas, Tree of Death.  
'Thy root is Truth, thy stem is Pow'r,  
And Virtue thy consummate flow'r.  
Receive thy circling nations' vows,  
And the world's garland deck thy boughs.

From the bleak Scandinavian shore  
The Dane his raven standard bore :  
It rose amidst the whit'ning foam,  
When the fierce robber hated home ;  
And, as he plough'd the wat'ry way,  
The raven seem'd to scent its prey ;  
Outstretch'd the gloomy om'nous wing,  
For feast of carnage war must bring.  
'Twas here the Christian savage stood,  
To seal his faith in flame and blood.  
The sword of midnight murder fell  
On the calm sleeper of the cell,  
Flash'd thro' the trees with horrid glare  
The flames—and poison'd all the air.  
Her song the lark began to raise,  
As she had seen the solar blaze ;

But, smote with terrifying sound,  
Forsook the death-polluted ground ;  
And never since, these limits near,  
Was heard to hymn her vigil clear.

This periodic ravage fell,  
How oft our bloody annals tell !  
But, ah ! how much of woe untold.  
How many groans of young and old  
Has Hist'ry, in this early age,  
Sunk in the margin of her page,  
Which, at the best, but stamps a name  
On vice, and misery, and shame.

Thus flow'd in flames, in blood, and tears,  
A lava of two hundred years ;  
And tho' some seeds of science seen  
Shot forth, in heart-enliv'ning green,  
To cloath the gaps of civil strife,  
And smooth a savage-temper'd life,  
Yet soon new torrents black'n'ng came,  
Wrapt the young growth in rolling flame,  
And, as it blasted, left behind  
Dark desolation of the mind.

But now no more the rugged North  
Pours half its population forth ;  
No more that iron-girded coast  
(The sheath of many a sworded host)  
That rush'd abroad for bloody spoil,  
Still won on hapless Erin's soil,  
Where Discord wav'd her flaming brand,  
Sure guide to a devoted land ;  
A land, by fav'ring Nature nurs'd,  
By human fraud and folly curs'd,  
Which never foreign friend shall know,  
While to herself the direst foe.

Is that a friend, who, sword in hand,  
Leaps, pond'rous, on the sinking strand  
Full-plum'd, with Anglo-Norman pride,  
The base adul'ter by his side,  
Pointing to Leinster's fertile plain,  
Where (wretch !) he thinks once more to  
reign ?

Yes, thou shalt reign, and live to know  
Thy own, amid thy country's woe.  
That country's curse upon thy head,  
Torments thee living, haunts thee dead ;  
And, howling through the vaults of Time,  
E'en now proclaims and damns thy crime ;  
Six cent'ries past, her curse still lives,  
Nor yet forgets, nor yet forgives,  
Dermod, who bade the Normans come  
To sack and spoil his native home.

Sown by this traitor's bloody hand,  
Dissension rooted in the land ;  
Mix'd with the seed of springing years,  
Their hopeful blossoms steep'd in tears ;  
And late posterity can tell  
The fruitage rotted as it fell.

Then Destiny was heard to wail,  
White on black stone of Ipsisail  
She mark'd this nation's dreadful doom,  
And character'd the woes to come.  
Battle, and plague, and famine, plac'd  
The epochs of th' historic waste ;  
And, crowning every ill of life,  
Self-conquer'd by domestic strife.

Was this the scheme of mercy plann'd  
In Adrian's heart, thro' Henry's hand,  
To draw the savage from his den,  
And train Hibernia's sons to men ;  
To fertilize the human clay,  
And turn the stubborn soil to day ?  
No—'twas two Englishmen who play'd  
The maff'ry of their sep'rate trade :  
Conquest was then, and ever since,  
The real design of priest and prince ;  
And while his flag the king unfurl'd,  
The father of the Christian world  
Bless'd it, and hail'd the hallow'd deed,  
For none but savages would bleed ;  
Yet when these savages began  
To turn upon their hunter, man,  
Rush'd from their forests to assail  
Th' encroaching circuit of the pale,  
The cause of quarrel still was good ;  
The enemy must be subdued.

Subdued ! The nation still was gor'd  
By law more penal than the sword ;  
Till Vengeance, with a tiger-start,  
Sprang from the covert of the heart.  
Resistance took a blacker name,  
The scaffold's penalty and shame ;  
There was the wretched rebel led,  
Uplifted there the traitor's head.

Still there was hope th' avenging hand  
Of Heav'n would spare a hapless land ;  
That days of ruin, havoc, spoil,  
Would cease to desolate the soil ;  
Justice, though late, begin her course,  
Subdued the lion-law of force ;  
There was a hope that civil hate,  
No more a policy of state ;  
Religion not the tool of pow'r,  
Nor only office—to adore ;  
That Education here might stand,  
The harp of Orpheus in her hand,  
Of pow'r t' infuse the social charm,  
With love of peace and order warm,  
The ruder passions all repress'd,  
And tam'd the tigers of the breast,  
By love of country and of kind,  
And magic of a master mind.

As from yon dull and stagnant lake  
The streams begin to live and take  
Their course thro' Clara's wooded vale,  
Kiss'd by the health-inspiring gale,  
Headlees of wealth their banks may hold  
They glide, neglectful of the gold,  
Yet seem to hope a Shakespeare's name  
To give our Avon deathless fame,  
So, from the savage barren heart,  
The streams of science and of art  
May spread their soft refreshing green,  
To vivify the moral scene.

Oh, vanish'd hope ! Oh, transient boast !  
Oh, Country gain'd hut to be lost !  
Gain'd by a nation, rais'd, inspir'd,  
By eloquence and virtue fir'd,  
By transatlantic glory sung,  
By Grattan's energetic tongue,  
By parliament that felt its trust,  
By Britain terrify'd and just.

Loſt—by thy choſen children fold :  
 And conquer'd—not by ſteel, but gold :  
 Loſt—.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 Loſt—by a low and ſervile great,  
 Who ſmile upon their country's fate,  
 Crouching to gain the public choice,  
 And ſell it by their venal voice.  
 Loſt—to the world and future fame,  
 Remember'd only in a name,  
 Once in the courts of Europe known  
 To claim a ſelf-dependent throne.  
 Thy ancient records torn, and toſt  
 Upon the waves that beat thy coaſt ;

The mock'ry of a mongrel race,  
 Sordid, illiterate, and baſe.  
 To ſcience loſt, and letter'd truth,  
 The genius of thy native youth ;  
 To Cam or Iſis glad to roam,  
 Nor keep a heart or hope for home :  
 Thy ſpark of independence dead ;  
 Thy life of life, thy freedom, fled.

Where ſhall her ſad remains be laid ?  
 Where invoke her ſolemn ſhade ?

Here be the mauſoleum plac'd,  
 In this vaſt vault, this ſilent waſte ;—  
 Yon mould'ring pillar, 'midſt the gloom,  
 Finger of Time ! ſhall point her tomb ;  
 While ſilence of the ev'ning hour  
 Hangs o'er Glendalloch's ruin'd tow'r.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

**H**ENRY CAVENDISH, Eſq. a member of this learned body, has ſubmitted to the ſociety an “ Abſtract of obſervations on a diurnal variation of the barometer between the Tropics,” by J. HORSEBURGH, Eſq. This gentleman in his voyage to the Eaſt Indies employed two marine barometers and a thermometer, which were expoſed to a free current of air in a cabin, where the baſons of the barometers were thirteen feet above the level of the ſea. The hours for obſervation, were at noon, four and twelve, in the afternoon, and at four and ſeven in the morning, becauſe the mercury in the barometer had at theſe times been perceived to be regularly ſtationary between the tropics. It was found that in ſettled weather in the Indian ſeas from eight *a. m.* to noon, the mercury was not only ſtationary but at the point of greateſt elevation. After noon it began to fall, and continued falling till four o'clock, when it was at the loweſt point of depreſſion. From four to five the mercury roſe, and continued riſing till about nine or ten *p. m.*, at which time it had gained its higheſt elevation, and continued ſtationary till midnight ; it then fell till about four o'clock when it was as low as it had been in the preceding afternoon : from this time it roſe till ſeven or eight and continued ſtationary till noon.

Thus was the mercury ſubject to a regular elevation and depreſſion twice in 24 hours in ſettled weather, and the loweſt ſtation was about four o'clock in the morn-

ing and evening ; from theſe times till eight in the morning and nine in the evening, it had a regular tendency to riſe, when it was ſtationary till noon and midnight.

In unſettled blowing weather, eſpecially at Bombay during the rains, theſe regular ebbings and flowings of the mercury could not be perceived. The atmosphere ſeems to produce a different effect on the barometer at *ſea* from what it does on *ſhore*, as the following abſtract will ſhew. From leaving the Land's End, the mercury was fluctuating and irregular till they came to lat. 26° N. lon. 20 W., it then uniformly performed two elevations and two depreſſions every 24 hours. From lat. 26° N. to 10° N. the difference of the high and low ſtations of the mercury in the barometers was not ſo great as it was from lat. 10° N. to 25° S. Within theſe laſt mentioned limits, the difference of high and low ſtations of the mercury in the barometers was from 5 to 900 parts of an inch, both in the daily and nightly motions.

In lat. 28° S. the mercury was again fluctuating and continued ſo till 27° S., when it became ſubject to the equatorial motions, and continued ſo till the ſhip reached Bombay, Aug. 6th, 1802. On ſhore for the firſt ſix days, the mercury had a ſmall tendency towards performing theſe motions, but from the 12th to the 22d of Auguſt they could not be perceived. On leaving the harbour they were again very perceptible, and continued ſo with great uniformity till the arrival of the ſhip in Canton river, October 4th. It then became



came nearly stationary, and on shore at Canton the barometer had little tendency to the equatorial motions through the months of October and November. Observations similar to the foregoing were made from this time till the arrival of the ship in the Margate roads, which went to the confirmation and establishment of the same facts.

Another curious paper laid before the Royal Society relates to the "Differences in the Magnetic Needle on board his Majesty's ship the Investigator, arising from an alteration in the direction of the Ship's Head." In this Captain FLINDERS infers,—1. That there was a difference in the direction of the magnetic needle when the ship's head pointed to the east, and when it was directed westward.—2. That this difference was easterly when the ship's head was west, and westerly when it was east.—3. That when the ship's head was north or south, the needle took the same direction or nearly so that it would on shore, and shewed a variation from the true meridian.—4. That the error in variation was nearly proportionate to the number of points which the ship's head was from north or south. Hence the Captain supposes, 1. An attractive power of the different bodies in a ship, which are capable of affecting the compass, to be collected into something like a focal point or center of gravity, and this point is nearly in the center of the ship where the iron shot are deposited. 2. He supposes this point to be endued with the same kind of attraction as the pole of the hemisphere where the ship is: consequently, in New Holland the south end of the needle would be attracted by it, and the north end repelled. 3. That the attractive power of this point is sufficiently strong in a ship of war to interfere with the action of the magnetic poles upon a compass placed upon or in the binnacle.

Captain Flinders in the course of this paper has given several tables, the inference from which is, that the variation is more westerly when taken upon the binnacle of a ship whose head is westward in north lat., than when observed in the center of the ship. He thinks it will be found, that the variation of the compass is greater when going down the English Channel, than when coming up it, and then it will follow that from a high south latitude where the differences are great on one side, they are most likely to decrease gradually to the equator, and to increase in the same way to a high north

latitude, where they are great on the other side.

In Mr. CARLISLE's paper on "The Physiology of the *Stapes*, one of the bones of the organ of hearing: deduced from a comparative view of its structure and uses in different animals;" it is assumed that the whole organ of hearing is an apparatus to collect occurring sounds, and to convey them to the seat of that peculiar sensation, regulating their intensity, of facilitating their progress, according to the degree of impetus; and that in these respects the ear resembles the eye.

The *ossicula auditus* in man, and in the mammalia, form a series of conductors, through which sounds are transmitted from the *membrana tympani* into the sensitive parts of the organ. The number, forms, and relative junctions of these ossicles are various but, in all cases, their office seems limited to the conveyance of sounds received through the medium of the air; because fishes have no parts corresponding with them. In two classes of animals, the aves, and amphibia of LINNÆUS, one bone in the situation of the *stapes* is the only ossicle of the tympanum: in all other animals, it is placed next to the seat of sensible impression, and most remote from that part of the organ on which sounds first impinge. Next follow descriptions of the parts of the ear in the human and various other subject: and as a natural consequence—Mr. C. says, "It seems that all the muscles of the *ossicula auditus* are of the involuntary kind, and the stimulus to their action is sound. The *chorda tympani*, which supplies them, is a gangliated nerve: if this supposition be true, then the muscles should be considered as all acting together, and it is well known that persons who hear imperfectly are more sensible to sounds in a noisy place, as if the muscles were by that means awakened to action.

"The office which the basis of the *stapes* holds, and which the *stapedeus* muscle is especially destined to perform, seems to throw considerable light on the use of the cochlea. It cannot be allowed that the pressure of the watery fluid in the labyrinth is a requisite condition to produce the sensation of hearing, since all birds hear without any mechanism for that purpose, but as such pressure must ultimately give increased tension to the *fenestra cochleæ*, it follows that we enquire at this part for the principal use of the *stapes*.

“As the membrane of the fenestra cochleæ is exposed to the air contained within the cavity of the tympanum, it appears adapted to receive such sounds as pass through the membrana tympani, without exciting consonant motions in the series of ossicula auditus.

“Experiment. My head being laid on a table, with the *meatus auditorius externus* perpendicular to the horizon, my friend Mr. Wm. Nicholson pulled the tragus towards the cheek, and dropped from a small vial, water, at the temperature of my body into the meatus. The first drop produced a sensation like the report of a distant cannon, and the same effect succeeded each following drop, until the cavity was filled. In this experiment, the vibrations of the membrana tympani must have been impaired, if not wholly destroyed, by the contact and pressure of the water; yet the motions of the whole membrane, from the blow of each drop of water, affected the air contained in the tympanum sufficiently to produce a sensible impression.

“That something like this occurs in many kinds of sounds is more than probable; and as the cochlea consists of two hollow half cones, winding spirally and uniting at their apices, it follows that the sounds affecting either cone terminating in the vestibulum, or that which forms the fenestra cochleæ, must each pass from the wide to the narrow end; and the tension of the parts, in either case, will necessarily aid the impression.”

The President has communicated from Mr. PEARs, the “Case of a full grown woman in whom the Ovaria were deficient;” from which there appears good ground for concluding that the growth of

the uterus depends entirely upon that of the ovaria: since the history of the case, in connection with the dissection, shows that an imperfect state of the ovaria is not only attended with an absence of all the characters belonging to the female after puberty, but that the uterus itself, though perfectly formed, is checked in its growth for want of due structure of those parts.

Mr. H. C. STANDERT has laid before the Society “A description of Malformation in the Heart of an Infant,” which lived ten days, though there was but one auricle into which the pulmonary veins and venæ cavæ entered in their ordinary directions. The pulmonary artery was wholly deficient: the body of the heart possessed but one ventricle, separated from the auricle by tendinous valves, and opening into the aorta. The auricle was also single, having a narrow muscular band which crossed the ostium venosum in the place of the septum. The aorta sent off an artery, from the situation of the ductus arteriosus, which divided itself into two branches, supplying each mass of the lungs. The pulmonary veins were four in number; but neither the area of these veins, nor that of the vessel which acted as the pulmonary artery, exceeded half the common dimensions. The present case is extraordinary, resembling in organization the amphibious animals, rather than the mammalia. It is therefore wonderful that an infant should have existed so long under such circumstances, and the fact must be deemed important in physiology, as the dependence of life on respiration, and the changes produced in the vascular system, are so imperfectly understood.

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## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

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MR. DANIEL DESORMEAUX, and MR. SAMUEL HUTCHINGS's, (BARKING, ESSEX) for *Improvements in the manufacturing of Wax, Spermaceti, and Tallow Candles.*

THIS invention was probably suggested by the principle of the Argand lamp; it consists principally in making the cotton wick hollow instead of close, as it is at present constructed. The patentees suggest two modes of performing this part of the operation, one of which is to draw the threads of cotton through the holes of a certain circular in-

strument, and keeping them tight in that position till they are smeared over with a resinous and inflammable substance, after which the candles are to be formed either by dipping, or in moulds, according to the usual modes. The second method is to form the wick into a straight substance, by weaving or otherwise; it is then to be cut into strips of the proper length and breadth; these strips are to be turned round a wire, where they are to be kept either by tying or some other method till they are covered with tallow, or wax, or spermaceti, or a composition of two or more

more of these or such like substances. In large candles the patentees suggest the propriety of permitting the cylindrical part to be perfectly open from top to bottom, so as to admit a free current of air, by which, no doubt, the flame will be more brilliant than it can possibly be in a close cotton wick containing the same quantity only of yarn.

*Observations.*—It has long since been demonstrated, that the straw of the several kinds of corn, the bones of animals, &c. are much stronger, from the circumstance of their being hollow than they would be if they were compact bodies, having the same quantity of matter only in the construction. So also in the case of cotton wicks, those that are hollow, having a larger surface than the close ones, have an opportunity of consuming a larger quantity of the oxygen of the atmosphere, upon which the brilliancy of the light depends.

This invention exhibits, undoubtedly, ingenuity in the application of a principle already known to the purposes of common life; but we suspect there are obstacles to the general reception of candles thus manufactured. The process of making, as described in the specification, must be tedious and slow, of course the expence will be much greater, and the cost to the consumer proportionally high. As we have not seen any candle actually manufactured on the plan, we cannot speak with certainty; but it appears that by snuffing, the wicks, though hollow, will in effect burn as if they were solid.

MR. JAMES MACKNAUTAN'S (QUEEN-STREET), for a new Stove, Range, &c.

As we cannot explain the nature of this invention, without the aid of figures, of which our plan does not admit, it will be sufficient to say, that the specification promises not only a larger quantity of heat, from the same quantity of fuel, than in common stoves, but that the invention is calculated to prevent, and even to cure smoky chimnies. These advantages, which all will admit to be considerable, are to be effected by means of particular construction, and the aid of registers or regulators.

MR. BRAMAH'S (PIMLICO), for Improvements in the Art of making Paper.

Mr. Bramah performs the office of moulder of sheets by machinery, which

may be conducted by persons not possessing the skill of those competent to perform the operation in the usual way; this is the first class of improvements. By this application of machinery, sheets of much larger dimensions can easily be made more equal in their weight and thickness, and with greater expedition than can possibly be done by hand in the usual way. To effect this, the dimensions of the vat, in which the stuff for moulding is usually put, are to be, in length and width, exactly the same as those of the sheet to be made, and in depth about twenty inches. In this vat, called the regulating reservoir, there is a frame or rim of wood made to slide up and down at pleasure. The paper mould is also accurately fitted to the inside of the reservoir on all sides, and is rested upon the sliding rim, in such a manner as to be lifted up or depressed in an horizontal position when the frame is lowered or raised for that purpose, so that the mould and frame may always move together. On the side or end of the said reservoir, towards the bottom, is cut an aperture by which the water may be discharged. The mouth or opening is closed by a lid or valve, which opens when the mould within the reservoir is raised, and shuts again as it descends by the action of the same machinery. This being thus equipped, there is another cistern placed on one side of the reservoir, having its bottom nearly on a level with the brim or upper surface of the former one, so that the one may empty into the other. In the upper cistern or feeder is fixed a small agitator, which is constantly moving to prevent the subsiding or unequal mixing of the pulp and water. Between the feeder and regulating reservoir there is a communicating spout, which is opened or shut alternately by a slider.

The whole being thus ready for work, the regulating reservoir is filled with water till it discharges at the mouth of the external pipe; and then the mould being at its lowest station, has the wire surface immersed below the level of the surface of the water, and the valve or lid which covers the aperture of the trunk being shut, prevents the escape of the water from the inner reservoir. While the machine is in this situation, the sluice which opens the communication between the feeder above the mould is then lifted up, and admits the stuff from the feeding cistern to flow upon the surface of the mould to any quantity required for the sheet. When this quantity has flowed, which is instantly done, the sluice is shut; and then, by

the motion of the apparatus, and by the opening the valve of the waste trunk, at the instant the mould begins to rise, all the water is discharged from above the mould, by passing through the wire into the lower part, and is carried off to the former level of the waste, and is thus prepared for a second depression of the mould, or rather another mould, because the loaded one, when raised up to its highest station, is made to push away the slides to meet the coucher's hand, who furnishes, at the same time, the alternate mould; and when the mould is again depressed, the valve on the waste being shut, the machine is fitted for a second charge, and thus the process is continued with certainty and ease.

The second improvement consists in an invention of making paper in endless sheets, of any length and width, by a circulating process, performed by a wheel or frame composed of three or more rings of thin wood or metal, mounted on an horizontal axis, like a water-wheel, with a shield on each side of the upper extremity of its periphery, to fit the edges of the two extreme rings in a segment form, nearly water tight, to prevent the lateral discharge of fluid passing over the wheel. A feeding cistern, prepared with stuff, is stationed above the wheel, to be thrown upon it, or the circular mould at discretion; by this means a constant and endless process may be kept up to any extent. There is a couching roller to take the paper from the mould, and two other rollers through which the sheet is conducted from the couching roller.

A third improvement consists in making a single press competent to supply the offices of almost any number on the common plan. This press is of sufficient power, capacity, and strength, to receive the largest sheets, and also competent to withstand the greatest exertion that the preparations of each class of paper may require from the press.

The last improvement consists in having so contrived the drying-house of a paper mill, as to render the raising and taking down the heavy frames on which the paper is hung unnecessary, and by this improvement women and children may do the duty of the drying-house instead of men; and facility will be given to the process of hanging and re-hanging the sheets

intended to be exposed to dry. For this purpose wooden frames are prepared, mounted with lines, rails, or wires, like clothes-horses divided into rows, so as to leave room for the convenience of hanging and re-hanging the sheets. They are stationed at proper distances with grooves fitted to the frames, that each may be slid vertically up and down by means of lines and pulleys affixed to them, like sash-windows that are double hung; thus while one of the frames is sliding up to touch the ceiling, the alternate one may be depressed till its lower edge, or the paper which hangs upon it, may come nearly in contact with the floor. Thus stationed, and governed by lines and balance weights, each can be successively depressed, for the convenience of putting the paper on and off within the reach, or nearly so, of a person's hand while standing on the floor; and by this means even children can work as well as men; and beginning at one extremity of the room, may strip or cover every frame with ease. And as each frame is charged by sliding them alternately in contrary directions, or one up and the other down, the whole house may be filled to a much greater amount of paper in the same space than can be done in the usual manner.

SIR GEORGE WRIGHT'S (RAY LODGE, ESSEX), for a Machine for cutting out of solid Stone, Wood, &c. Pillars or Tubes, either cylindrical or conical, with a Saving of Labour and Materials.

The object of this invention is to form or cut stone, wood, &c. into various kinds of circular work, without the labour and expence of chipping or hollowing; and also by means thereof to form pipes, cisterns, chimney tops, arches, and all kinds of circular work. This is performed by the application of a saw or saws, or other instruments, in a hole or holes previously drilled in the stone, &c. for that purpose, or of saws or instruments for sawing, working, or cutting from a centre or centres, or in a tangent, of any given circle or oval.

The drawings in the margin of this specification exhibit some of the modes by which the invention may be carried into effect.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS:

*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

A RECENT and ever-to-be-lamented death has given a new impulse to the fine-arts: every circumstance that was previously in contemplation as a proper subject to delineate, is for the present set aside; and almost all our artists of any celebrity are now immediately or remotely engaged in some work to commemorate the brilliant naval triumph at Trafalgar, or the portrait of the Hero by whom it was achieved. That this subject should absorb every other, is highly honourable to the feelings of the country; and it follows as naturally as night to day, that the artists should not only share these feelings, but avail themselves of such an opportunity to immortalize their own names, by the commemoration of a victory that will emblazon those pages of our history where it is recorded with a never-fading lustre. What was said upon another subject, will, with little alteration, apply to this:

“The pencil’s turn the public voice must give,  
For those who live to please, must please to live.”

May their exertions to consecrate this memorable event, tend to dignify the character they thus endeavour to illustrate, and be to their own and their country’s honour.

We have, in our preceding Retrospect, noticed many great works on this subject that are to be published at a future day; to these the present month furnishes a considerable addition; and we have also to notice some that are already published.—Among the best of these is,

*A full-length Portrait of Lord-Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bront, &c. J. Hoppner, R. A., pinxt. Meyer sculpt. Published by Colnaghi and Co.*

The original picture from which this is engraved, we well remember; and to say that it was one of the best Mr. Hoppner ever painted, is giving it very high praise. With respect to the print, if placed by the side of one of those violent combinations of chalk and charcoal which we have sometimes seen engraven (and which the artist who fabricated it has dignified with the appellation of a *very forcible print*), it will not bear the comparison; but it is a most picturesque and agreeable portrait, and, as we are told by those who knew Lord Nelson, has a very pleas-

ing and striking resemblance to the universally-lamented original.

Mr. Ackermann has published a most elegant graphic tribute to his memory, in which are recorded all his most distinguished achievements. In the centre of the print is an urn, with a beautiful weeping figure bending over it; on the base is a portrait, said to be a peculiarly strong likeness; and beneath, a lion, a sphinx, the Gallic cock, a cannon, standards, and other appropriate insignia, with a view of the engagement, &c., in the distance; the whole surrounded by a glory, beautifully emanating from the centre. Designed by Uwins, and engraved by Cardon.

The following tribute to the Admiral’s memory is inscribed beneath the print:

“Though Britain mourn, — what else can Britain do,  
While bleeding Nelson rises to her view;  
Still is there cause for triumph, when she shews

The sinking colours of our vanquish’d foes;  
And greater still, when Fame is heard to say,  
‘All, all were Nelsons on that glorious day,’  
Though Fate had snatch’d their Leader into rest,

His spirit staid and fir’d each seaman’s breast;  
His soul still hover’d in celestial light,  
Round every ship, and mingled in the fight;  
Still for Old England Britons rush’d to fame,  
Led on by Collingwood, and Nelson’s name.”

C. J.

This print Mr. Ackermann published by a subscription, in which he has the distinguished honour of enrolling Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and every branch of the Royal Family. The printed proposals for the public announced that the subscription at 10s. 6d. each would close the latter end of December, and after that the price would be 1l. 1s. In the short time the subscription was open, Mr. Ackermann had upwards of one thousand subscribers.

Besides this, we have, from the same publisher, an allegorical print, drawn and engraved by Sanson, dedicated by permission to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, representing Fame conducting Admiral Lord Nelson to her temple.—The Hero is seated on a triumphal-car, and accompanied by Britannia, who crowns him with laurel; Neptune waves the British ensign, inscribed ‘*Britannia rule the Main.*’ Emblematical figures of Europe,

Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, encircle the car and rejoice. Wisdom, from above, points out to them Hope and Fortitude, whose figures are supported by British seamen, another group of whom carry the French and Spanish flags captured in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar. Justice, above, weighs in her balance the British colours against those of France and Spain. The temple is decorated with the brilliant victories of Nelson, Howe, St. Vincent, &c. &c. &c.

To the admirers of allegory this must be a very interesting print. It has a showy, and rather striking effect.

Another of Mr. Ackermann's publications represents Britannia consecrating the ashes of the immortal Nelson, who gloriously fell in the hour of victory, &c. In this Britannia is represented as leaning on an urn inscribed "Nelson," which is placed on a base, surrounded with appropriate figures, a view of the battle in the distance, &c.

He has also published several whimsical caricatures, comprising sailors, Frenchmen, &c., allusive to the same subject, designed by Woodward, and engraved by Rowlandson.

The Committee appointed by the Court of Common-Council of the City of London have advertised that they receive models of a monument to be erected in Guildhall to perpetuate the memory of Lord Nelson.

At the meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, a resolution was passed for commemorating in the great room of the institution the character and achievements of Lord Nelson. Application has been made to Mr. Barry, who is to introduce among those groups of distinguished characters which dignify his canvas an appropriate representation of the Victor of Trafalgar. The leading intention of the paintings is to celebrate the men who have been principally eminent in arts and arms, and the artist introduces this without any additional expence to the society.

Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham, has solicited the permission of Government that he may be allowed to strike a medal, at his own expence, in commemoration of the brilliant victory off Cape Trafalgar, and means to present one to every sailor who served on that memorable day aboard the British fleet. Permission was immediately granted; and so laudable and public-spirited a design must excite universal approbation. The die is nearly completed, and

in a few weeks the medals will be struck, and distributed throughout the fleet.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. have advertised that such artists as intend to be candidates for painting the picture of the Death of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, may produce their finished studies on the 13th February, 1806, out of which three will be selected by such of the Directors, &c., of the British Institution as allow themselves to be referred to, from which pictures are to be painted for the premium of five hundred guineas, to be paid to the successful candidate. When the engraving is finished, Messrs. Boydell have announced their intention of presenting the picture to the Board of Admiralty, or some other public body.

From Mr. Bowyer's last advertisements respecting his Historic Lottery, it appears that he is in possession of a miniature-picture of Lord Nelson, for which his Lordship sat to him at a very recent period, which the dearest friends of Lord Nelson have uniformly declared to be the most correct likeness of his Lordship ever painted. Of testimonials of this fact, should they be wanting, Mr. Bowyer has abundance to produce. He also announces that he possesses a miniature for which Lord Collingwood sat to him. To each of these portraits Mr. Smirke has added beautiful and appropriate ornaments; they have been engraved by first-rate artists, and will be presented to all those who have or may purchase tickets in Mr. Bowyer's lottery.

Being on the subject of lotteries, we cannot help noticing the extreme solicitude expressed in Mr. Bowyer's recent advertisements, and also in a letter signed "An Artist," in the Monthly Magazine, for December, to do away a prejudice that exists with many persons, from the disappointment they experienced on the receipt of such poor prints as were given for the blanks in the late lottery granted to Messrs. Boydell. The proposals, if we recollect, announced that the guinea's worth of prints for the unsuccessful tickets should be selected out of their stock of plates, which amounted to 4432; and this, by all that we have ever heard, was most strictly adhered to. Now this being the case, as *disappointment* may be defined *defeat of hopes, miscarriage of expectation*; and those who expected particular prints on particular subjects would be selected for them, expected what the proposals did not warrant. The inference is obvious. The majority of the prints were

were the five Landscapes after Claude Both, Berghem, &c.; by Woollet, Vivares, Lowry, Middleman, &c., &c.; and the historic were after Wett, Angelica Kauffman, &c., engraved by Hall, Sharpe, Ravenet, &c., &c.

In our Retrospect for November last we noticed at some length the rules and orders of the British Institution for promoting the fine-arts. At a future day we shall have an opportunity of giving our opinion on the pictures there exhibited, as many of our capital artists are now preparing works for that purpose. The Committee of Directors have appointed Mr. Valentine Green, a well-known and respectable engraver, whose productions we have often noticed with approbation, housekeeper to the institution.

*The Most Noble Augustus Henry Duke of Grafton. J. Hoppner, R. A., pinxt. C. Turner, sculpt. Published by Cribb, Holborn.*

A very good print in mezzotinto, and extremely like the picture exhibited at the Royal Academy last year.

*Arthur Murphy, Esq. From the original Picture in the Possession of Miss Thrales. Painted by N. Dance, R. A. Engraved by W. Ward. Published by Tompion, Newmarket-street.*

A portrait of our well-known and respectable veteran of the drama Arthur Murphy, by a painter very long since so deservedly eminent as Mr. Dance, is a curiosity, and it is a very good portrait, and admirably well engraved in mezzotinto.

*The Thatcher. G. Morland pinxt. W. Ward sculpt. Published by Morland, Dean-street, Soho.*

This is one of Morland's delightful, unaffected, genuine pictures. It is simple nature, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very superior style.

Gilray has produced four whimsical caricatures on a new idea, viz., *Political Skating*.

#### SCULPTURE.

On the Thanksgiving-day last month two new monuments were opened to the public in St. Paul's cathedral. One, in commemoration of Captain George Blagdon Weircott, who was killed at the battle of the Nile, in his Majesty's ship the *Majestic*, was executed by the late T. Banks, R. A. It represents Captain Weircott falling into the arms of Victory, and does high honour to the talents of the artist;—but there is something unpleasant in the first view. Both the figures appear to be falling; and as there are only two figures,

it gives an idea of vacancy, and does not correspond with the adjoining monuments. On the pedestal, in the form of a sarcophagus, is a bas-relief of the Nile, borrowed from the well-known antique; and at the ends, in bas-relief, the blowing-up of the L'Orient, &c.

With respect to these allegorical representations of rivers, &c., Mr. Bacon has given us somewhat similar for the river Thames, in Lord Chatham's monument, and whoever objected to it in these or any other cases, would be told that the first modern artists have introduced numerous precedents that warrant their introduction: that Poussin, in his picture of the Discovery of the Infant Moses, has given us a similar figure to designate the Nile; and that Raphael, in his painting of the Passage through Jordan, has presented us with the river in the form of an old man dividing the waters, &c., &c.—Notwithstanding all this, and the idea of deep erudition which may be annexed to it, these are clumsy and threadbare expedients; and when the ancient painters resorted to allegory, they usually managed it better, and, though treading on dangerous ground, exhibited a variety that displayed their attainments, and proved that they had the power of inventing imagery appropriate to their own delineations.

Nealcas, to shew that the scene of a naval battle which he painted was on the Nile, placed on the shore an afs drinking, and a crocodile lying in wait for him.

The other monument is in memory of Captains Riou and Moss, who lost their lives at Copenhagen. The sculptor of this is J. Rossi, R. A. The design is new and elegant. A male and female angel are represented seated on a pedestal, and each of them suspends a medallion, on which is a portrait of one of the Captains. The whole is surmounted by a sarcophagus. We are sorry to see, that out of five large monuments recently erected, four of them are at present without inscriptions.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY.

The late president, Mr. West, in a very manly and well-written Letter, in which he states that he is the only survivor of the four artists who in the year 1763 presented to His Majesty the plan of the Royal Academy, of which he has been fourteen years president, has resigned.—Some of the circumstances which have occasioned this, we may perhaps notice when we have room. To enumerate them all, would perhaps not be possible. Suffice it

to say that he is succeeded by James Wyatt, Esq., an *architect*. This election is for the ensuing year.

The COUNCIL are, Henry Thomson, John Hoppner, T. Lawrence, J. Stothard, R. Westall, J. F. Rigaud, R. Cofway, and E. Garvey, Esqrs.

VISITORS.—J. Northcote, J. Hoppner, H. Thomson, J. Opie, H. Tresham, J. F. Rigaud, P. J. De Louthembourg, J. S. Copley, Esqrs., and Sir W. Beechey.

AUDITORS.—J. F. Rigaud, and J. Soane, Esqrs.

Mr. Bissett, of the Museum of Birmingham, with his accustomed activity has produced a Grand Medallion, commemorative of the Victory and Death of Lord Nelson. It has been presented and highly approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Silver ones are to be struck for their Majesties and the Royal Family, &c.

Mrs. Macklin has engaged Mr. Stothard to paint her a picture on the subject of the death of Lord Nelson; and Mr. Fittler, marine-engraver to his Majesty, to engrave a plate of the same size as that of the Death of General Wolfe and Lord Robert Manners. The price of the prints to be 2l. 2s., and of the proofs 4l. 4s.

Mr. A. P. MOORE proposes to publish by subscription an accurate and highly-finished perspective View of the celebrated Church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Taunton. This edifice is remarkable for its splendid and stately tower, which is esteemed the finest in the kingdom in that style of architecture denominated the *florid Gothic*. The plate is to be etched and aquatinted in a superior manner, from an elaborate drawing, laid down from actual admeasurements. The size will be 19 inches in breadth, and 24 inches in height.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE long-desired measure of restricting the Medical Profession to the hands of none but well-instructed practitioners in the country as well as in London, is at length about to be carried into effect. The provisions, as far as they concern regulars, are intended to be prospective, and consequently will not operate upon the present generation; but as these die away or retire, their situations will be occupied by persons of suitable and competent education. Plans of the same kind have lately been introduced into Divinity and the Law, and no good reason can be assigned for not extending a principle to Medicine which has already done so much good in the sister-professions.—The plan has already obtained the countenance and support of many of the most respectable physicians and surgeons of the metropolis, and we anticipate a speedy and zealous co-operation of the faculty in all parts of the kingdom, in support of a measure which is eminently calculated to increase the credit of the profession, and to make its followers infinitely more useful to the community.

In consequence of a fire which on the 12th of December consumed the extensive printing-offices of Mr. GILLET, in Sa-

isbury-square, the publication of the First Part of Dr. GREGORY'S NEW CYCLOPEDIA is deferred till the *first of March*. Several printed sheets, together with the new types, were lost by this accident; but other types are in a course of preparation, and the work will in several respects be improved by the delay.

Mr. PARKES, chemist, has in the press a Chemical Catechism, drawn up purposely for the use of schools, and for those persons who are unacquainted with the science, accompanied with notes to elucidate and exemplify the doctrines taught in the Catechism, and for the purpose of showing the uses of the several substances of nature, in promoting the comfort of civilized life, and their application in the arts and manufactures of the country. He intends to annex a Vocabulary of Chemical Terms, a variety of useful Tables, and references to the most approved writers in each department of chemistry.

Mr. DUPPA has in the press, and will publish early in the spring, a Life of Michael Angelo Buonaroti, comprising his character as a poet, painter, sculptor, and architect.

Mrs. OPIE'S Simple Tales are in a state of forwardness.

Mr.



Mr. MAC CALLUM, author of *Travels in Trinidad*, will shortly publish an *Answer to Lord Selkirk's Observations on the Emigration of the Highlanders to Scotland*. Mr. MacCallum having lately visited the different settlements already formed by the Highlanders on the continent of America, reprobates the line of conduct pursued by his Lordship in holding out delusive prospects, to the manifest injury of the poor objects, and to the obvious loss of this country.

Dr. JOHN REID's *Treatise on the Origin, Progress, Prevention, and Treatment, of Consumption* will be ready for publication in a few days. In the construction of his work Dr. R. has attempted to adapt it not to professional readers merely, but likewise to general perusal. He has endeavoured, in a particular manner, to illustrate the importance of early and carefully discriminating between the characters of true pulmonary affection and those disorders which often assume a fictitious resemblance of genuine phthisis.

A revised edition, by Mr. CUMMING, of the *Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political*, by Owen Feltham, will make its appearance in the month of January.

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER, of Sidmouth, has ready for publication a second edition of a work, in which he has been considerably assisted by the Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON and the Rev. JOHN EVANS. It is a *FAMILY BIBLE*, upon an entire new plan. The whole work is divided into Three Parts: the first contains the Narratives of the Old, and the second those of the New Testament. The third Part contains a great number of lessons selected from the whole of the Sacred Writings.

Sir David Lindsay's *Works*, edited by GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq., will speedily make their appearance.

A new work, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, will shortly be published, under the title of *Letters to a Young Lady*.

Professor VINCE has nearly completed the third volume of his *Astronomy*.

A *Life of Romney the painter*, from the pen of HAYLEY, will shortly appear, and will be accompanied with a variety of engravings.

*Dialogues in Chemistry*, by the author of *Scientific Dialogues*, are expected to appear in March. These may be regarded as a *Sequel to the Scientific Dialogues*, and with them will form a complete course of natural and experimental philosophy, and chemistry.

The sixth volume of the *General Biographical Dictionary*, by Dr. AIKIN, Mr. MORGAN, &c. which had met with a temporary delay, is gone to the press. It is conducted by the same writers with those of the preceding volumes; but the Spanish and Portuguese literary biography will be given more at large by a gentleman peculiarly acquainted with that department.

Dr. COX is preparing a new edition, with large additions, of his *Practical Observations on Insanity*. It would be of the last importance to the interests of society, could this malady be so defined or described as to leave no doubt on the mind respecting the persons who unfortunately labour under its influence.

Professor SCOTT, of Aberdeen, is preparing a work for the press, intitled *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding*, tending to ascertain the Principles of Rational Logic.

Mr. CHARNOCK, author of *Biographia Navalis*, is preparing *Memoirs of the Life of the late Lord Nelson*.

Sir J. THROCKMORTON has a pamphlet in the press under the title of *Considerations arising from the Debates in Parliament on the Petition of the Irish Catholics*; which will be ready for publication in a few days.

Mr. G. S. FABER has nearly completed a *Dissertation on the Prophecies* that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great Period of 1260 years; the Papal and Mahomedan Apotaxies; the Reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power; and the Restoration of the Jews.

The long-expected *Tour of Colonel THORNTON* through various parts of France, a splendid work, which has been nearly three years in hand, is now nearly ready for publication. It will be comprised in two volumes imperial quarto, illustrated by about eighty beautiful engravings in colours, by Mr. Scott and other artists, from original drawings, descriptive of the country, customs, and manners of the people, taken by the ingenious Mr. Bryant, who accompanied the Colonel expressly for that purpose. This tour was performed during the cessation of hostilities, toward the conclusion of the year 1802, and the route being entirely different from that usually taken by English travellers, no small degree of information and interest is expected to result from the perusal of the work. To the

sportsman in particular it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying, as we have no account whatever of the state of sporting in that country. Another edition of the work will appear at the same time in royal quarto, with the plates uncoloured.

A new edition of WHITE'S Life of Lord Nelson will be ready for delivery in the first days of January. It will contain many material improvements, being illustrated by a great number of new articles, consisting especially of anecdotes of contemporary naval officers who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country in the company of the immortal Nelson.

Mr. TURNBULL will speedily publish a complete and highly useful professional work, under the title of *The Navy Surgeon*, in which the duties of that office in every situation and climate will be fully explained.

Miss EDGEWORTH will publish early in the present month a new work, in two volumes; entitled *Leonora*.

Rev. ISRAEL WORSLEY, who has lately escaped from France, is about to publish in one volume, small octavo, an Account of the State of France and its Government during the last Three Years, particularly as it has Relation to the Belgic Provinces and the Treatment of the English.

Mr. EDMUND TURNER'S History of Grantham will appear in the course of the present month.

Dr. REID'S Spring Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine will commence on the 25th of January. Particulars may be learned by applying at Dr. Reid's house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square; or, at the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

On Monday, January 13, the Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, will be recommenced by Mr. JOHN PEARSON, Senior Surgeon of the Lock-Hospital, and Asylum, and of the Public Dispensary.

Mr. MACARTNEY is about to deliver a Course of Lectures at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Comparative Anatomy and the Laws of Organic Existence.

The Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, will be commenced on Monday, the 20th January, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by Mr. BROOKES, at his Theatre in Blenheim-street.

Dr. CLARKE'S Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will in future be read only at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square. A Course will begin on Thursday, January 23, and the lectures will be continued every day for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, &c., will commence his Spring Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, on the 18th of January, at his Theatre in Grenville-street.

The Croonian Lecture for the present season has been read at two of the meetings of the Royal Society by Mr. CARLISLE. The subject was, "The Power and particular Structure of the Muscles of Fishes." After several minute physiological explanations of the nature and peculiar structure of the muscles of fishes, and their invariable insertion in fleshy instead of tendinous matter, he proceeded to detail his experiments on their power and particular use, in enabling the animal to move with rapidity through a fluid so dense as water. He ascertained that the muscles of the sides are solely those by means of which the fish advances; that the pectoral and abdominal fins serve only to raise or lower, and balance it in the water.

Dr. WOLLASTON, secretary of the Royal Society, has read the Bakerian Lecture, "On the Force of Percussion."

On the 22d of October, at three o'clock in the morning, Mr. HUTH, of Frankfurt on the Oder, discovered a comet in the hindmost foot of the Great-Bear, westerly betwixt the stars  $\nu$  and  $\xi$ . It was scarcely visible to the naked eye, but might be seen with a common telescope. In size and brightness it resembles the great nebulous spot in Andromeda, except that it was almost circular. At four o'clock its right-ascension was about  $166^{\circ} 30'$ , its declination about  $30^{\circ} 40'$ ; and about five o'clock the former  $166^{\circ} 32'$ , and the latter  $33^{\circ} 32'$ : consequently its course is southerly, and somewhat westerly; and it seems to proceed towards the region of Denebola. When magnified 350 times, it did not shew any nucleus.—The same comet was discovered by Professor Bode at the Berlin Observatory, on the 23d October, between two and three o'clock in the morning, westerly at Q of the Great-Bear, right-ascension  $174^{\circ} 25'$ , and  $27^{\circ} 40'$  N. declination.

M. VILLIERS,

M. VILLIERS, the author of the "Essay on the Reformation of Luther," has received, in consequence of that valuable work, the degree of doctor from the University of Göttingen.

In the Electoral Library at Munich have been discovered the Four Gospels, and a Liturgy of the eleventh century, in small folio, on fine white parchment, written in a beautiful distinct character, and in the highest state of preservation. They are very splendidly bound, and ornamented with precious stones and pearls: the clasps are of gold, and they are lettered on the back with ivory.

M. ESMENARD, author of a poem intitled Navigation, has received from the Marquis Lucchefini, the Prussian Minister at Paris, the golden medal of the Berlin Academy.

At Berlin is established a German Lutheran Academy for the instruction of the natives of Sierra-Leona, the expences of which are paid by remittances from England. The institution is already attended by twelve pupils, most of them handicraftsmen. They are instructed in various departments of learning, besides the arts of preaching and catechising.

Dr. RUSH, of America, is preparing a complete edition of his Medical Works, which will be comprized in three volumes octavo.

Dr. HUTCHINSON, of Philadelphia, is writing a Treatise on Ulcers, particularly those of the lower extremities.

Two Charts, illustrative of the country near the southern streams of the Mississippi, are preparing by M. DE MOISERE, who resides on a part of the land which he professes to delineate and describe. One of them contains the country lying between New-Orleans and the Bay of St. John, exhibiting the fortifications, suburbs, and other remarkable circumstances. The other is a view of the city of New Orleans and its environs.

From a trial made by M. M. PAULI and LEMERCIER, at Paris, on the 20th of October, they appear to have found out means to direct or steer air-balloons.— Before they ascended, they shewed the machinery, by means of which they moved the wings attached to the balloon, and the rudder resembling the tail of a bird.— On first rising from the ground, there was a gentle east wind; they were driven before it for some time; but they soon began to work against the wind, and to leave, but very slowly. After a voyage of five hours, they descended at Denouville, near Chartres, with the agreeable conviction

that they had succeeded in their attempt.

Mr. FRANCIS PACCHIANI, professor of natural philosophy at Florence, has discovered the constituent principles of muriatic acid, which had hitherto escaped the researches of every chemist. It is an oxyd of hydrogen, perhaps at its lowest degree of oxygenation. He forms it at pleasure, and consequently the accuracy of his statement cannot be doubted.

A distinguished man of science at Naples has published an Account of a visit he paid to Pompeii since the late researches ordered by the QUEEN of NAPLES.— The principal particulars of his statement are as follow:—"In a search begun about seven years ago was discovered the capital of a pilaster, which was suspected to be the lateral front of a grand portico. Last winter the works were resumed at that place, and the corresponding pilaster was found. The brass hinges of the door have been removed to the Museum of Portici. The habitation into which it leads is large and commodious, and richly ornamented with paintings and mosaic-work. The building is formed of square stones, so nicely fitted and cemented, that the whole would be taken for a single mass.— The passage which serves for the entrance is twelve palms long, and ten wide. It leads to a court, the walls of which are covered with stucco of various colours.— The capitals and cornices are in good preservation; and I there observed a rose, which is a master-piece both of design and execution. All the apartments are decorated with beautiful paintings on a red, blue, and yellow ground. You there see likewise detached columns, with flowers, candelabras, and ornaments, in the best style. To the left are two apartments, which were probably those of the master and mistress. The painter gave a free scope to his imagination in all the pictures, which I beheld with inexpressible delight. Nothing can be more pleasing, among others, than a dance of persons in masks; and nothing more graceful than a little bird pecking at a basket of figs. In the centre of the court is a cistern, the *impluvium* of the Romans. On a marble pedestal is a young Hercules seated on a hind of bronze. These two pieces, one of which weighs about twenty pounds, and the other forty, are of the most finished workmanship. The water fell from the mouth of the hind into a beautiful couch of Grecian marble. Behind the pedestal was a table, the yellow feet of which represent the claws of an eagle.—

These perfect works have likewise been conveyed to the Museum. A lateral corridor on the right leads to a second court, which was surrounded by piazzas, as is proved by the octagonal columns covered with stucco. In one of the apartments are observed two Bacchantes holding *thyrsi*.—Above the window, to the right, is a painting of Europa, of great beauty: she is quite naked, and is seated on the bull, which is plunging into the sea. Beneath is a young man carrying a basket of fruits: he is raising himself on tiptoe; and this attitude required of the artist a strongly marked expression of the muscular system. On the opposite side a beautiful female dancer excites admiration: she is holding and striking two cymbals: her veil, which floats behind her, produces a very fine effect. On proceeding into the adjoining hall, the first thing that struck me was a magnificent pavement of the most precious African marbles. The ceiling represents Venus between Mars and Cupid. In this hall were found a small idol of bronze, a gold vase weighing three ounces, a gold coin, and twelve others of copper, with the effigy of Vespasian. In the hall to the left fragments of pictures, painted on wood, half carbonized, were distinguishable: they were inclosed in a kind of niches; this was the bed chamber; eight little columns by which it was supported may still be seen: they are of bronze, and to their summits still adhere some pieces of gilded wood, which probably formed a canopy. On the lateral wall were painted two priests with long beards, and clothed in robes of blue and green: they have been removed to the Museum. The kitchen contained a great quantity of utensils, mostly of iron inlaid with silver with inconceivable perfection. But what most struck me were five candelabras painted in fresco on a ground of an extremely brilliant yellow: I scarcely knew how to leave the room which contained this master-piece of taste and elegance: they are supported by small figures, whose attitude, dress, and drapery, are so exquisitely graceful, that they might serve as models to all the belles in the world. In this house, as in most others of the ancients, you find no window opening towards the street. I was struck with the fragments of a chariot which is still remaining in the coach-house: you may perfectly distinguish the wheels and the brass ornaments of the chariot itself.—Close to this habitation is seen a door that conducts to another, and which, to judge by its exterior, will not furnish fewer

beauties whenever it shall be permitted to be opened."

The Russian Government purposes to form at Petersburg an institution, whose object is the improvement of every thing connected with the naval service, and which will be denominated the Museum of the Marine. This institution will not be merely a school: lessons will be given in all the sciences necessary for a naval officer; and the Museum will besides publish a journal treating on every subject relative to the marine. It is to possess a library, and a cabinet of natural history, which will be continually open to the pupils. This establishment will be under the direction of the Minister of the Marine; and its members will wear an uniform similar to that of the navy.

A very important work on Siberia and the contiguous countries is shortly expected to appear at Petersburg in the French language, from the pen of M. DELAUNAY, counsellor of state.

One of the most intimate friends of WINKELMANN, the celebrated German antiquary, named BERENDIS, lately deceased, left among his papers several letters of that celebrated man. These have been published by GÖTTE, who has added various pieces of his own composition, in which he endeavours to place the character of Winkelmann in a new light as a writer and as a man, by delineating him in the most remarkable circumstances of his life. Counsellor WOLFE, of Halle, has enriched this volume with a very curious piece on the literary and philological studies of Winkelmann. Lastly, Professor MEYER has contributed a well-written History of the Arts in the last Century, which concludes the work, to which Götte has thought fit to give the title of "Winkelmann and his Age."

A valuable discovery for the lovers of antiques has recently been made in the vicinity of Havre, in France. In digging on the Cape of La Hève, a black stone was discovered, perfectly square, and the polish of which has been extremely well preserved. On five of its sides are incrustated the iron heads of lances and javelins.—A sixth is covered with hieroglyphics, among which is distinguished a Latin inscription in Gothic characters, many of the letters of which are effaced, and which may serve to exercise the sagacity of the curious. This stone sounds hollow, and contains about 120 cubic feet.

The following letter, dated from the port of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka, the 24th of August, 1804, has

been received from an officer in the Russian expedition under M. de KRUSENSTERN:—"On the 6th of May we perceived Hood's Island, and about noon of the same day Riou's Island, which form a part of the group called Marquesas, which the French navigator M. MARCHAND has denominated the Islands of the Revolution. That which is considered the largest of them received from him the appellation of Baux, but in the language of the country it is called Nukahiwah. On the 7th one of our ships, the *Nadeshta*, made that island: the natives immediately came on board in crowds, and appeared highly delighted at our visit: we observed among them an Englishman and a Frenchman, who have been naturalized in the country. About noon our vessel came to an anchor in the Gulph of Anna-Maria, and the next day went on shore. After viewing the country, we thought fit to pay a visit to the chief of these savages. The women of this island are all excessively ugly; but this proceeds rather from the disproportion of their limbs than the coarseness of their features: they generally go naked, their whole dress consisting of a few leaves rudely sewed together, with which they cover the parts of generation. Nature, who has been so niggardly of her favours to the women, seems, by a singular caprice, to have lavished them all on the men: these savages are of a noble stature, and perfect proportions, and we met with none who was either diminutive or deformed: their dress is very extraordinary; they make use of none excepting for the head, the arms, and the legs, the other parts of the body being entirely naked. Their food is the bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, fish, pork, and even human flesh: these islanders devour not only their prisoners of war, and the enemies whom they have killed, but even their wives and children in times of scarcity. Their arms are slings, lances, and clubs made of the wood of the *sajuarina*. The Englishman, whom we had on board, and who appears to have resided a considerable time among these cannibals, warned us not to place too great confidence in their apparent joy. As nature seems to have made ample provision for their ordinary wants, they spend their time in feasting and drinking; they, however, manifested great solicitude to serve us. They use the skin of the whale for making a kind of drum, which is their national music. Their chief or king, whose name is Tapeka Ketenué, exercises no authority over them; but he and his family are considered as inviolable: they pay him a hea-

vy tribute on their fishery, because they look upon him as the master of the ocean. They worship a certain god called Atua, who is nothing more than the corpse of their high-priest; for as soon as he dies his body undergoes various operations: after it has been cleansed and washed with cocoa-nut oil, it is exposed to the air to dry, and then embalmed: it is then wrapped in skins sewed together, and deposited in the place consecrated to this purpose: they sacrifice to him their prisoners of war, whose flesh they devour with great avidity. The 8th of June the *Nadeshta* arrived at the island of Owhyhee, the inhabitants of which are much more industrious than those of the Marquesas, but they are less handsome. On the 15th of this month we arrived at the port of St. Peter and St. Paul. The number of the Kamtschadales has diminished exceedingly, in consequence of epidemic diseases, which have made dreadful ravages among them. During our residence in these parts our crews opened a subscription for the erection of an hospital, which soon amounted to the sum of four thousand rubles."

By a calculation of ten years, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, 1800, it appears that the average number of deaths at Vienna was 14,600; out of which were 835 children of the small-pox. In 1801, the period in which vaccination began to be introduced, out of 15,101, only 164 children fell victims to the small-pox; in 1802, out of 14,522, only 61; in 1803, out of 14,383, but 27; and in 1804, out of 14,035, no more than 2.

A disease of a very extraordinary nature has appeared among the labourers in a coal-mine at Anzain, near Valenciennes, the cause of which appears to be confined to a single shaft in that mine. The face and the whole body assume a very dark yellow colour, and the patient falls into a state of languor and exhaustion, in which he lingers several months, sometimes more than a year, when death generally supervenes. Four men who had been thus affected more than eight months were removed to the hospital of the School of Medicine at Paris. The characteristic symptoms they exhibited were, an universal discoloration, swelling, inability to walk without oppression, palpitations, and habitual perspiration. One of these poor men fell a victim to the malady. M. HALLE, on opening his body, was particularly struck with the absence of blood in almost every part; and this he justly considers as one of the most remarkable circumstances

cumstances of the disease. The mode of treatment adopted with respect to the others, after this discovery, was more successful. The first indications of this favourable change appeared in the projection of the blood-vessels. At the period when M. Hallé drew up the above statement, the three labourers had almost entirely recovered, and their skin had resumed nearly its natural colour.

The Chevalier CANOVA, the celebrated sculptor, has gone from Rome to Vienna to erect the monument of the Archduchess Christina, an immense composition of eight marble figures, larger than life, the models and the execution of which have long been objects of admiration at Rome. Before his departure M. Canova exhibited to the public the model of a colossal group, representing the combat of Theseus and a Centaur. This group is to be executed in marble for Milan.

The following details relative to the arts at Rome are given by one of the most distinguished scientific men of that city.—“We cannot boast of many literary productions; but, to make amends, great pains are taken for clearing, cleaning, and better preserving, the ancient monuments of architecture. His Holiness has greatly promoted this part of the art, one of the most interesting of antiquity.—The architect and the antiquary will acquire new subjects of erudition, and new works and new engravings will be rendered necessary. The Work of DESGODETZ, a new edition of which is about to be published by M. CARLO FEA, will derive an immense advantage from these labours, and will become almost entirely new. How different from what we have been accustomed to behold it, will appear that celebrated Pantheon, hitherto almost unknown, though the most beautiful of ancient edifices, and in the best preservation.—The Flavian Amphitheatre, or Coliseum, will be cleaned, and the public will have access to it, as to a museum.—The Temple of the Sybil at Tivoli has been repaired; and the two arches of Septimius Severus and of Constantine have been cleared of the earth which covered them. The column of Antoninus has been cleaned, and is no longer covered with dust. The supposed Temple of Vesta at Rome, on the Tiber, as well as the neighbouring one of *Fortuna Virilis*, will be cleared of the rubbish in which they have been as it were buried; and the interior of them will be cleaned. Thus, by the exertions of his Holiness, ancient Rome will be exposed to view, and mo-

dern Rome will be embellished. Nor has the Holy Father forgotten the most celebrated of the modern buildings, the small circular temple erected in 1502, after the designs of the illustrious BRAMANTE LAZZERI, under the auspices of FERDINAND the Catholic, King of Spain. It fell into ruins some years since, not from age, but in consequence of the late troubles. It was sold, in order that its precious materials might be removed:—but his Holiness has resolved to repair it in a style of great elegance. In a short time M. Carlo Fea will speak of all these new undertakings in the second volume of his *Miscellanies*, which he has particularly devoted to what relates to the researches now carrying on, exclusive of what will be said in his *Illustrations of Desgodetz*. M. GUATTANI will likewise treat of them in a new Journal which M. Carlo Fea is about to undertake. The former gentleman is at present engaged on the *Sequel to the Unpublished Monuments*, in which will be found many interesting particulars. The Museum of the illustrious Cardinal BORGIA has passed into hands by which it will not be neglected. His nephew, the present possessor is a man of information, and has a deep sense of the glory which the Cardinal acquired for his family by this unique collection. He continues the engravings which his uncle intended to have executed from drawings of the most remarkable objects in the Museum. He has communicated the Mexican Manuscript to M. ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, and has permitted him to make use of it for his work: but he is thwarted in his noble designs by the pretensions of the *Propaganda*. The Cardinal made that society his heir, but bequeathed the Museum and other legacies to his family. He unfortunately made use of the expression, “My Museum which is at Velletri;” and the *Propaganda* claim a right to every thing that happened to be at Rome at the moment of the Cardinal’s death, though the articles incontestably formed a part of the Museum. By a second fatality the Coptic instruments, of which M. ZOEGA has just completed the description, were among the objects that had been brought to Rome. This important work cannot therefore be published till after the decision of the process, unless the two parties come to a previous arrangement.—Two learned Sicilians, the Chevaliers LANDOLINI and SERRINI have resided for some time at Rome. The former, who has already evinced such zeal for the antiquities

ties of his country, is still engaged in researches at the Theatre of Syracuse; and we are indebted to him for the recent discovery of two fine statues, an Æsculapius and a Venus, which, however, is not so beautiful as has been asserted. He is at this moment writing a Memoir on some inscriptions found at the Theatre of Syracuse. The Chevalier Sirini is endeavouring to dispose of his collection of volcanic productions, and is preparing for a tour in the north."

A new thermometer has been invented for registering the highest and lowest temperatures in the absence of the observer, which is said to be a more simple, as well as a less expensive, instrument than Six's thermometer. It consists in two thermometers, one mercurial, and the other of alcohol, having their stems horizontal.—The former has for its index a small piece of magnetical steel wire, and the latter a minute thread of glass, having its two ends

formed into small knobs by fusion in the flame of a candle. The magnetical bit of wire lies in the vacant space of the mercurial thermometer, and is pushed forward by the mercury whenever the temperature rises and pushes that fluid against it; but when the temperature falls, and the fluid retires, this index is left behind, and shews the *maximum*. The other index, or bit of glass, lies in the tube of the spirit-thermometer immersed in the alcohol, and when the spirit retires by the depression of temperature, the index is carried along with it in apparent contact with its interior surface; but on increase of temperature the spirit goes forward and leaves the index behind, which therefore shews the *minimum* of temperature since it was set. The steel index is easily brought to the mercury by applying a magnet on the outside of the tube, and the other is properly placed at the end of the column of alcohol by inclining the whole instrument.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Thorough Bass made easy; to which is added, a Table of the principal Chords, their Names and Figures, &c. &c. by F. L. Pupil of the Chevalier Mango, 7s. 6d.*

THE Chevalier Mango, late professor at Rome, and preceptor to the Duke Cesarini, is not discredited by this theoretical work of his pupil F. L. from which much necessary and useful information may be derived by the young musical student. The ingenious author properly commences with a definition of the terms *melody* and *harmony*, thence proceeding to the various intervals, concords and discords, and minor and major keys; all which he clearly and satisfactorily explains. The 2d. 3d. and 4th chapters on *Inverted Chords*, the *diminished Seventh*, and *Chords by supposition*, are well arranged; and the 5th on *Cadences* is familiar and obvious. The accompaniment of the scale, ascending and descending possesses much utility, as well as the examples, which are given with a correctness and precision that cannot fail to recommend the publication. The various rules for accompanying a *figured bass* are judiciously laid down, and the *table*, in which the principal chords, their inversions, names, and figures, with the continued fundamental bases are seen at one view, is novel as useful, and greatly calculated to promote the main object of the work.

*Dirge to the Memory of Lord Viscount Nelson, set to Music for Four Voices, by Thomas Attwood, Esq. 3s.*

Seven new compositions from the pen of this ingenious gentleman have come to our hands, the merits of all which claim our immediate notice, had we room. The present piece abounds in science without the affectation of abstruseness, and possesses as much melody, as perhaps ought to be admitted on so grave a subject. With the modulation of the harmony, and disposition of the *parts*, we are greatly pleased, and cannot but award much praise to the force and justness of the *expression*. The Rev. Mr. Bowles, to whose muse the public are indebted for the excellent words of this dirge, is happy in his composer; and no hearer of taste or judgment will listen to this production without acknowledging the force of good poetry combined with good music.

*Victory, a Song on the much lamented Death of Lord Viscount Nelson, who gloriously fell in the Cause of his Country at the Battle of Trafalgar. Composed by W. P. R. Cope. 1s. 6d.*

Of the words of this song we cannot speak in the warmest terms of praise. Mr. Dixwell, their author, has not written them under the influence of the Muses, or of the energetic spirit of their noble subject. In the music we find some bold and appropriate

appropriate passages, and think the general effect will encrease the number of those who join in our favourable opinion of Mr. Cope's talent for vocal composition.

*The Burial Service and Anthem appointed to be performed at the Funeral of Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Brontë, at St. Paul's Cathedral. Dedicated to the Bishop of Lincoln, Dean of St. Paul's, by John Page, Vicar Choral.* 5s.

We have not learnt by whose appointment the present burial service and anthem are adopted for the funeral of Lord Nelson; but when our readers are informed that they are taken from the works of Croft, Purcell and Greene, they will not dispute the judgment of the selector. Mr. Page has presented them to the public with a neatness and accuracy that do credit to his zeal in the cause of our naval glory, and the ever-memorable achievements of the noble deed.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte. Composed and Dedicated to the Hon. Augustus Barry, by S. Hale.*

Three sonatas, which may be had together at five shillings, or separately at two shillings each, are written in that easy and pleasant style which cannot but ensure them a favourable reception with the generality of practitioners. The subjects would so well have admitted of an accompaniment for the violin, or flute, and the effect would thereby have been so much improved, that we could have wished Mr. Hale had not omitted so desirable an appendage.

*"Wandering Mary," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. Composed by Thomas Thompson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.* Price 1s.

This ballad is melodious and expressive. The introductory and concluding symphonies are remarkably pretty, and the accompaniment is well arranged. By those who are pleased with simplicity of melody, and ease of execution, "Wandering Mary," will be found an agreeable little exercise for the voice.

*"O'er Desert Plains and Rusty Meers," a Ballad, sung by Mrs. Mountain. Composed and Dedicated to Miss Hutchinson, by James Henry Liffert.* 1s.

The melody of this little song displays considerable powers of fancy. The ideas

flow with ease and nature, and the expression is forcible and just. With the obligato accompaniment for the flageolet we are much struck. It is constructed with taste, and calculated to greatly improve the general effect.

*"La Biondina in Gondoleta," A favorite Venetian Canzonet, with Variations. Dedicated to T. Fenwick, Esq. by G. F. Cooke.* 2s

Mr. Cooke has annexed to this popular air five variations, the style of which is tasteful and engaging. The semitonic passages are ingeniously constructed, and the progressive difficulty in their execution is advantageous to the young practitioner.

*"My Mother," a Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Public and Private Concerts. Composed by Thomas Attwood, Esq.* 1s. 6d.

To this simple and affecting little song Mr. Attwood has given a pleasing and appropriate melody. The accompaniment, which is adapted for the harp or piano-forte, very properly consists of little more than an harmonization of the air; and the general effect is admirably characteristic.

*Mozart's "Love Good Morning," arranged as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp, by M. Rozelli. The Words written by Rosa Matilda.* Price 1s. 6d.

This charming little melody forms by Mr. Rozelli's arrangement, an excellent ballad glee. The parts are combined with judgment, and the general effect is highly pleasing.

*Lady Heartbeats's Favorite Pollaca. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by S. Hale.* Price 1s.

The style of this Rondo is pleasing, and perfectly familiar. The passages are smooth, and calculated to introduce the juvenile finger to a proper and natural mode of execution.

*"Why does my Charming Lesbia frown?" A favorite Song. The Words by Capt. Chad, the Music by J. Terrail.* Price 1s.

This little song possesses the merit of being novel and characteristically simple in its melody. The sense of the words are well expressed, and the bass is chosen with judgment.



## REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.  
From the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

CATARRHUS .....	23	not by going out of a heated apartment
Diarrhæa et Dysenteria .....	11	into a frigid atmosphere, but out of the
Pneumonia .....	1	latter into the former. The best way,
Tussis Dyspeptica .....	8	indeed, of guarding against the danger of
Phthisis .....	5	a chilling medium is, immediately before
Rheumatismus .....	7	exposure to its influence, to charge the
Hydrothorax .....	2	body with a superabundant quantity of
Asthma .....	16	caloric.
Anasarca .....	4	The experiments and reasonings of
Pneumatosis .....	1	Fordyce, Darwin, Currie*, Beddoes, and
Hysteria .....	3	still more recently of Dr. Stock of Bristol,
Hypochondriasis .....	8	have co-operated to confirm, and fully es-
Amenorrhœa et Chlorosis .....	9	tablish this doctrine. But it was first
Menorrhagia .....	6	suggested by the originality of that man,
Athensia .....	19	the impetus of whose powerful and pon-
Ophthalmia Syphilitica .....	1	derous mind turned at once into a new
Ophthalmia Scrophulosa .....	1	channel all medical practice and specu-
Hydrocephalus .....	1	lation†. Even Brown, however, had only
Tabes Mesenterica .....	9	the merit of laying the first stone of a still
Morbi Cutanei .....	17	unfinished edifice. He drew a rude and

Fashion, that destroying angel, has scarcely commenced her career of deprecation amongst the dissipated inhabitants of this metropolis. This is so far fortunate, as during the rigors of mid-winter the habits and amusements of the higher classes, and of those who are ambitious of imitating them, would prove more especially injurious, and more extensively fatal in their operation.

In the fashionable world the harvest of disease is not as yet fully ripe; but the inferior and intermediate ranks still continue in this, as in the preceding month, to exhibit a more than ordinary profusion of catarrhal and other kindred affections.

To individuals of every order in the community it appears, at this season of the year particularly, suitable and important to suggest the expediency of avoiding the sudden application of the stimulus of artificial warmth, after the excitability has unduly accumulated in consequence of its temporary deprivation.

What is called catching a *cold*, ought to be called catching a *heat*; it is produced

not by going out of a heated apartment into a frigid atmosphere, but out of the latter into the former. The best way, indeed, of guarding against the danger of a chilling medium is, immediately before exposure to its influence, to charge the body with a superabundant quantity of caloric.

The experiments and reasonings of Fordyce, Darwin, Currie\*, Beddoes, and still more recently of Dr. Stock of Bristol, have co-operated to confirm, and fully establish this doctrine. But it was first suggested by the originality of that man, the impetus of whose powerful and ponderous mind turned at once into a new channel all medical practice and speculation. Even Brown, however, had only the merit of laying the first stone of a still unfinished edifice. He drew a rude and inaccurate outline, which has since by other hands, to a certain degree, been corrected and filled up. But for probably a long succession of future intellects is it left to accomplish and complete the moral and physical philosophy of the animated frame.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,  
December 24, 1805.

\* To mention the name of Currie is scarcely possible, without expressing a deep regret that the name *alone* remains of one who possessed all the brilliancy and all the ardour of genius; who, with professional acquisitions and talents the most eminent and practical, united an elegance of taste and a degree of classical erudition which made him, if not quite, nearly the finest writer of his age.

† “The philosophy of Brown, which is the philosophy of organized nature, was produced in Scotland, and has been cultivated and improved in Germany. It is despised in France, where it is still imperfectly known.”

Villiers on the Reformation.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces with the following signatures do not suit us, and will be returned by the publisher, if called for.—We desire to have it observed, that many communications under this predicament are rejected on no other ground than that either their subjects are anticipated or exhausted, or are thought inexpedient for discussion in our miscellany, or for some other reason not affecting their intrinsic merit. With respect to several queries, we must remark that they are such as might be easily solved by application to common sources of information, and therefore would occupy our pages to little advantage to our readers.

Philomusus, W. S., P. P. D., P. F., S. W., L., Philamusa, Conatus's Reply, D., Philander, J. E. B., M. S., Juvenis, R. T., Harmonicus, C. A. T., W. G. H., Derrydown, Cenfor, S. Y., J. D., W. B., C. A. W., On the Bards, Anecdotes of Mozart, E. Didius, E. T., D. L. S., A. Berean, J. B., Hlubba, Vindex, Orion, W. H. W., A. B. Account of a Book Society.

NEW

## NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE** of EXPENCE.

## AGRICULTURE.

**VIRGIL's** two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat; with a new and compendious Method of investigating the rising and setting of the fixed Stars; by Samuel Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, 4to. 4s. 6d.

## ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements for 1806; or, the Beauty of the Heavens displayed. By W. Friend, Esq. with six Plates of the principal Constellations. 3s.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Public Characters of 1805-1806; embellished with several striking Likenesses. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Phillips.

Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson; with Observations, original Letters, and biographical Notes. By John Charnock, Esq. 8vo.

Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, Esq. written by himself; containing an Account of his Life and Writings, with Anecdotes and Characters of several of the most distinguished Persons of his Time, with whom he has had Connexion. With Portraits. 4to. 2l. 2s.

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Tricot Anglicised; or, the Latin Syntax, as used in the late University of Paris. Adapted to the Use of the English Student. By G. Reynolds. 1s. 6d.

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Geographical Delineations; or, a Compendious View of the Natural and Political State of all Parts of the Globe. By J. Aikin, M.D. small 8vo. 2 vols. 12s.

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The Secret History of the Court and Cabinet of St. Cloud, in a Series of Letters, written during the Months of August, September, and October, 1805. 12mo. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

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An Inquiry into the Origin and Mode of Commencement of the different Wars of Europe for the two last Centuries. By the Author of the History and Foundation of the Law of Nations in Europe.

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20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

AUSTIN John, Longdon-upon-Fern, miller. (Jenkins,  
James and Co. New Inn)  
Bullock Stanley, Tyldesley, Lancaster, calico printer.  
(Foulkes and Longdell, Gray's Inn)  
Ealdock Thomas, Chatham Hill, miller. (Couper and  
Lowe, Chancery-lane)  
Baylis Stephen, Ledbury, baker. (Edmond's and Son, Ex-  
chequer-office)  
Baylis William, Ledbury, baker. (Fewtriss, Gray's-inn-  
lane)  
Burrows Israel, Mirfield, miller. (Sykes and Knowles,  
Bowfwell Court)  
Bate Tho. Macclesfield, draper. (Willis's, Warrford-court)  
Croudson Thomas, Wigan, innkeeper. (Blankstock, St.  
Mildred's Court)  
Cox Edward the younger, Sedgley, victualler. (Egerton,  
Grays-inn)  
Calvert Robert, Great Mary-le-bone street, fadler. (Bouf-  
held, Bouverie street)  
Cummings Thomas, Kirby Lonsdale, spirit merchant.  
(Swale, New Bowfwell-court)  
Cockerill William, Ludgate-hill, linen-draper. (Henson,  
Dorset street)  
Csalmers Fra. Liverpool, broker. (Windle, John-street)  
Cooke John, New road, malon. (Greenwood, Manches-  
ter street)  
Coats Edward, Burton upon-Trent, common brewer.  
(Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's Buildings)  
Cokeman William, Long Acre, baker. (Collins and Wal-  
ter, Spital square)  
Coats Edward, Thomas Mafsey, and Joseph Hall, Horning-  
low, brewer. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings)  
Dickenson William, the elder, Thomas Goodall, and W.  
Dickenson the younger, poultry, bankers. (Adams, uld  
Jewry)  
Dickenson William, Thomas Goodall, Michael Goodall  
and William Dickenson the younger, Birmingham,  
bankers. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's-inn)  
Davis John, Oxford, dealer and chapman. (Charles Tomes,  
Oxford)  
Ellis Jos. Worcester, Hax dresser (Pownall, Staples inn)  
England William, Little Walingham, shopkeeper. (Deck-  
ery, Little Walingham)  
Fisher Stanley Marshall, Gravend, linen draper, (Vander-  
comb and Comyn, Buft lane)  
Fountain Benjamin, Hounslow, Butcher. (Wild, War-  
wick square)  
Foss, Ralph and Thomas Cantrell, Manchester, cotton  
manufacturers. (Key and Renhaw, Manchester)  
Farrar William, saford, plumber and glazier. (Morgan,  
Manchester)  
Graves William, Lloyd's coffee house, merchant. (Glenn,  
Garlick hill)  
Giffard James, Shepherd street, coal merchant. (Bromley  
and Bell, Holborn court)  
Gibbs William, Newport, hackneyman. (Gilbert, New-  
port)  
Green John, Benton, cotton spinner. (Wrigglesworth,  
Gray's inn square)  
Gander Peter, Wentworth street, cooper. (Grove, Villiers  
street)  
Gill Samuel, Horbury, tallow chandler. (Sykes and  
Knowles, Bowfwell court)  
Harrifon William, Ilfworth, merchant. (Sheppard and  
Adlington, Bedford row)  
Howard Thomas, and William Howard, Manchester, soap  
boilers. (Batie, Chancery lane)  
Huddle Thomas and William Hadfield, Wakefield, dealer.  
(Lambert, Hatton garden)  
Héless Christopher, Watfion, Plymouth, linen draper.  
(James, Gray's inn)  
Hickinbottom Samuel, Brixton hill, miller. (Murphy,  
Bouverie street)  
Hale Francis, Leeds, merchant. (Wilfon, Greville Street)  
Hemfry Henry, Great Koram Street, baker. (Vincent and  
Spaone, Bedford street)  
Howard Thomas, partner with William Howard, Man-  
chester, soap boiler. (Batty,

Irving William, Liverpool, liquer merchant. (Windle,  
John street)  
Izod William, Queen street, warehouseman. (Nicholls,  
Tavistock street)  
Jones, James Blow, New Bond street, fruiterer.  
(Parel, Berkley square)  
Kettle George, Birmingham, toy maker. (Tarrant  
and Moulie, Chancery lane)  
Kendall Samuel, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Bard-  
well and Stephenson, Drury lane)  
Leech William, Saiford, brewer. (Duckworth and  
Co. Manchester)  
Lowther Robert, Sheffield, and Throgmorton street,  
merchant. (Bartie, Chancery lane)  
Ley Michael, Rosemary lane, victualler. (Isaacs,  
Great George street)  
Mellor John, Sheffield, rope maker. (Biggs, Hatton  
garden)  
Mockitt Thomas, Deal, miller. (Browns and Goto-  
bed, Norfolk street)  
Moses Jacob, Newmarket street, salefman. (Isaacs,  
Great George street)  
Mercer John, Uxbridge, and Nicholas Mercer, Cha-  
tham place, musician. (Luggan and Smith, Ba-  
singhall street)  
Marden William, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and  
Perry, Old Jewry)  
Macpherson William, Maiden lane, straw hat manu-  
facturer. (Wild, Warwick square)  
Marth Abraham, Aldgate, Jeweller. (Loddington and  
Hall, King's bench walk)  
Milner Gmaliel, Thurlston and Daniel Whitaker,  
Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Edge, Man-  
chester)  
Nicholson Henry, Bishopgate street, silk mercea.  
(Collins and Waller, Spital square)  
O'Hagan George, Buckingham, liquer merchant. (Smith  
and Setree, Great St. Helon)  
Ormond George, Manchester, dyer. (Folkes and Co.  
Gray's inn)  
Pierce John, Lower Thames street, Ashmouger.  
(Edis, Clement's lane)  
Preston, Robert, Liverpool, and Henry Madden, Liver-  
pool, merchants. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)  
Palmer Thomas, Goudge street, haberdasher. (Fior,  
Charles street)  
Pettitt Joseph, Yarmouth, upholsterer. (Newcomb,  
Vine street)  
Paterfon James, Red Lion street, upholsterer. (Eng-  
land, Old Broad street)  
Randle Benjamin, Manningham, clothier. (Evans,  
Thavies inn)  
Rice Thomas, High street, leather cutter. (Gunning,  
Clement's inn)  
Rawfson William, Sharples, dealer in cattle.  
(Windle, John street)  
Rindall William, the elder, Maniugtree, innkeeper.  
(Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn)  
Robson John, Drury lane, grucer. (Wild, Warwick  
square)  
Robinson William, the younger, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,  
factor. (Worham and Stephenson, Castle street)  
Robinson Peter, George Clements, Liverpool, merchant.  
(Bousfield, Bouverie street)  
Saul Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Maddougall and  
Hunter, Lincoln's inn)  
Smith Thomas, Fish street, plaisterer. (Taylor,  
Tooks Court)  
Shepperd Alexander, Selby, shipwright. (Baxters and  
Martin, Furnival's Inn)  
Smith John, Manchester, cotton merchant. (John-  
and Bailey, Manchester)  
Smith William, Bridge road, corn chandler. (Ware,  
Blackfriars street)  
Sims William, Newgate market, carcase butcher.  
(Wild, Warwick square)  
Tate James, Ashford, grocer. (Palmer, Temington  
and Co. Throgmorton street)  
Tankard John, Birmingham, factor. (Wilfon, New  
North street)  
Tullock John, the younger, Savage gardens, broker,  
(Rivington, Fenchurch buildings)  
Thomas John, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Key  
and Renhaw, Manchester)

White Thomas, Broadstairs, ship builder. (Dumett and Greaves, King's arms yard)  
 Watson Jacob Elton, cotton spinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry)  
 Wright Jonathan, Leadhall market, butcher. (Wilkinson, White Lyon street)  
 Wright Sinclair, White Horse lane, merchant. (Sarell, Surry street)  
 Worley Charles, Wood street, warehouseman. (Kibblewhite and Rowland, Gray's inn)  
 Young Samuel, North Audley street, furgeon. (Cunningham, Red Lyon street)

### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Acklam, William, Beverley, tanner, January 15, final  
 Arisfert John, Witterdham, corn merchant, January 3  
 Ashmore Tho. Swithin's lane, merchant, December 10  
 Barlow James, Monmouth street, tallow chandler, January 21  
 Ball James, Taunton, hawker, January 10, final  
 Barton Silas, Whitechurch, linen draper, January 7  
 Burwood William, St. John's, Wapping, Wharinger, December 31, final  
 Burket James, Merz, cheefe-factor, January 21  
 Braddish William, Pulperro, shopkeeper, December 30  
 Bell James, Coningsby, miller, December 31, final  
 Bowles John, Portinmouth, mercer, December 28  
 Boyce Simonds Woodcock, Great Yarmouth, merchant, December 23  
 Bennett Obadiah, Bell yard, Carey street, December 24  
 Blunt William, Swansea, dealer, December 21, final  
 Blacklock William, Rathbone place, dealer in glazs, January 21, final  
 Benson John, and James Benson, Lancafer, linen drapers, December 18  
 Bentley Richard, Wellclose square, haberdasher, Dec. 17  
 Baker, St. Peter's hill, ferrist weaver, December 20  
 Barker Samuel, Lane Delph, manufacturer of earthen ware, December 17, final  
 Beeton Joseph, Manchester, merchant, December 12  
 Baker John, Holborn, linen draper, December 17  
 Butler William, Holborn, tavern keeper, December 21  
 Curtis Michael, Scott James Henry Alexander, Watling street, brandy merchants, January 4, final  
 Caven Peter, Brighthelmton, linen draper, Dec. 21, final  
 Cruckhanks James, Gerrard street, fish and fan light manufacturer, January 21  
 Clegg Charles, Milnrow, woollen manufacturers, Dec. 20  
 Coleman John, Feather lane, painter and glazier, Nov. 26  
 Davis Henry, Portica, merchant, January 20  
 De Mierre John David Albert, Broad street chambers, merchant, December 21  
 Dann William, Timewell Bentham, Bryan Bentham, and James Baikie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers, December 10  
 Dodson John, Leeds, merchant, December 23  
 Davis Geo. Boston, glazs and china seller, December 19  
 Deimarais Peter, St. Martin's court, watch maker, February 15  
 De Mierre, John David Albert, and James Cronie, Broad street chambers, December 21  
 Dreighton Tho. Manchester, calico printer, December 20  
 Davis George, Boston, glazs and china-ware seller, December 15  
 Dyson, Samuel, Soyland, merchant, December 26, final  
 Evans John, Whitechapel road, china man, January 21, final  
 Emerfus James, Bitton, brags and spelter maker, January 2  
 Edgar John, Blackburn, dealer, December 20  
 Katherby Geo St. Thomas street, victualier, December 28  
 Edwards Robert George and Joseph Jackson, St. Mary Axe, and Strand, December 18  
 Eaton John, Liverpool, merchant, December 31, final  
 Eyre Benjamin, Tokenhouse yard, merchant, January 28, final  
 Fronings John, Rowmondon, victualier, January 11  
 Frazer Thomas, Nicholas lane, merchant, January 30, final  
 Fentham Henry Hall, Grenville street, merchant, Jan. 30  
 Franklin Thomas, Leighton Bullard, money scrivener, January 7  
 Frazer Thomas, and Thomas Boylston, Nicholas lane merchants, January 30, final  
 Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant, January 7  
 Finden James, jun. Cliphurst, carpenter, Dec. 17  
 French George, Great Eastcheap, broker, December 10  
 Forbes Francis, Blackman street, Southwark, chemist and druggist, December 17  
 Gurdon William, Jun. Stoney Stratford, lace merchant, December 31  
 Graham Robert and William, Making place, and Graham James, Aldermanbury, cotton manufacturers, December 30, final  
 Goody Thomas, Sheffield, grocer, December 17, final  
 Gilbert Thomas, Birmingham, factor, January 6  
 Gifford Richard Ireland, Britol, Brewer, December 23  
 Gooldy Peter Rulston, cotton spinner, January 7, final  
 Groves John, Liverpool, mariner, December 30  
 Hoare Peter, Brockham Green, shopkeeper, January 25  
 Henderson, David the younger, Bernard street, merchant, January 25  
 Hall Samuel, sheffield, hat manufacturer, December 18  
 Hitchcock, Newcastie street, strand, whalebone cutter, December 14  
 Harwood Abraham, Malden, Ironmonger, Dec. 18  
 Hepthall Thomas, High Holborn, bookbinder, December 10, final  
 Harris Thomas, and Price John, Britol, merchants, December 21

Hemens Thomas, Dunsford, miller, December 20 final  
 Henley William, Newton Bushell, merchant, Dec. 17, final  
 High James, Kent street, Southwark, flage maker, December 17, final  
 Humphries Henry Jenner and William, Fleet street, Druggist, December 14  
 Jewitt William, Snaith lodge, brandy merchant, January 24  
 Jones Thomas, Dowlais, grocer, December 30, final  
 James Thomas, Rodborough, and Anthony Bond, of Stanley's end, clothiers, January 6  
 Johnson Christophor, Great Stambidge, merchant, December 31  
 Keeble Henry Ashley, Peckham, surveyor, January 21  
 Keyle John, Kidderminster, builder, January 3  
 Keilans James, New City Chambers, merchant, Jan. 11  
 Kemp Samuel, St. Catherine court, Tower hill, cheffemonger, December 10, final  
 Leigh Henry, Rope-maker street, tobacconist, December 28  
 Lewis Rich, Codfish of St. Peter's, shopkeeper, January 21  
 Lane John, Frazer Thomas, and Boylston Thomas, Nicholas lane, merchants, January 30  
 Lea Henry, ropemaker's street, tobacconist, December 14  
 M'Carraick Dan, Marshall street, coachmaker, January 18  
 Macfarlane John, Mark lane, merchant, January 7, final  
 Mackenzie John, Old City Chambers, merchant, January 2  
 Maxwell Robert, George street, ship broker, December 24  
 Mozley Lewin Morris, Liverpool, merchant, December 17  
 Main Joseph, Northampton, Ironmonger, January 15  
 Meikie Henry, Edward street, taylor, December 10  
 Newton James, Osham, hunkeeper, coach maker, Dec. 11  
 Pain Alexander, Stow-on-the-Wold, draper, December 31  
 Purie Samuel, Drury lane, victualier, December 21  
 Penny David, the younger, Wapping, ship chandler, December 17, final  
 Price William, Stockport, cotton spinner, January 11  
 Pollington Charles, Havant, shopkeeper, January 4, final  
 Rowe Mark, Trump, shopkeeper, January 7  
 Reddell Isaac Hadley, Westbromwich, iron founder, December 28  
 Richardson Peter, Wakefield, woolfapler, January 4  
 Roberts Fra. St. Martin's court, mercer, Jan. 17 final  
 Robinson Thomas, Charlotte street, victualier, January 24, final  
 Robins Francis, Deretend, merchant, January 6  
 Reilly John Deare, Walbrook, insurance broker, Dec. 17  
 Richard Michael, Brighthelmton, Wine merchant, December 17  
 Scott Adam, Workington, mercer, January 14, final  
 Sedden George, Aldergate street, cabinet maker, Dec. 21  
 Silmore Broadfield, and Richard Croikey, Basinghall street, merchants, January 4  
 Stainsby John, Cornhill, woollen draper, January 21  
 Speed George, Blackman street, Newington, stable keeper, December 14  
 Scott James Henry Alexander, Watling street, wine merchant, January 4, final  
 Sloper Aylmer, Eritwell-prior, dealer, January 25  
 Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, January 18  
 Sutherland James, Little Tower hill, brandy merchant, December 27  
 Smith John, Dufour's place, Westminster, merchant, December 17  
 Smith Robert, Timberland, grocer, January 4  
 Shenfone John Michael, Portica, falefman, December 24  
 Sutherland James, York street, glazier, December 18  
 Stridland Thomas, and Swinton Colmar Holland, Liverpool, merchants, December 17  
 Scarth William, Richmond, iron founder, December 18  
 Sutherland James, York street, St. Mary-is-bone, painter and glazier, December 14  
 Sutherland James, Little Tower hill, brandy merchant, December 27  
 Snee John, Newington-place, potter, December 3  
 Tinkler George and Rulk John, Wardour street, Dec. 22  
 Tyall Joseph, Sittinbourne, shopkeeper, December 28  
 Towell William, Camberwell, carpenter, January 13  
 Tabart Benjamin, Bond street, bookfeller, January 4  
 Taylor John, Wo. ceiter, draper, December 3, final  
 Tripp Henry, Britol, tailor, December 24, final  
 Tomlins William, Bridge road, coachmaker, January 18  
 Taylor Clement, Maid-one, paper manufacturer, Dec. 21  
 Turner John, Manchester, dealer, December 20  
 Tunnicliff James, Launceston, linen draper, Dec. 26, final  
 Urethart William, Ratcliffe cross, cooper, December 14  
 Valery Isaac, Artillery place, merchant, February 25  
 Vinn Thomas, Bush lane, Cannon street, merchant, Jan. 21  
 Werledge Robert, Great St. helens, corn factor, January 30, final  
 Wing William, Stamford, innkeeper, January 7  
 Watson John, Liverpool, merchant, January 21  
 Wood Thomas, Manchester, and Jackson William, Basingwood, cotton spinners, December 30  
 Weston Charles and Robert, Futer lane, warehousemen, January 21  
 Winwood Edward, and Thodey Samuel, Poultry, glovers, January 14  
 Watson John, Liverpool, merchant, January 21  
 Warren John, Sandy's street, weaver, December 24  
 Walls James, Paternoster row, bookbinder, January 4  
 Ward Thomas, Shapton-upon-stour, haberdasher, Dec. 31  
 Woodward Peter, King street, Chappin, watchouteman, March 15  
 Weightman Thomas, Newgate street, mercer, Dec. 21  
 Way Edward, Henrietta street, St. Mary-is-bone, wine merchant, December 14  
 Yeadon Henry, Upton-upon-Severn, carrier, Dec. 30, final

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In December, 1805.

THE mission of Haugwitz from the King of Prussia, to which we referred in our last report of the State of Public Affairs, seems to have made but little impression on the victorious Bonaparte; who, whatever may have been his public professions, appears to have been determined to humble, or if possible to crush, the house of Austria. With this view, after the capture of Ulm, he rushed forward, neither intimidated by the immense body of Russians collecting in Hungary and Wallachia, nor by the *levy en masse* throughout the Austrian dominions. He refused to lay aside his projects on account of the hostile menaces of Prussia, or of her propositions for pacific arrangement.

On the 2d of November Prince Murat left Rhied; and after several skirmishes with some bodies of the Austrians and Russians, forced them to Lambach. Almost at the same time another division of the French army took possession of that town: while a third division, under Marshal d'Avoult, keeping their great object, Vienna, in view, advanced beyond Lambach to Steyer. Marshal Soult being now at Wells; Lafnes near Lentz; and General Marmont on his march for the purpose of turning the Austrian position on the banks of the Enns; while d'Avoult pushed his fore-post near to Sleyer; and the Austrians, fearful of being turned by Marmont, relinquished their position on the Enns, and quitted their posts in every part of the country. A part of the army endeavoured to escape by the road to Carinthia, but were cut off by Kellerman.

As soon as Prince Murat had made Lambach secure, he marched to and took possession of Lintz, where he found several hundred thousand florins, besides every thing that was necessary to recruit his army-stores of all sorts, which the Austrians, in the precipitation of their retreat, had neglected to destroy. The French Emperor fixed his head-quarters at Lambach on the 3d of November. And on the 5th General Duroi, at the head of a body of Bavarians, fell in at the *Lovers* with the advanced guard of a column of five Austrian regiments coming from Italy, completely defeated it, and took 400 prisoners, and some cannon. At the Enns also the French were victorious. Thus did they advance, almost without resist-

ance, till they arrived at St. Polten, within a few leagues of Vienna; when a deputation of the three upper States, ten of the burgeses, and two councillors from the magistracy, repaired by permission from the Emperor to the French camp, to open to the commander the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, that, wishing to preserve the inhabitants of the capital from the terror of a defence, he would deliver up Vienna to the Emperor of the French, fully relying on his justice and generosity. Arrangements were immediately made for the accommodation of the French troops, and for the maintenance of tranquillity.

Some days previously to this, viz. on the 7th of November the Emperor of Austria set out for Presbourg, on his way to Olmutz; he had declared he would put himself at the head of his troops, and he nominated General Schmidt as Adjutant General. He was to have slept at Scholshof, after leaving Presburg, where it was thought he would wait the return of Count Giulay, who was to bring him the determination of the Emperor of the French.

The Empress set out for Olmutz in the night between the 7th and 8th, with the elder princess and her physician.

On the 29th of October, government determined to put all the vessels upon the Danube in a state of requisition, to transport the effects belonging to the court and the different chanceries; and the boatmen were ordered not to take any thing in charge from private individuals; but on the 7th of November, it was announced that his Majesty had appropriated one vessel for the transport of valuables belonging to private persons; that proper officers were appointed to give receipts for what might be confided to their charge; that such deposits should be transmitted to a place of safety, and faithfully returned to the owners, when the danger had subsided; and that his Majesty would be answerable for every thing not depending upon the elements. On the 10th, orders were issued for discharging all the boats, &c. upon the Danube, which took place accordingly. Much precaution was used in saving all the carriages belonging to the court; as to the library, only the most valuable books were packed up; but from the gallery of paintings, the most precious pieces were removed; on the other hand,

not a sheet has been left behind of all the documents relative to the war.

Count Giulay, dispatched on the 7th to the Emperor Napoleon, to propose an armistice, received for answer, that his Majesty, being at the head of two hundred thousand men, was not in a situation to treat with a flying army: he, however, gave Count Giulay a letter for the Emperor of Austria.

Returning from the head quarters, near St. Hippolite, where it was expected the Austrians would have made a stand, Count Giulay met the deputation of the states of Austria, going from Vienna to the Emperor Napoleon, to solicit leave for a capitulation.

Prince Amberg, commandant of the guards at the palace, was appointed commandant of the city of Vienna *ad interim*; and Prince John of Liechtenstein, commandant of the reserve in Austria and Bohemia, then stationed upon the left shore of the Danube; Count Corius, vice-president of the mines and mint, was appointed commissary-general, having for adjutants the deputies of state, and the aulic counsellors, Count Korinsky and Baron Killmansegg. The Emperor authorised the magistrates of Vienna to circulate paper to the amount of a million of florins, in bills of 12 and 24 francs, to be called in after the war.

When the Emperor of Austria set out for Olmutz on the 7th, he caused his departure to be announced to the diplomatic corps, and invited them to follow him, as horses were provided for their journey, and lodgings, as commodious as possible, were to be fitted for their reception at Olmutz.

When Count Cobenzel notified the Emperor's departure to the Ministers of Bada and Wurtemberg, he informed them that all official communications having ceased, they might receive their passports whenever they chose to demand them.

The Minister of Sardinia, impatient of his Majesty's delay in changing his residence, had demanded passports for Hungary on the 6th; but when he received the invitation of his Majesty, by a note, to follow him to Olmutz, he availed himself of the opportunity.

On the 8th, the Emperor granted an extraordinary vacation of three months to the aulic council of the empire; and the chancery of state has been transferred to Olmutz.—The Austrian council of state is dissolved, and M. de Stahl is the only member that has followed his Majesty. He travelled with the cabinet minister.

After the deputation from Vienna had conferred with Prince Murat, a considerable corps of French troops approached Vienna, and were quartered in places near the capital, which had been previously agreed upon; on the 14th Prince Murat, on his arrival before Vienna, took up his head quarters at the country palace of Prince Lichtenstein, while Napoleon remained at Bukersdorf, a post stationed about two miles distant from Vienna.

The Emperor of Austria went from Vienna to Brunn, in his road to Olmutz. At Brunn he learnt the result of Count Giulay's mission, which was that the French Emperor was willing to grant an armistice, on condition that the Tyrol, Venice, and the strong posts of Germany, were put into his possession. Upon these terms, an armistice was equal to a surrender of the Austrian states and crown at discretion; the Emperor, therefore, dropped his solicitation, and published a manifesto to his people, in which he declares his resolution not to make a separate peace, but, relying upon the pledged assistance of Russia and Prussia, to pursue his fortune to the utmost, and not to submit to France but in an extremity in which it should be impossible to resist.

This noble declaration, which we shall insert, infused new hopes into the confederates, and notwithstanding Vienna was gone, they looked forward to Bohemia and Hungary, as furnishing inexhaustible resources of loyalty and fidelity to collect troops around their prince in the hour of danger.

#### *Declaration of the Emperor Francis.*

Brunn, Nov. 13.—By special order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, who has for some days honoured our town with his presence, the following notice has been published by the Resident of Police, the Baron Von Summerow:—

#### *Proclamation.*

“ His Majesty the Emperor and King had never a higher wish than the maintenance of peace. This wish lay in the principles of his government, as well as in his heart. Without any, even the most distant project of enlarging his states, or of procuring an indemnification for the sacrifices he had made at Luneville and Ratibon to the tranquillity of Europe, he desired nothing but that the Emperor of France, actuated by a similar spirit of enlightened and humane policy, should return within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville. Whoever with a clear understanding took an interest in the fate of Europe felt the justice and the moderation of this desire.

“ True to his principles, his Majesty, in the progress of the present war, was ready every moment to hold out his hand to peace, and amid the most brilliant victories, he would have thought and acted in the same way as under the influence of contrary occurrences.

“ His Majesty believed that the great and happy moment of this reconciliation, and of returning happiness to his people, was not far distant, when the Emperor of France, on several occasions, publicly manifested corresponding dispositions, and expressed himself with precision in the same spirit to Austrian general officers, whom the fortune of war had made his prisoners.

“ Full of confidence in such manifestations, and animated by an earnest wish to avert the approaching danger from the capital of Vienna, so dear to his heart, and, in general, to free his good and faithful subjects from the pressure of a longer war, his Majesty sent his Lieutenant Field Marshal, the Count de Guilay, to the head-quarters of the French Emperor, in the name of himself and his allies, to obtain a confirmation of these pacific dispositions, to learn the further overtures which the Emperor Napoleon might make on this occasion, and to treat for an armistice as preparatory to negotiations for a general peace.

“ But the hopes of his Majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of an armistice, limited to a few weeks, the Emperor of France demanded—That the allied troops should return home; that the Hungarian levies should be disbanded; and that the duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be previously evacuated to the French armies.

“ All Europe will feel the inconsistency between such demands, and the foregoing manifestations of the Emperor. His Majesty the Emperor and King had, by this first step, fulfilled a sacred duty which his heart had dictated.

“ But he should have thought himself grievously injuring himself, the honour of his monarch, the dignity of his house, the reputation of the good and great nation over which he rules, and the highest interests of the states, in the eyes both of the present and future generations, if, notwithstanding the duty incumbent on him to preserve all these entire, he had yielded to the severe, but passing, pressure of the moment, and assented to conditions which would have been a death-blow to his monarchy, and a breach of the relations in which he stood with all friendly states.

“ His Majesty wished for peace—he wishes for it still, with sincerity and earnestness. But he never could, and never will, place himself in a defenceless state, where he and his people would be delivered over to the imperious and arbitrary decisions of a mighty foe.

“ In such circumstances, nothing remains to his Majesty, but to cleave to those great

and unexhausted resources which he finds in the hearts, in the prosperity, in the loyalty, in the strength of his people; and in the as yet undiminished force of his high allies and friends, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and to persist in this firm and intimate connection till the Emperor of the French, with that moderation which is the brightest gem in the crown of a great monarch, consents to conditions of peace which are not purchased by a sacrifice of the national honour and independence of a mighty state.”

On the 12th the French entered Vienna; with 20,000 men in the suburbs, and about 5000 in the city. Considerable requisitions were of course demanded; and the Hungarian magnats who resided at Vienna, but who had left the place, were ordered to repair thither immediately, on pain of having their property confiscated.

The Emperor Francis on the 16th left Brunn for Olmutz.

The French under Prince Murat entered Brunn on the 18th of November: here they found sixty pieces of cannon, immense quantities of ammunition, and whatever else was necessary for recruiting the army. From this time to the 2d instant, we have accounts of various partial skirmishes; and on that day was fought a grand battle in the plains of Moravia, between Brunn and Olmutz: for the result of this engagement, and of some others on the 3d, 4th, and 5th, we have waited till this day (26th), but nothing certain being yet known to the public, we are under the necessity of reserving the details for our next number.

As the following treaty may in the course of the war be productive of some important consequences, we give it a place here as a state paper to be referred to.

*Treaty between France and Naples.*

“ His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies and his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, wishing to prevent, by the relations of amity which unite them, their states from being compromised by the events of a war, whose evils it is their wish to diminish, by restricting, as much as is in them, the theatre of present hostilities, have named for their plenipotentiaries—his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, his Excellency the Marquis de Gallo, his ambassador at Paris, both to the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy; and his Majesty the Emperor his Excellency C. M. Talleyrand, minister for foreign affairs, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have consented *sub specia* to what follows:

“ Art. I. His Majesty the King of the Two



Two Sicilies promises to remain neutral during the course of the present war between France on the one part, and England, Austria, Russia, and all the belligerent powers on the other part.—He engages to repulse by force, and by the employment of all his means, every attempt made upon the rights and duties of neutrality.

“ II. In consequence of that engagement, his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies will not permit any body of troops belonging to any belligerent power to land or penetrate upon any part of his territory, and engages to observe both by sea and land, and in the police of his ports, the principles and laws of the strictest neutrality.

“ III. Moreover, his Majesty engages not to confide the command of his armies and places to any Russian officer, Austrian, or other belonging to other belligerent powers. The French emigrants are included in the same exclusion.

“ IV. His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies engages not to permit any squadron belonging to the belligerent powers to enter his ports:

“ V. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, confiding in the engagements and promises herein expressed, consents to order the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples by his troops. This evacuation shall be entirely completed within a month after the ratifications shall have been exchanged; at the same time the military places and posts shall be delivered up to the officers of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies in the state in which they were found; and it is agreed that in the month occupied by these operations the French army shall be maintained and treated as it had been previously.

“ His Majesty the Emperor of the French further engages to recognize the neutrality of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies as well by land as by sea, during the existence of the present war.

“ The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged as speedily as possible.

“ Done at Paris, the 21st Sept. 1805.

(Signed) The Marquis de GALLO.

CH. MAUR. TALLEYRAND.

“ Ratified at Portici, the 8th Oct. 1805.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

(And lower) TOMMASO FERRAS.”

We turn now to the war carried on in Italy. In our last we notice the surrender of Montebello to the French arms; from this place, after a few hours rest only, they proceeded to Vicenza, which, after some resistance, fell also into their hands, with 1500 prisoners, the greater part of whom had been previously wounded. The Austrians retreated by the road of Bassano and Treviso. At the village of St. Pierre, in Gu, another action was fought, in which the Austrians were again defeated; and from thence the victors

marched towards the Brenta. Since then it was evidently the intention of the Austrians to evacuate the country; and the French bulletins from the army of Italy shew that Massena has gained little or no advantage over the Archduke. His head quarters, according to the seventh bulletin, were at Gortz on the 17th of November, and on the 26th he had not moved them. Massena was evidently afraid of advancing while the corps in the Tyrol were in his rear, and with these alone has he been engaged during that time: and although he has at length got the better of them, the Archduke must have been enabled to prosecute his retreat unmolested, or at least feebly opposed by Marmont. Having effected his junction with Ney and Marmont, Massena will advance into the Austrian states, on the road to Vienna. He has left General St. Cyr to observe Venice, while a part of the army has occupied Trieste. The Russians, therefore, cannot now land, with any prospect of making a successful diversion.

In addition to what we gave in the last number respecting the action on the 21st of October, we insert the following from the Extraordinary Gazette of November 27, 1805; which, while it proves the victory on the part of the British the most complete, exhibits the character of Admiral Lord Collingwood in a most pleasing point of view.

*Admiralty Office, Nov. 27, 1805.*

Copy of a letter received last night by the Hon. Captain Blackwood, from Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to William Marsden, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship the Queen, off Cape Trafalgar, November 4, 1805.

SIR,

On the 28th ult. I informed you of the proceedings of the squadron to that time. The weather continuing very bad, the wind blowing from the S. W. the squadron not in a situation of safety, and seeing little prospect of getting the captured ships off the land, and great risk of some of them getting into port, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them, and to get the squadron out of the deep bay.

The extraordinary exertions of Captain Capel, however, saved the French Swiftsure; and his ship the Phœbe, together with the Donegal, Capt. Malcolm, afterwards brought out the Bahama. Indeed, nothing can exceed the perseverance of all the officers employed in this service. Captain Hope rigged, and succeeded in bringing out the Ideionso, all of which I hope have arrived safe at Gibraltar. For the rest, Sir, I inclose you a

list of all the enemy's fleet which were in the action, and how they are disposed of, which I believe, is perfectly correct.

I informed you in my letter of the 28th, that the remnant of the enemy's fleet came out a second time to endeavour, in the bad weather, to cut off some of the hulks, when the *Rayo* was dismasted, and fell into our hands; she afterwards parted her cable, went on shore, and was wrecked. The *Indomptable*, one of the same squadron, was also driven on shore, wrecked, and her crew perished.

The *Santa Ana* and *Algeziras* being driven near the shore of Cadiz, got such assistance as has enabled them to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected, under the circumstances of fighting them close to their own shore. Had the battle been on the ocean, still fewer would have escaped. Twenty sail of the line are taken or destroyed; and of those which got in not more than three are in a repairable state for a length of time.

Rear-Admiral Louis, in the *Canopus*, who had been detached with the *Queen*, *Spencer*, and *Tigre*, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 30th.

In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found so many wounded men, that to alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the Marquis de Solana, Governor-General of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts being given: a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the governor, but the whole country responds with expressions of gratitude. Two French frigates were sent out to receive them, with a proper officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the Marquis de Solana of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, pledging the honour of Spain for their being carefully attended.

I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the officers on parole; the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by sea or land, until exchanged.

By my correspondence with the Marquis, I found that Vice-Admiral D'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded, and I wrote to him a letter claiming him as a prisoner of war: a copy of which I enclose, together with a state of the flag officers of the combined fleet. I am, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

Here follows a list of the combined fleets of France and Spain, in the action of the 21st of October, consisting of 33 sail of the line, showing in what manner

each was disposed of. It will be sufficient for our readers if we give the following

ABSTRACT.

At Gibraltar	-	-	-	4
Destroyed	-	-	-	16
In Cadiz, wrecks	6	7	-	9
In Cadiz, serviceable	3	-	-	4
Escaped to Southward	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	33

*A List of the Names and Rank of the Flag Officers of the Combined Fleet of France and Spain, in the action of the 21st of October, 1805.*

Admiral Villeneuve, Commander in Chief, Bucentaur—Taken.

Admiral Don Frederico Gravina; Principe d'Asturias—Escaped in Cadiz, wounded in the arm.

Vice-Admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava; *Santa Ana*—Wounded severely in the head, taken, but was driven into Cadiz in the *Santa Ana*.

Rear-Admiral Don Baltazar Hidalgo Cisneros; *Santissima Trinidad*—Taken.

Rear-Admiral Magon; *Algeziras*—Killed.

Rear-Admiral Dumanoir; *Formidable*—Escaped.

*Euryalus, off Cadiz,*

MY LORD MARQUIS, Oct. 27, 1805.

A great number of Spanish subjects having been wounded in the late action between the British and the combined fleets of Spain and France, on the 21st instant, humanity and my desire to alleviate the sufferings of these wounded men, dictate to me to offer to your Excellency their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hospitals on shore, provided your Excellency will send boats to convey them, with a proper officer to give receipts for the number, and acknowledge them in your Excellency's answer to this letter to be prisoners of war, to be exchanged before they serve again.

I beg to assure your Excellency of my high consideration, and that I am, &c.

(Signed) C. COLLINGWOOD.

To his Excellency the Marquis de Solana, Captain-General of Andalusia, Governor, &c. &c. Cadiz.

*Conditions on which the Spanish wounded Prisoners were released, and sent on shore to the Hospital.*

I Guillermo Valverde, having been authorized and empowered by the Marquis de Solana, Governor-General of Andalusia and of Cadiz, to receive from the English Squadron the wounded prisoners, and such persons as may be necessary, to their care, which release and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the British Squadron, on the said condition, that none of the said prisoners

foners shall be employed again in any public service of the crown of Spain, either by sea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Euryalus*, at sea, the 20th Oct. 1805.

(Signed) GULL. DE VALVERDE,  
Edecan de S. E.

*Euryalus*, off Cadix,  
Oct. 30, 1805.

SIR,

It is with great pleasure that I have heard the wound you received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may still have the benefit of your future service.

But, Sir, you surrendered yourself to me, and it was in consideration only of the state of your wound, that you were not removed into my ship. I could not disturb the repose of a man supposed to be in his last moments ;

but your sword, the emblem of your service, was delivered to me by your captain, and I expect that you consider yourself a prisoner of war until you be regularly exchanged by cartel. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To Vice-Admiral Don Ignatio Maria  
d'Alava. Sent under cover to Ad-  
miral Gravina.

We have not taken any notice of the expeditions sent from this country to the continent, as we shall hereafter give a particular detail on the subject, when the object and destination of our brave troops are more distinctly known. Lord Cathcart is appointed to the command of the British troops on the continent.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON,

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### MARRIED.

AT Chiswick, Charles Thompson, esq. of Hull, youngest son of Henry T. esq. of Kirby-hall, Yorkshire, to Miss Jane Turton, fourth daughter of John T. esq. of Russell-square.

G. H. Bellasis, esq. eldest son of General B. of Bombay, to Miss Charlotte Maude, youngest daughter of Joseph M. esq. of Kendal.

T. Sheridan, esq. only son of R. B. Sheridan, esq. to Miss Callender, daughter of Sir John C. bart. of Preston-house Hall, near Edinburgh.

Mr. Bourke, of Brook-street, Holborn, to Miss Delapierre, only daughter of Francis D. esq.

At Westminster, Mr. B. W. Hiscock, of Stroud Green, Newbury, to Mrs. Shaw, relict of the late Peter S. esq. register general of his Majesty's shipping.

R. M. Onslow, esq. only son of Sir Richard O. bart. admiral of the red, to Miss Seton, eldest daughter of the late David S. esq. lieutenant-governor of Surat.

C. Bacon, esq. to Miss Crocker, eldest daughter of Edward C. esq. of Greenwich Park.

J. Stackhouse, esq. of Cloak-lane, to Miss Rashleigh, daughter of Thomas R. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

H. Ellis, esq. of the British Museum, to Miss E. Frost.

At Tenterden, Kent, Mr. Cape, of Lombard-street, to Miss Mary Anne Knight, daughter of Ropt. K. esq. of Kent Road.

W. Davies, esq. of Penylan Park, to Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of Lord R. Seymour.

Lord Viscount Hereford, to Miss Cornwall, daughter of Sir George C. bart.

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At Hackney, Richard Pamphillion, esq. of Kingsland, to Mrs. Cooper, widow of Thomas C. esq. of Kingsland Place.

George Reid, esq. eldest son of George R. esq. of Watlington Hall, Norfolk, to Miss Louisa Oakely, fourth daughter of Sir Charles O. bart.

C. Harrison, esq. of Sutton House, Suffex, to Miss Evanfon.

### DIED.

Mrs. Kirkman, wife of P. Kirkman, esq. of Finbury Square.

Mr. Frere, upwards of 25 years coachman to his Majesty ; and on the same day, suddenly, at his apartments in the King's Mews, Mr. W. Porter, head postillion to the King. It is extraordinary that both these persons were established in the same day in his Majesty's service, and expired within a few hours of each other.

At Pinner, Mrs. I. Chalfont, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hornby, professor of astronomy in Oxford university.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, R. Firmin, esq. formerly of Ipswich.

In Freeman's-court, Cornhill, J. O'ding, esq. banker.

At her house in Welbeck-street, in an advanced age, Mrs. Faulkner, widow of Captain F. who commanded the *Bellona* in the memorable action with the *Courageux* ; and mother to the heroic Captain F. who gained immortal honour at Martinico during the late war, and fell in the hour of victory while engaging the French frigate *La Pique*.

In Gower street, J. H. Barker, esq. 32.

In Oxford-street, J. Bouttall, esq.

In Cleveland court, St. James's place, G. J. Williams, esq. son of the celebrated lawyer Peere W. esq. and great uncle to the Earl of Guilford, 87.

At Chiswick, *Mrs. Trebeck*, wife of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Chelsea, *Mr. H. S. Woodfall*, many years printer of a party Newspaper, called the Public Advertiser, in which first appeared the celebrated letters of Junius, with the author of which he had however no personal knowledge, and relative to whom he was consequently unable to give any intelligible or consistent account.

In Pall Mall, the *Rev. Dr. Whitmore*, late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and rector of Lawford, Essex.

At Peterborough House, Fulham, *John Meyrick*, esq.

At Box Moor, aged 70, *Mr. John Almon*, formerly a celebrated bookfeller of Piccadilly, the author of the Life of Lord Chatham, of Anecdotes, Biographical and Historical, of the Life of Wilkes, and of several Pamphlets of great celebrity in their day. *A particular account of Mr. Almon will be given in our next Number.*

*Mr. Samuel Marriott*, one of the bridge-masters of the city of London.

At her house in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, the hon. *Lady Charlotte Herby*, only daughter of the Earl of Derby, by Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James, the sixth duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and wife of Edmund H. esq.

At Paddington, *Robert D'Oyley Bignell*, esq. of Litchborough, Northamptonshire.

At his house in Bedford-square, in his 69th year, *Thomas Smith*, esq. late of Grove-house, Tottenham. He was a gentleman of real integrity of character and benevolence of heart, accompanied with modest and unassuming manners. Though in the possession of an ample fortune, he wisely preferred the rational amusements and striking comforts of retirement to the tumult, splendour, and dissipation of a great city. Mr. S. was remarkable for equanimity and gentleness of disposition, which the path he chose was well calculated to preserve. Though hospitable in the extreme, he was himself a rigid observer of temperance and regularity, which he knew were highly conducive both to the happiness and extension of life. His name was Duck, but he took that of Smith for a fortune which was left to him. His remains were interred (with those of his wife, 1802, and two children, a son, 1792, and a daughter, 1795) in the family-vault of the Lords Coleraine, and other lords of the manor of Tottenham, under the vestry of that church, where are now twenty-four coffins, of which about half belong to that noble family (including Alderman Townsend and his wife, their representative). Mr. Smith had last summer sold this manor to Alderman Sir William Curtis.

At his house in Store-street, Bedford-square, *Mr. King*, the comedian. He was born in 1730. His father was a respectable tradesman in Westminster, who gave him

a good education, but had intended to bring up his son to his own calling. Tom King, however, very early in life, displayed a spirit much above the drudgery of the shop, and as there was no chance of his rising to distinction in real life, he directed his ambition towards elevation in the mimic world of a theatre. He joined some provincial company long before he had attained his twentieth year, and experienced all the vicissitudes that usually attend the life of a strolling actor. He once walked from Beaconsfield to London and back again the same day, for the purpose of raising a small sum to purchase what are technically called properties, essential to his appearance at night in the character of Richard the Third. The profit of his exertions in this arduous part was *three-pence half-penny*, and *some ends of candle*.—The latter he offered as a tribute of gallantry to some green-room goddess of whom he was at that time enamoured. He continued to wear the sock and buskin as the necessities of the various companies to which he belonged for many years might require, and his attachment to tragic characters, for which he was wholly unfit, long prevented his talents from rising to that distinction which he afterwards acquired, and so deservedly continued to possess on the London stage. He first, however, rose to fame in Dublin, where he had sense enough to discover the real bent of his genius; and on his second engagement upon the London boards, appeared in characters calculated to give full scope to his merit. The churlish severity of Churchill could not deny that he distinguished himself in Brass, by which the poet did not merely intend to particularize the part in The Confederacy, but all parts that required an active intrepid spirit. In bucks, impudent servants, fops, and all brisk and airy characters, he was long without any superior on the stage excepting Woodward, who drew more deeply from the stores of human nature, and was much superior in representing what Johnson calls "the surface of manners." The character, however, that confirmed the reputation of King was Lord Ogleby, which was chiefly instrumental in giving popularity to one of the best written modern comedies of the English stage. Woodward ventured to try this character after him, but could not wrest the palm from King in the opinion of the public, though many excellent judges of the time said that Woodward displayed more of the real *old nobleman* than his more popular predecessor. It is by no means necessary to enter into a detail of King's merits as an actor, since they are so well known to the world at large. It may, however, be said, that in dry sarcastic humour no man could do more justice to his author. He was acquainted with human life, and always founded his acting upon what he saw of original characters. When he had once determined upon the manner in which he should perform a part, he hardly

hardly ever deviated in the slightest degree from his original representation of it. Every look and every shrug were the same: hence, though his judgment and precision were admired, a luxuriance and variety were wanting which might have rendered inferior talents more pleasing. In private life he was intelligent, entertaining, and respectable. He had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes, not merely of the theatrical kind, and he was always willing to relate them, upon the slightest intimation, for the gratification of his friends, though he never vainly or importunately forced them into notice. He particularly excelled in story-telling, and gave a lively perception of every character he introduced by his powers of mimicry. His fate holds out a melancholy warning to all who engage in his precarious profession. The fair profits of his industry and talents, supported by very respectable and extensive connections, would always have enabled him to maintain a good figure in life; but unhappily an unfortunate devotion to the gaming-table marred all his fair prospects. After a very successful night at play, he once hastily returned home, and in the most solemn manner expressed his determination never to plunge into the ruinous vortex of gaming any more. He kept his resolution for many years, and was able to support a house in town, another at Hampton, and to enjoy the convenience of a carriage, as well as the power of receiving a numerous train of friends with a liberal hospitality. But, alas! in a fatal moment he ventured to the gaming-table again, and in one night lost all that he had been saving for many years; not however without a suspicion that his successful competitor had profited by other means as well as those of skill and the favour of fortune. From that period King's life has been clouded by embarrassments, and though age and infirmity induced him to retire from the stage, his situation demanded a continuance of his professional labour. Mr. King married many years ago a lady who belonged to Drury-lane theatre, and who has uniformly acted the part of an affectionate wife and a good woman.

At Upper Homerton, in his 51st year, *Paul Le Mesurier*, esq. alderman of London, representative in two parliaments for the borough of Southwark, a director of the East India Company, and Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company.—Mr. Le M. was the descendant of a family settled during several centuries in the island of Guernsey; in the elder branches of which has been long vested the government (by patent) of the island of Alderney, which is the only remaining one of its kind. The alderman was born in Guernsey on Feb. 23, 1755, being the third son of John Le Mesurier, esq. the governor of Alderney. He received a liberal education in England, in part at the long-founded Salisbury seminary, and when of proper age was placed for commercial tutorage

with Noah Lecras, esq. then a principal merchant in the Guernsey and Jersey trade, residing in Walbrook, London. In the year 1776, Mr. Le M. married Miss Mary Roberdeau, of Homerton, near London, of a very ancient and respectable French protestant family. Miss R. was a niece of Mr. Le Cras before-mentioned; and which union was farther cemented by a commercial junction between the parties. In the memorable American war, which had just then commenced, the house of Le Cras and Le Mesurier were conspicuously successful, both as agents and as adventurers, in privateers which were so numerous and advantageously fitted out by the sister islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney. By these means Mr. Le Cras, at the close of the war, quitted business with a very ample fortune, and went to reside successively at Southampton and at Bath, where he died in 1801, aged 80. The subject of our present narrative first expanded the germinating seeds of public spirit, which have been since so eminently and honourably matured, during the deplorable commotions of an infatuated populace in the year 1780; when he zealously assisted at the formation of the first and original military foot association, since consolidated into the Honourable Artillery Company, and of which he was elected colonel in 1795. From this company he received various substantial tokens of respect and acknowledgment of his important services; an elegant sword with a suitable inscription, and two very handsome pieces of silver plate, having been voted him by the general court. The same innate love of order and firm principles of founded right, called forth his active services in the cause of the East India Company, which in the year 1784 appeared to be threatened even to dissolution by the famous bill framed and brought forward by Mr. Fox, who then held the reins of administration, by virtue of a coalition ever to be deplored by all disinterested and unprejudiced admirers of this great statesman. Mr. Le Mesurier was one of the nine, who were delegated by the proprietors at large, as a standing committee to watch over the company's chartered rights; and which office they so well fulfilled, that to their indefatigable efforts in reports, elucidations, precedents, appeals, observations, &c. as well as by the united weapons of truth and satire in the public prints, the indignant attention of the nation was so aroused to oppose what was predicted to be but a prelude to the invasion and overthrow of all other chartered and protected property, that notwithstanding the usual attached and official majority with which the minister carried this sweeping measure through the house of commons, it was spiritedly rejected by the peers. The consequences of this rejection, and the fatality thereby entailed upon all its supporters and abettors, are too recent in memory to require specific repetition. At the ensuing parlia-

mentary election, the public indignation against the India bill, its supporters and adherents, appeared most evident, by the rejection of thirty-one old members who had been active in carrying it through the house of commons, among whom was Sir Richard Hotham (since known for the Bognor speculation), who was unseated in Southwark by Sir Bernard Turner, then Sheriff of London, and Major of the Hon. Artillery Company. The accidental death of this last gentleman, within two months after his election, again occasioning a vacancy, Mr. Le Mesurier was called forth to oppose Sir R. Hotham's renewed pretensions; upon which ensued one of the most arduous contentions that even this out-constituting borough had ever experienced. After an expence of nearly 10,000*l.* to each candidate, by the election, petition, and committee-scrutiny, Mr. Le Mesurier was left the victor by a majority of eleven votes. In his representative capacity, his suavity of manners, decorous demeanour, and unremitting local attention, so endeared him to his constituents, that at the next general election in 1790 he was again returned without opposition, although not without expence; election management being now too much improved to admit of such a solecism. Mr. Le Mesurier's senatorial conduct was a continuation of assiduous propriety and unvaried attention to his public duties, where he obtained much notice, not as a chorus singer, taking time from the leader of the band, but as a man whose unbiassed vote always waited for the decision of his own conviction, or at least for his conscientious opinion; and from his almost general adherence to the measures of administration, can only be deduced his sincere persuasion of their rectitude, propriety, or expediency. Upon the dissolution of parliament in 1796, Mr. Le Mesurier's wish to procure more time for his commercial and private concerns, prevented him from engaging in the contest which then took place for the borough of Southwark; and was a cause of his retiring from the situation which he had so worthily filled during eleven years, in a crisis and concurrence of political events and situations as trying as any upon historical record. We have omitted in the order of time the chronology of his civic honours. In 1784, upon the resignation of Alderman Hart, he was unanimously elected Alderman of Dowgate Ward, upon Mr. Skinner (the present Alderman of Queenhithe) declining a contest, where the habituated intercourse of neighbourhood insured the success of Mr. Le Mesurier. In 1787 he served the expensive office of sheriff of London and Middlesex; an office requiring an expenditure of between 2 and 3000*l.* In 1793 he was elected lord mayor, before the usual rotation would have called him to that honour. In this exalted feat of magistracy it was his lot to meet with continual calls upon his activity, perseverance, and resolution. The mult of

10,000*l.* and the judicial censure incurred by the hesitating chief magistrate of the tumultuary year 1780, will long remain in *terrorem* to his successors! To avoid this *Scylla* many have run upon the *Charybdis* of unnecessary asperity and unfeeling despotism. Mr. Le Mesurier's judgment and philanthropy were his preservatives from either extreme; for, in the course of that arduous season, when "The Rights of Man" were spreading their baneful principles, he had the wisdom to steer the middle course, inasmuch that a mistake, committed in a moment of serious and of founded alarm, when the peace of the city was in some danger, only added another laurel to his civic crown. We allude to a *verbal* committal to the Poultry Counter; the appeal for which to a judicial tribunal obtained the nominal damages of *one farthing*, and procured Mr. Le Mesurier the thanks and approbation of Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. During his mayoralty alarming riotous attacks were made on crimping houses, he called out the Honourable Artillery Company, and restored peace in every part; and, by a like attention, prevented riots at the time of the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and Thelwall. The festivities of the Mansion-house (no secondary feature of a London mayoralty) were splendid, frequent, and general. The directors of the several chartered commercial companies, the body of civilians, the foreign protestant clergy, in addition to the usual corporation banquets and private parties, had each (with many others) a separate *cenaculum*; and the most magnificent gala, with which the Oriental victor, Lord Cornwallis, was entertained, upon being presented with the freedom of the city, will long remain in memory as the triumph of luxurious elegance. Upon this occasion (which was of voluntary and private expence to the amount of 700*l.*) nearly twenty peers of the realm, five of whom were of the cabinet ministry, honoured the entertainment with their presence, in approbation of the lord mayor's public conduct and splendid munificence, an occurrence which defies all precedent. In following Mr. Le Mesurier to the domestic shade of private life, it becomes the pleasing task of the biographer to record a character which neither malevolence, envy, nor party-spirit, has ever been able to tarnish. An indulgent and attentive husband; a kind and affectionate father; a warm, faithful, and benevolent relative and friend, are but the faint outlines of the delineation of a portrait, the colouring of which can only be given by those who were in happy intercourse with the original. It were superfluous to describe him with a hand "*open as day to melting charity*;" for few amid the beneficent institutions, which form the most brilliant ornaments of our metropolis, can be found unsupported by his name and contribution. We have reserved for the climax of this truly great and worthy public character, his unequivocal and indisputable

putable independence to an extent almost unparalleled; it being an unimpeachable fact, that after a devotion of his time and fortune during twenty years to public service; after the most active support of government in church and state; after displaying, in the most turbulent of political seasons, an ardent and inflexible zeal for his sovereign, with a fervid adherence to the British constitution; neither title, place, pension, or office of influence or emolument, has ever been possessed or procured by him, either for himself, family, or friends: thereby well meriting the application of Butler's oft-quoted distich upon his own *unrequited* loyalty.

“ True as the dial to the sun,  
Altho' it be not *spin'd* upon.”

Mr. Le Mesurier was the third of five sons; the elder of whom, Peter Le Mesurier, esq., died about three years since, governor of Alderney, in which patrimony he was succeeded by his eldest son, Major John Le Mesurier (of the 47th), who has lately finally fold the patent government of the island to the crown for 20,000*l.* The second brother, Frederic, died some years since, captain of the Ponsborne East Indiaman. The fourth brother, the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, after having practised some years at the bar, went into holy orders, and is now rector of Neunton Longville, Bucks. The fifth and younger brother, Haviland Le Mesurier, esq. was in a mercantile partnership with the subject of these memoirs, after having successively filled with great *éclat* and unimpeachable punctuality, the office of commissary-general to the allied army, in their retreat from the continent after the disastrous campaign of 1794; also that of commissary-general of the southern district of England, at the establishment of home-depots and district magazines of provision and forage in 1797; also commissary-general to the British army in Egypt, at the close of, and at their return from, their brilliant and successful operations in that well-disputed country. Mr. Alderman Le Mesurier had two sisters, the elder of whom was the wife of Sir John Dumaresq, the chief law-officer of the island of Jersey; the second was married to Richard Saumarez, esq. (a brother of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, K. B.) a gentleman well known in the walks of literature and chirurgical science at Newington, as was also his accomplished and much-lamented lady as a most successful essayist in poetry and belles lettres.—Mr. Le Mesurier had a numerous family, of which one son and three daughters are now surviving.

[Further particulars of Mr. Dogherty, whose death is recorded at page 371 of this volume.—Mr. D. was one of those self-taught geniuses that appear but seldom in any profession. He was born in Ireland, as his name bespeaks, and received a slender education at a country school. He, like many others, came to this country in the hope of bettering

his condition, without any particular prospect in view, and trusting entirely to chance. When he had more than reached the age of manhood, he became clerk to that profound lawyer the late Mr. Bower. He employed his extra hours, and often sat up whole nights, in acquiring a knowledge of special pleading, and the law connected with that abstruse science; and such was his diligence that, in a comparatively short time, he accumulated a collection of precedents and notes that astonished his employer. He invented, for to him it was an invention, a common-place-book, on the plan of Mr. Locke's, which he often declared he had not then seen. After having been many years with Mr. Bower, he, by the advice of that gentleman, commenced special pleader; and his drafts, which were generally the work of his own hand, were allowed to be models of accuracy. They were formed according to the neat and concise system of Mr. Bower, and his great friend and patron Sir Joseph Yates, many of whose books, notes, and precedents, as well as those of Sir Thomas Davenport, Mr. Dogherty possessed. His intense application greatly impaired his health, which was visibly on the decline for many months before his decease. Mr. D. was the author and editor of some valuable works on criminal law. He published, 1790, a new edition of the Crown Circuit Companion, with very considerable additions; and, 1786, an original composition, the Crown Circuit Assistant, which is a most useful supplement to the former. His common-place and office-books would, if published, be an invaluable treasure (were it merely to serve the purpose of an index), not only to the student but to the more experienced lawyer. But the most estimable part of Mr. Dogherty's character was his private worth, his modest and unassuming manners, his independent mind, his strict honour and probity. He was an exemplary husband and father, and a truly sincere friend. He has left a large family, consisting, principally, of females; and it is much to be regretted that the fruits of his industry are far from being adequate to his labours and merits.

[Further particulars of Richard Hulfe, esq: whose death is mentioned at page 491 of the last number.—He was one of the younger sons of Sir Richard Hulfe, bart. (who was eminently distinguished in his profession, and was physician to both their late Majesties), by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Levett, knight, lord mayor of London 1705. He was placed under the private tuition of the justly-celebrated Dr. Jortin, and completed his education at the Charter-house, where he was a contemporary with that illustrious statesman the Earl of Liverpool. Thence he removed to St. Peter's-college, Cambridge, and was admitted a member of Lincoln's inn; from which honourable society he was called to the bar. His attendance upon Westminster

ster-halt was of short duration, and he soon abandoned his forensic pursuits, to the great disappointment of his friends, who, from the early display of his brilliant talents, had indulged themselves with the pleasing expectation of seeing him arrive at the highest honours of that learned profession. His abilities soon became known in the political circles, and he was repeatedly solicited to become a member of the British senate: more than once he declined the offer of a considerable department in the state. Let it not be supposed that supineness was the cause of his shrinking from the duties of public life. On the contrary, no man could be more active in his neighbourhood, or more zealous in promoting the happiness of his country, being fully persuaded that he could be of more essential service to his neighbours by being out of than in parliament. His idea was, never to sacrifice real independence to the fascinating glare of political ambition. True to his king and country, upon most occasions he was a firm and active supporter of government; and never withheld his support but when his conscience dictated to him that he could not consistently promote measures which he did not approve. His conduct as a magistrate of the county of Kent, for nearly 50 years, was uniformly influenced by the most unblemished integrity and strictest impartiality: justice was his sole aim, and he never lost sight of it. His affability of manners procured him universal esteem: his kindness, as a warm friend and faithful counsellor, can never be effaced from the remembrance of his survivors.]

[A monument, studiously plain and unadorned, well executed by Mr. Rossi, is just put up, to the memory of that truly respectable prelate, the late Bishop of Down, in the new burying-ground (belonging to St. James's church) in Tottenham-court-road. The circumstance which chiefly distinguishes this tribute of surviving affection to departed virtue, is the inscription upon the tablet, written by Mr. Fox. Like most other works of a real genius, the principal characteristics of the composition are simplicity and truth of portraiture. The words are as follow:—  
“ Under this stone lie interred the mortal

remains of the Right Rev. William Dickson, late Bishop of Down and Connor, whose memory will ever be dear to all who were connected with him in any of the various relations of life.—Of his public character, the love of liberty, and especially of religious liberty, was the prominent feature: sincere in his own faith, he abhorred the thought of holding out temptations to prevarication or insincerity in others, and was a decided enemy, both as a bishop and a legislator, to laws whose tendency is to seduce or to deter men from the open and undisguised profession of their religious opinions by reward and punishment, by political advantages, or political disabilities. In private life, singular modesty, correct taste, a most engaging simplicity of manners, unshaken constancy in friendship, a warm heart alive to all the charities of our nature, did not fail to conciliate to this excellent man the affections of all who knew him. But, though the exercise of the gentler virtues which endear and attract, was more habitual to him, as most congenial to his nature, he was by no means deficient in those more energetic qualities of the mind which command respect and admiration. When roused by unjust aggression, or whatever the occasion might be that called for exertion, his mildness did not prevent him from displaying the most manly and determined spirit; and notwithstanding his exquisite sensibility, he bore the severest of all human calamities; the loss of several deserving and beloved children, with exemplary fortitude and resignation. He was born in February 1745—was married in June 1773, to Henrietta Symes, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Symes; was preferred to the bishopric of Down and Connor in December 1783, and died on the 19th of September 1804, deeply regretted by all the different religious sects that composed the population of his extensive diocese; by acquaintances, neighbours, and dependants of every condition and description; by his children, his friends, and his country; and most of all by his disconsolate widow, who has erected this stone to the memory of the kindest husband and the best of men.”

C. J. Fox.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* \* \* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A permanent subscription library has been formed at Felton, near Alnwick, on a liberal and spirited plan. The Rev. A. Hutton is appointed the treasurer, and Mr. Joseph Atkinson the librarian.

Mr. Sitwell has offered the following pre-

miums for the next sheep show at Barmoor, to be held on the 9th of July, 1806:—For the best pen of three two-shear widders, a silver cup, value five guineas; for the best three-year old bull, a silver cup, value five guineas; to the inventor of any new implement of husbandry, that shall be deemed by the judges



judges appointed for the other premiums to have sufficient merit to be recommended by the meeting to a public use, a silver cup, value five guineas. To the shepherd who shall, that season, save and rear the greatest number of lambs from not less than four score Leicester ewes, five guineas. To the ploughman who shall, on that morning, plough or set up a prepared piece of land for drill turnips, in the neatest and most expeditious manner, five guineas.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Captain Oxx, of Woodbridge, to Miss Spearman.—Mr. Thomas Robson, tallow-chandler, to Mrs. Martha Forsyth.

At Romaldkirk, James Bayles, esq. of Thorngarth-hill, to Miss Lee.

At Durham, Mr. Edward Pickering, of Ferryhill, farmer, to Miss Jopling, his fifth wife.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. Hildreth, draper and flax-dresser, to Miss Jackson.

George Pawson, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Sophia Ann Latton, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. L. vicar of Felton and Woodhorn, Northumberland.

*Died.*] At Parkhouse, near Gateshead, Mrs. H. Ellison, relict of Henry E. esq. and mother of Lieutenant-Col. E. of the Gateshead volunteers.

At Darlington, Mr. Nathaniel Backhouse, son of Mrs. Mary B. 16.

At Windleton, Miss Ann Eden, fifth daughter of Sir John E. bart.

At Fatfield, near Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Kilburn, wife of Mr. K. colliery agent.

At Mookwearmouth, Mr. Charles Taylor, tallow-chandler, 67.

At Castle Eden, Michael Scarth, esq.

At Burdon, near Darlington, Mr. Jackson, 76.

At Newcastle, Mr. M. Callendar, attorney at law.—Mr. John Crawford, drysalter and merchant, 50.—Mrs. Hackworth, widow of Mr. John H. 83.—Mrs. Nesbit, wife of Mr. Charles N. miller.

At Durham, Mr. Henry Talbot, saddler.

At Allendale Town, Mr. Joshua Watson, 59.

At Berwick, Mr. Joseph Brown, mason, 53.—Mrs. Rebecca Cockburn, 62.—While on a journey to the south, Mr. Thomas Vickars, late land-steward to Lord Kinnaird, 60.

At Hexham, Mr. James Bell, tailor.—Mr. William Ellis, 82.—Miss Elizabeth Nixon, daughter of Mrs. N. innkeeper.

At Barnardcastle, Benjamin Bafs, esq. 58. At South Shields, Mr. John Forsyth, grocer.—Mrs. Mary Wear, an eminent spirit merchant.

At Warkworth, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Henry Henderson, 65.

At Jarrow Lake House, Mr. Robert Railston.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. William W. 87.

At Alnwick, Miss Strooper, daughter of

Thomas S. esq. 25.—Mr. Robert Luke Elstob, secretary to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, 22.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Mr. Lewthwaite, to Miss Coulthard.

At Lamplugh, Mr. John Graham, jun. of Mockerkin, Lowefwater, to Miss Jane Bouch, of Hoad Yod.

At Dean, Mr. Charles Allen, of Flimby, to Miss Hannah Ritson, daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Branthwaite.

At Morresby, Mr. Adam Heslop, engineer of Lowes iron-works, to Miss Isabella Thompson, of Workington.

At Penrith, Mr. Blackstock, to Mrs. Stodert.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Elizabeth Scott, grocer.—Mr. Alexander McKenzie, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. King, innkeeper.

At Workington, Captain Edward Irvin, of the Endeavour, to Miss Alice Jackson.

*Died.*] At Whitehaven, Mrs. Stockdale, relict of Mr. S. shipbuilder.—Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, 59.—Miss Allison, daughter of the late Mr. Richard A.—Mrs. Gilliatt, wife of Mr. Benj. G. 55.—Mrs. Donald, 62.

At Cornhow, in Brackenthaite, Mrs. Muncafter, wife of Mr. Ferdinand M.

At Brampton, Mr. John Dod, schoolmaster.

At Kendal, Mr. Joseph Symson, mercer.—Mrs. Ann Gawthorpe, a maiden lady.—Miss Alice Mounfey, daughter of Mr. M. of Swarth Moor Hall, near Ulverston.

At Penrith, Mr. W. Alton, gunsmith.—Mr. Burton, of London, 87.

At Brampton, Miss Mary Richardson, daughter of Mr. Isaac R. 26.

At Wigton, Major Browne, late of the East India Company's Bombay infantry.

At Carlisle, Mr. Henry Ivison, tallow-chandler. He arose to work about three o'clock in perfect health, and was a corpse before six.—Mrs. Mary Hayden, 28.—Mr. John Strong, attorney at law.—Mr. R. Jackson, 83.—Mr. Jon. Lawson, late of Pad-denbeck, 60.

At Appleby, Mr. Thompson, surgeon.

At Woodhouse, near Thurby, Mr. Jonathan Robinfon, 92.

Thomas Briscoe, late of Newby, near Carlisle, many years a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood of Wetheral and Scotby, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

Among the premiums offered by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, for the ensuing year 1806, are the following:—To the person not occupying his own land, whose farm, not less than 300 acres, shall be in the best condition, and most skillful state of cultivation, a cup, value ten guineas. To the occupier of a farm not exceeding 300 acres, nor less than 120, under the like terms and conditions, a cup, value five guineas. To the

the person who shall have drained effectually, and in the most judicious manner, the greatest quantity of land, five guineas. To the person who shall have reclaimed and brought into the best state of cultivation the greatest quantity of waste land, not less than twenty acres, five guineas. For the best crop of drilled turnips, not less than four acres, three guineas. For the best crop of Scotch cabbages, not less than two acres, two guineas. For the best stallion for getting coach horses, five guineas. For the best blood stallion for getting hunters or road-horses, five guineas. For the best brood mare for chapman horses, three guineas. For the best boar three guineas. For the best sow in pig, two guineas. For the best bull, five guineas. For the best tup, whether aged or shearing, three guineas. For the best pen of five one-shear gimmers, three guineas. For the best pen of five one-shear wethers, three guineas. For the best cow in milk, or with calf, five guineas. For the best two-years old heifer in calf, three guineas. For the best three-years old steer, bred in Cleveland, three guineas. For the best two-years old steer, three guineas.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, to obtain an act for the purpose of enabling the magistrates of the three ridings of the county of York to raise a sufficient sum of money, to be levied by estreat as the county rates are, for erecting or purchasing, and furnishing a house or other buildings, for the accommodation of the Judges of assize, suitable to the importance and dignity of their situation, during their residence in the city of York.

It appears by the minutes of the sixty-second annual conference of the Methodists, held at Sheffield, that the total number of persons in their different societies in Great Britain amount to 101,915; of these 981 are in South Wales, and 3168 in North Wales; in the Shrewsbury circuit, 1067; in Worcester, 1155; in Gloucestershire, 758; in Ireland, 23,321; in Nova Scotia, 1410; in Gibraltar, 40; in the West India Islands, whites 1550, and blacks, 13,658; in the United States of America, whites, 87,020; coloured people and blacks, 22,650; total in Europe and America, 250,254. There are no less than fifty eight chapels now building in England and Wales, of which five are in North Wales, and one at Builth, in Breconshire.

*Married.*] At Treeton, near Rotherham, James Storer, esq. M. D. of Nottingham, to Miss Turner.

At Whixley Church, Mr. James Suttell Wood, of Bolton Castle, to Miss Darval, only daughter of Roger D. esq. of Green Hammerton.

At North Ferriby, Daniel Field, esq. of Sculcoates, to Miss Ringrose, of Swanland.

At Sheffield, Mr. Jonathan Marshall, mer-

chant, to Miss Sarah Robinson, daughter of Mr. Robert R.

At Hemsworth, the Rev. W. Tuffnel, of Worsingford, Essex, to Miss Naylor, eldest daughter of John N. esq. of Newstead, near Wakefield.

*Died.*] At Hull, Mrs. Wormall, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Southerne, 38.—Mrs. Caroline Watson, relict of Mr. Thomas W. of Foston, tanner, 75.—Mr. Frazer.—Mrs. James, wife of Mr. William J. grocer, 54.—Mr. Gibson, officer of excise, 60.—Mrs. Huntington, relict of Mr. John A. 87.—G. Holden, esq.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. James H. master of the ship Pilgrim, 32.—Mr. G. F. Hewson, 24.—Mr. Thomas Wrigglesworth, butcher, 60.—Mr. Thomas Dry, butcher, 51.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Jeremiah S. of the pottery, 24.—Mrs. Deer, wife of Mr. Robert D. innkeeper, 70.—Mr. Thomas Simmons, boatman to the customs, 45.

The Rev. Henry Croft, D.D. vicar of Gargrave, near Skipton.

At Aillaby, near Whitby, Mark Noble, esq. 70.

At Helperby, suddenly, Mr. George Burnell, 71. He went into his stable in perfect health, to give his horses some hay, and was soon afterwards discovered lifeless.

At Rudstone, near Bridlington, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. George H. jun. of Hull.

At West Ella, near Hull, Joseph Sykes, esq. 52.

At Beverley, Mrs. Ramshaw, widow of Mr. Robert R. 72.

At Meltonby, near Pocklington, Mr. Wm. Wilson Crofs, a lieutenant in the Pocklington volunteer infantry, 29.

At Settle, William Birkbeck, esq. banker; whose loss will be severely felt not only in the circle of his friends, but by the whole community of the neighbouring district, to promote whose interests a large portion of his time and talents have long been devoted.

At Leeds, Mr. James Eyre, 78.—Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. W. glass merchant.—Mr. John Wellfit Nichols, cloth-searcher.—Mr. Samuel Sutcliffe, one of the proprietors of the Manchester and Leeds coaches.

At Bramham, near Thorpe Arch, Benjamin Edmondson, esq.

At Rothwell Haigh, Mrs. Craven, wife of Mr. John C. 39.

At Healthwaite Hill, near Harewood, Mr. Abraham Mallorie, brother of Messrs. W. and J. Mallorie, of Leeds, 23.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Mary Lambe, only sister of William L. esq. barrister at law.

At Ryall, near Wakefield, James Scholes, esq.

At Richmond, Mrs. Dunbar, widow of Charles D. esq. of Macher Moor, in the county of Galloway.

At Haxby, near York, Mrs. Tasker, daughter of Mr. John Beverley, 54.

At

At York, Mrs. Marsh, relict of the Rev. Pilemon M.

Matthew Horsley, the celebrated farming foxhunter of the East-Riding, at the advanced age of nearly 90. If ever a man loved hunting "with all his soul and all his strength," and died game at the last, Matt. Horsley was that hunter. On a small farm he contrived, from time to time, to bring into the field, to show off there, and to sell afterwards at good prices, as many good horses as ever perhaps belonged to one person; for in the course of nearly a century, he had hunted with three generations. But this was not all his praise. He had a natural vein of humour and facetiousness, which the quaintness of a strong Yorkshire dialect heightened still more; and when some greater men, who were his neighbours, wished to trample him down, he not unfrequently contrived to put aside the effects of ill-humour by good humour of his own.

## LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Liverpool, held in the town-hall, it was resolved, that a naval monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson, be erected in the centre of the area of the New Exchange Buildings; and that the memorable words of Lord Nelson, in his last orders to his conquering countrymen, be inscribed on such monument, "England expects that every man will do his duty."

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Richard Powell, to Miss Phæbe Blundell, of Birkhead, Cheshire.—Captain Robinson, to Miss P. Mason.—Captain Joseph Stockdale, of Whitehaven, to Miss Gibson, daughter of Captain Thomas G.—Mr. Sherland Smith, master of St. James's school, to Mrs. Sarah Rowden.

At Chorley, Mr. Sale, to Miss Dent.

At Preston, Mr. John Marsh, timber merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Helen Houghton.

Mr. William Hargreaves, of Higham, to Miss Holgate, daughter of J. Holgate, esq. of Burnley.

At Blackburn, Mr. Parker, printer and bookfeller, to Miss Huntington.

At Welling, near Liverpool, Mr. Joseph Clayton, 74, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hankin, 84, being his fourth wife, and her third husband.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Cartmel, to Miss Emma Machell, of Aynson.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Blackstock, mother of Mr. B. attorney.—Mr. Richard Haskayne.—Miss Margaret Bridkirk, 40.—Mrs. Elizabeth Skillieorn, wife of Mr. Robert S. cabinet-maker, 27.—Dr. Richard Dawson, late of York, 56.—Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Mr. C. print-feller.—Mrs. Lowthian, wife of Mr. L. auctioneer.—Mrs. Milburn, wife of Mr. J. Milburn, and eldest daughter of Mr. H. Fairclough, 32.—Mrs. Mudge,

wife of Captain M.—Mrs. Clement, wife of Mr. Thomas C. silversmith.

At Sankey Bridge, Miss Clare, daughter of Mr. William C.

At Chorley, Mrs. Halliwell, of the post-office.

At Preston, John Watson, sen. esq.—At Cartmel, Mr. John Settle, 91.

At his seat at Spark Brook House, Warwickshire, aged 62, James Whitaker, esq. a native of Manchester. Few of its inhabitants ever evinced more energy than he did in promoting its improvement and prosperity. As a solicitor he was eminent above forty years, and in that capacity he had the honour to assist the committee of his fellow townsmen who so strenuously and so successfully laboured to obtain a repeal of that impolitic and oppressive tax the sustian tax. He was a most affectionate father, a zealous friend, and a truly loyal subject.

At Wigan, Mr. George Bird, of the Eagle and Child inn.—Mr. Wm. Roper, farrier.

At Manchester, Mr. G. Bailey, son of Mr. Bailey, of King-street. His death was occasioned by a squib being thrown at him, in what was fatally thought a joke! It exploded in his eyes, and, after dreadful suffering, produced a brain fever, affording another melancholy instance of the impropriety of using these dangerous compositions.—Mrs. Wade, wife of Mr. Samuel W. 25.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Tomlinson, relict of Mr. Robert T.

At Conder Green, near Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Graham, formerly captain of a West Indiaman belonging to that port.

At Gateacre, the Rev. Robert Parke, fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and minister of the gospel at the church of Wavertree, near Liverpool, 38.

At Kirby, near Liverpool, Miss Stewart, daughter of the late Dr. Alexander S. of Grenada.

At Ulverston, in the prime of life, Mr. George Brockbank.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. T. Lewellin, of Market Drayton, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mrs. Yoxall.—Mr. Charles Hiffe, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Halwell, daughter of Mr. George H. of the Hop-pole inn.—Mr. George Lyon, linen-draper.

*Died.*] At Wallasey, Miss Alice Penkett, daughter of the late William P. Esq. 57.

At Nantwich, Charles Hall, M. D. 76.

At Northwich, Mrs. Bancroft, mother of Mr. Thomas B. 80.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Doveridge, Mr. Hodgkinson, of Wirksworth, draper, to Miss Ann Phabay.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Cummings, at the Hall, Buxton, to Miss Barnes, daughter of Mr. B. grocer.

At Pentrich, Mr. Daniel Woolley, of

Hartshay, to Miss Woodley, eldest daughter of Mr. George W. of Ripley.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Malkin, relict of the Rev. Jonah M. 90.

At Derby Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. John E. 70.—Mrs. Busher, wife of Mr. William B. 64.

At Loek Grange, Mrs. Brentnall, relict of Benjamin B. gent.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Deakin, hosiery, to Miss Price.—Samuel Grundy, gent. lieutenant and adjutant of the Nottingham volunteers, to Miss Cooper.—Mr. Thomas Wood, confectioner, to Miss Stockley.

At Mansfield, Mr. Walker, of Newthorp, farmer, to Miss Ann Whitlock, daughter of Mr. Edward W.

At Southwell, Mr. Mumby, of Newark, to Miss Bucklow.—Mr. Jeremiah Nicholson, builder, to Miss Mary Holles.

At Elton on the Hill, Mr. George Innocent, of Whatton, to Miss Rebecca Mann.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Coxon, an ingenious hose manufacturer.—Miss C. Steventon, 19.—Mr. William Moss.—Mr. William Millard, of Woburn, Beds, brother-in-law to Messrs. Swans, of this town.—Mrs. Morris, relict of Mr. George M. publican.—Mrs. Blackhall, mother of Mr. B. draper.

At Basford, Mr. W. Swinton, son of Mr. S. publican.

At Tuxford, Mrs. Naylor, of the Fox inn. At Basingfield, Mr. Morris, farmer, and a member of the Nottingham Squadron of yeomanry cavalry, commanded by Major Wright.

At Muskham Grange, near Newark on Trent, Mrs. Dickinson, wife of William D. esq.

At Bingham, Mr. Pacey, farmer and grazier, 56.

At Barton, Mr. Wright.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Sims, relict of Mr. S.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The new theatre at Boston is nearly completed. The plan of the whole building is very judicious, and does great credit to the solid judgment of Mr. Watson, the architect. The arrangement of the interior accommodations is in the greatest degree comfortable; and the disposition of the various apartments highly convenient. The interior decorations, from the masterly pencil of Mr. Immanuel, are in great forwardness, and evince a taste and genius which add to the reputation he has already acquired as an artist. In short, this temple of Thespis will in point of elegance and convenience, equal any similar building in the country.

*Married.*] At Fishoft, Mr. Dickinson, schoolmaster, to Miss Hill.

At Owensby, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, to Miss Atkinson, 42.

At Horkstow, John Richardson, esq. to Miss Margaret Martinson.

Mr. Thomas Winter, of Langton, to Miss Mary Maltby, of Stainaton.

*Died.*] At Bickers, near Boston, Miss Mary Pillings, youngest daughter of Mr. P. grazier.

At Heckington, Mr. Thomas Almond, sen. miller, 63.

At Dunholme, near Lincoln, Mr. James Walker, butcher and beast-jobber, well known at the different markets in this and the neighbouring counties, 76.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Palmer, son of the late Rev. Mrs. P. of Kettlethorpe, 24.—Mrs. Tuke, wife of Mr. T. keeper of the city gaol.—Mr. Middleton, 88.

At Louth, Mr. H. Barker, wool-comber and worsted manufacturer, 55.—Very suddenly, Mr. Dixon, 52.—Mrs. Hodgson, 74.

At Heckington, Mr. William Hall, millwright, 23.

At Gainsboro', Mr. William Denman, tailor.

At Spilsby, Mr. Asher.

At Raithby Hall, near Spilsby, Mrs. Lonsdale, wife of Mr. W. Lonsdale, steward to R. C. Brackenbury, esq.

At Hemeringham, Mr. English, an opulent farmer and grazier.

At Mareham le Fen, Mr. John Smith, farmer.

At Stickney, of the cancer, Mr. Biggerdike.

At Revelby, Mrs. Heaton, wife of Mr. John H.—Mrs. Grantham, wife of Mr. John G. She had had four husbands, and three of them of the name of Grantham.

At Stamford, Mrs. Axton, widow of the Rev. Thomas A. of Friendbury, Kent.

At Lonthorpe, near Grantham, Mrs. Parke, wife of William P. esq. of Thorpe Latimer.

At Uffington, Mr. Jonas Atkinson, many years groom to Lord Lowther.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Leicester Agricultural Society, held on the 4th of October, 1805, it was resolved to offer the following premiums for the year 1806:—To the person who shall produce the best estimate of the comparative advantage between using oxen and horses in husbandry-work, twenty-five guineas. To the person who shall make the best comparative experiment between the effects of fresh dung and rotten dung, arising from the same species of animal and forage, upon grass land, the extent not being less than one acre for each kind of dung, ten guineas. To the person who shall, on the day of the annual meeting for 1806, produce a pen of five of the best fat shear-hogs, to have been fed with grass, hay, or roots, and not to have had corn, ten guineas. For the second best pen of the same, five guineas. For a pen of the best five two-year old wethers, ten guineas. For the second-best pen of the same, five guineas. For a pen of the best five fat shear-hogs that shall have been bred and kept on natural grass alone, ten guineas. For the second best pen of the same, five guineas.

guineas. For a pen of the best five two-year old wethers, ten guineas. For the second-best pen of the same, 5 guineas. For the best pen of five ewes, to be shewn at the annual meeting for 1806, which shall have produced and reared lambs at two years old, and the following year, the lambs not being taken from the dams until Midsummer in each year, to have been fed with grafs, hay, or roots, but not to have had corn, five guineas. For the best pen of the same number of ewes that shall have been kept on natural grafs alone, five guineas. For the best ox under three years old, the time when calved being ascertained as nearly as may be, six guineas. For the second best ditto, four guineas. For the best ox, under four years old, five guineas. For the second-best ditto, three guineas. For the best ox that shall have been worked from three years old off, to six years old off, or longer, the age being specified, a premium of eight guineas. For the second-best ditto, four guineas. For the best cow that shall have produced not less than three calves, and shall be in milk at the time of shewing, five guineas. For the second-best cow, three guineas. To the person who shall clear not less than two acres of land from ant-hills in the best, most effectual, and least expensive manner, five guineas. The following premiums are offered to servants. To the person having had the care of sheep, to be exhibited to the society, that shall appear to have rendered the most effectual service to his master in the capacity of shepherd, three guineas. To the man that shall make the experiment as to dung, for which a premium shall be obtained, one guinea. To the servant that shall be employed in the working of horses and oxen in husbandry-work, on which the premium offered by this society shall be awarded, two guineas. The committee was requested to call a meeting of graziers, to consider of the expediency of holding a wool-meeting at Leicester in July, 1806.

*Married.*] At Sheephead, Mr. William Barker, butcher, to Miss Lucy Alt.

At Leicester, Mr. Wildboar, grazier, of Billesdon, to Miss R. Bell.—Mr. Joseph Jones, of Nottingham, to Miss Higginson.

At Swithland, Mr. Henry Thornton, of Cropston, to Mrs. Cooper.

*Died.*] At Market Harborough, Mrs. Harrod, printer and bookseller.

At Loughborough, Mr. Cradock, 78.

At Sheephead, Mr. John Garrett, farmer and grazier.

At Lutterworth, Mr. James Neale, auctioneer.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Forshampton, Mr. John Bayer, 79.

At Coney Green, near Stampport, of a cancer with which she had been afflicted upwards of 20 years, Mrs. Beuhow, 65.

At Red Wood, near Tenbury, Mr. William Adams.

At Worcester, Mrs. Purfer, of Powick, 88.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

At a public meeting, held at Betley, in this county, it was resolved, that application should be made to Parliament for an act for making a rail-way from the Chester canal, near Nantwich, to communicate with Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley's canal, at or near Dale's Pool. It is intended that from the main rail-way a collateral branch shall be formed to Silverdale; a similar one along the west side of the hill, containing the collieries of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Walter Sneyd, esq. John Crewe, esq. George Tollet, esq. and Mr. Thomas Poole; also one along the range of hill containing the collieries of Sir Thomas Fletcher, Sir John Edenfor Heathcote, Vice-Admiral Child, Thomas Kinnersey, esq. Hugo Meynell, esq. Mr. John Wedgewood, and Mr. William Burgess, to each of which branches the several proprietors of collieries or works before-mentioned, or others, may form communications at their own expence (either by private railways or otherwise), and carry along the same branches on paying such rates of tonnage as shall be agreed upon, so as to enable the different proprietors to convey their articles to the main rail-way with equal advantage. The sums necessary for accomplishing this undertaking are to be raised by subscription, in shares of fifty pounds each, and no subscriber is to hold more than fifteen shares.

*Died.*] At Hough Hall, Audley, Mrs. Alfager, relict of George A. gent. of Halmer End, 70.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Perks, 52.

At West Bromwich, William Hughes, gent.

At Handsworth; Mrs. Short, relict of Mr. S. of Wood Green.

At Lichfield, Mr. Thomas Butler, a partner in the house of Messrs. Butlers' and Beecrofts, of Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds, Yorkshire, 69.

Mr. John Mayne, late principal of Barr academy, which he conducted many years, with unwearied assiduity and great success, 56.

Lieutenant John Fernyhough, of the royal marines, son of Mr. F. of Lichfield, 26. He lost his life in endeavouring to preserve the crew of the Spanish ship Rayo, wrecked on the 26th of October, off San Lucar.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A most respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham took place at Styles's Royal hotel, to consider of the most effectual means of testifying their gratitude for the brilliant services performed by the late heroic Nelson. The meeting was unanimously of opinion, that a monument, statue, or pillar, should be erected in that town and a sub-

scription was immediately opened for that purpose.

*Married.*] At Whittington, Mr. Hopley, of Elford, to Miss Dennitts, of Streathway House, near Lichfield.

At Birmingham, Mr. Michael O'Farrell, quarter-master of the German legion at Coventry, to Miss Jane Lund.

*Did.*] At Slateley, near Tamworth, Mr. Ralph Dudley.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. William Homer, attorney at law, 38 years deputy steward of that corporation.

At Packwood, Mr. William Wakefield, 57.

At Walton, near Stone, Mr. Wright, 88.

At Dunnington, near Alcester, Mr. Gould.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Jefcoate, wife of Mr. Thomas J. senior.—Mr. Michael Mills.—Mrs. Ikin, wife of Mr. I. merchant, of Leeds.—Mr. William Walker.—Miss E. Boulton.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Drayton Agricultural Society, held on the 7th November, the following premiums were offered for the ensuing year.—To the person who shall produce at the next July meeting the best long horned bull, for stock, not more than three years old the preceding spring, a gold medal. To the best short-horned ditto, a gold medal. To the best pollard ditto, a gold medal. To the best two years old long-horned heifer, a gold medal. To the best ditto short-horned and pollard, each, a gold medal. To the best yearling heifer of each sort, a silver medal. To the best new Leicester ram for stock, not more than two years old the preceding spring, a gold medal. To the second-best ditto, a silver medal. To the best real South Down ram, a gold medal. To the best grey-faced ram, a gold medal. To the best pen of four new Leicester yearling ewes, a gold medal. To ditto of four real South Down, a gold medal. To the best grey-faced, a gold medal. To the best boar pig, not more than eighteen months old, a gold medal. To the best sow pig, a gold medal. To the largest and best dairy of cheese, according to the extent and quality of the land and number of cows (not less than ten), a silver cup. To the farmer, being a subscriber, or tenant to any subscriber, at rack rent and not under lease for more than seven years, who between this time and the society's meeting in November, 1807, shall have made the greatest and most substantial improvements by marling, draining or otherwise, a silver cup. To the landlord or owner of any farm, being a subscriber, who shall make the like greatest and most substantial improvements within the same time, a gold medal. To the person who shall sow with the drill the greatest number of acres (not less than five) with lent corn, hoe the same, and produce the cleanest and best crop at harvest, a gold me-

dal. To the best and cleanest crop of common turnips (not less than eight acres), a gold medal. To the best crop of Swedes (not less than five acres), a gold medal. Sir Corbet Corbet proposes to give a silver cup, value ten guineas, to any person being a subscriber, or to any tenant of a subscriber, who in the years 1806 and 1807, shall sow and grow the largest and best crop of winter corn, (not less than six acres) by the drill husbandry, and to be properly horse hoed.

*Married.*] At Wellington, Mr. Westhead, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Brown, of Dothill.

At Ashford, near Ludlow, Mr. Thomas Bevan, to Mrs. Bishop. The bridegroom, though totally blind, is clerk of the parish in which he resides, and performs the duties of his office with the greatest exactness.

At Whitechurch, Mr. Price, farmer, near Wem, to Mrs. Grafton.

Mr. Symonds, maltster, of Wem, to Miss Dutton, of Alkington Hall.

At Battlefield, Mr. Vincent Rodenhurst, of High Ercall, to Miss Ann Moreton, of Allbright Hufley.

*Did.*] At Kinnersley, Mr. Williams.

At Longham, near Wellington, Mrs. Neville, 86.

At Walcot Mill, near Wellington, Mr. Hiles.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Bangham, senior, hop merchant.

At Batchacre Park, Mrs. Ann Burley, housekeeper for 25 years to Richard Whitworth, esq.

At Oatley Park, Mrs. Vaughan, niece of the late Edward Kynaston, esq.

At Ludlow, Mr. Adams, of Redwood.—Mr. T. Owen, grocer.—Mrs. Elizabeth Peach, 86.—Mr. John Chipp, many years landlord of the Castle inn.—Mrs. Turner, wife of Richard T. esq.

At Stanton Lacy, near Ludlow, Mr. Lowe, farmer, 72.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Murphy.—Mrs. Davis.

At Ellefsmere, Mrs. Carpenter.

At Shiffnal, Mr. Martin, 87.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shobdon, Mr. Guise, chemist and druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Ann Daniel, second daughter of Mr. D.

*Did.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Tankard, who formerly kept a school in that city.—Mr. George Woakes, a respectable glover upwards of forty years, 80.

At Seddington, the Rev. John Washbourn, D. D. one of the senior fellows of Magdalen College, Oxfordshire, and rector of that parish.

At Cradley, R. Hill, esq. of the Hill House, captain of the Cradley volunteers, and the last male heir of an ancient and respectable family.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. F. T. Baly, rector of St. John's and St. Aldate's, Gloucester, to Miss Lidierd, daughter of — L. esq. of Maidstone, Kent.

At Gloucester, Mr. R. Fletcher, surgeon, to Miss Owen, daughter of J. Owen, esq.—Mr. George Bullock, tanner, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. Ephraim S. of Churcham.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Heath, to Miss Croome, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C.

James Western, esq. of Gray's inn, London, to Miss Hallifax, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert H. vicar of Standish.

At Sifton, Mr. John Thomas, one of the proprietors of the Pontipool iron-works, to Miss Franklyn, daughter of the late Mr. F. ironmonger, of Bristol.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mr. John Pytt, junior, 19.—Mrs. Price, mother of the late Mr. P. attorney.—Mr. B. Mufrow.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wm. Hooper.

At Kemerton, J. Parsons, esq.

At Westbury-upon-Trim, John Craven Lewis, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Mary Stallard.

Mr. Edward Horwood, a farmer of respectability, who rented a large estate under Paul Wathen, esq. at Lappiatt Park. Returning home one night through that gentleman's park, he was wounded by one of the two large stags kept there, and attacked with a degree of fury which soon baffled all resistance, though attempted for some time with a large stick, which the farmer held, and plied with all his vigour, till overpowered and trampled down, the raging animal, bellowing hideously all the while, butted and gored the unfortunate man with his antlers, during the space of an hour and a half, in such a shocking manner, that, on his hands and knees, Mr. Horwood had, after the vindictive beast had left him, but just strength to crawl home, where he languished about thirty-six hours, and expired in great sufferings. There were upwards of thirty wounds and lacerations all over his body; his clothes were nearly torn to pieces. The surgeon who opened his body found the *pericardium* of the heart attacked. Had it not been for this unlucky thrust of the horns, though dreadfully injured, he might probably have survived this disaster. The friendly disposition of the deceased had gained him universal esteem, and makes his untimely fate the theme of general condolance in his neighbourhood. Apprehensive of accident, the proprietor of the stags had just before cautioned every one to keep out of the way, and even given orders to have them secured, and their horns sawed off, which in all probability would have been done on the following day; but after the melancholy occurrence the animals were both shot the ensuing morning.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. Langford, of Bond-street, London, to Miss Gallaway.—William Turner, esq. of Shipton, to Miss Shortland, daughter of the late Alderman S.—Mr. Henry Bennet, to Miss Catherine Wife, daughter of Mr. W. confectioner.

*Died.*] At Hook Norton, Miss Godson, eldest daughter of Mr. G.

At Oxford, Mr. John Martin, many years head cook of Christchurch.—Mr. T. Harris, common-room man of the same college.

Of a mortification, the Rev. Robert Holmes, D.D. rector of Stanton, co. Oxford, canon of Salisbury and Christchurch, and dean of Winchester, 56. He was of New College; M. A. 1774; B.D. 1787; D.D. 1786; Dean of Winchester 1804. He was appointed professor of poetry in the University of Oxford on the death of Mr. Whar-ton, 1790; and first published a sermon on Phil. iii. 2. the resurrection of the body, deduced from that of Christ, and illustrated from his transfiguration, 1777, 4to.; the Bampton lecture, in eight sermons, 1782, 8vo.; Divinity tracts, 1788, 8vo; Alfred; an ode, with six sonnets, 1788, 4to; an ode for the Encænna, on the installation of the Duke of Portland, 1793; a fast sermon before the House of Commons, 1796, 4to.; a Latin epistle to Bishop Barrington, 1795, folio, respecting the collation of the MSS. of the LXX. version of the Old Testament, which had been begun seven years before, and which occupied his attention from 1788 till his death, with a specimen of the MS. of Genesis, in the Imperial library at Vienna, in blue and silver capitals of the second or fifth centuries. The delegates of the University press agreed to allow him 40l. a year for three years, ' on his exhibiting to them his collations annually, to be deposited in the Bodleian library, and, when the whole is finished, to be printed at the University press, at his expence, and for his benefit, or of his assigns, if he should live to complete his collations. Or, if they are left imperfect, they were to be at the discretion of the delegates, they undertaking to promote the finishing of them to the best of their power, and to publish them when finished, allowing to his assigns a just proportion of the profits. Thus encouraged, and aided by a handsome annual subscription, he printed the whole of the Pentateuch, in five volumes folio, price twelve guineas, at the rate of three for each volume being subscribed for one copy. Among the subscribers were, the Archbishop of Canterbury, eighteen English and two Irish Bishops, nineteen Deans, the University of Oxford for twelve copies, the University of Cambridge three copies, of Dublin two, of Glasgow one; fourteen colleges at Oxford, those of King's at Cambridge, and Eton and Sion; the Dukes of Portland, Grafton, and Marlborough; others of the nobility, and many of the clergy and laity. Sixteen annual accounts

counts of the collation of the MSS. and four of the publication, have been published, the subscription to which, last year, amounted to 2137l. Having brought the publication of the Pentateuch to a conclusion, he last year edited the Prophecy of Daniel, according to Theodotian and the LXX. departing from his proposed order, as if by a presentiment of his end. In fifteen years 7000l. had been expended on this great undertaking, the collations of which are deposited in the Bodleian library, to be published by the Doctor, or, in case of his death, by some other person, under the auspices of the delegates of the Clarendon press.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Northamptonshire Preservative Society have just published their report up to the end of June 1805. Its object is not so much to record curious physical cases, as to keep up and invigorate public attention in every class of society, and an habitual recollection of what is advisable to be done when human life is suddenly endangered; with a liberal remuneration to those laudable exertions which have been made to preserve life—to the lower orders by pecuniary recompence, to the higher by the honorary medal. Out of fifty cases which have come before the committee during the five years subsequent to their last report, there have been forty-four preservations, among which are included all the known cases of suicide.

*Married.*] At Everdon, Mr. Samuel Bird, farmer and grazier, to Miss Goodman.

Mr. Norton, of Foxall, to Miss Timson, of Old.

At Ashby St. Ledgers, Simon Kendall, esq. of Richmond, Surry, to Miss Smith.

*Died*] At Northampton, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Christopher S. esq.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Sarah Wales, 88.

At the parsonage house of Cottesbrooke, of the gout in his head, the Rev. John Sanford, L.L.B. more than twenty years rector of that parish, 58.

At Earl's Barton, James Whitworth, gent. 77.

Mr. N. Hudson, steward and receiver to the Bishop and Chapter, and clerk to the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough.

At Watford, Mr. James Neal, woodman.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. S. S. Berger, merchant, of Queen-street, Cheap-side, London, to Miss Sharp, only daughter of Mr. S.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Chapman, auctioneer, to Miss Pease.

Sir Charles E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneefworth, to Miss Dickenson, only daughter of Thomas D. esq. of West Retford, Notts.

At Haddenham, Mr. John Clay, junior, lieutenant in the Haddenham volunteers, to Miss Prime, of Threplow.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, John Forlow, esq.

one of the aldermen of that corporation, and lieutenant-colonel of the Cambridge volunteers. He had several times served the office of mayor.

At Thorney, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. George M. of French Drove.

At Wisbech, Mr. Jesse Broughton, upwards of 50 years master of the free school there, 85.

At Ely, Miss Metcalfe, daughter of the Rev. Wm. M.

NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Waller Rodwell Wright, esq. recorder of Bury, to Miss Bokenham, only daughter of the late Thomas B. esq.

At Thetford, Mr. Robert Crickmore, of Brockdish, to Miss M. Adkinson.

The Rev. Joseph L'Oste, of Kirby Bedon, to Miss Rachel Hammont, second daughter of Wm. H. esq. of Norwich.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Mark Waters, merchant, to Miss Margaretta Maria Solvet, youngest daughter of the late Samuel T. esq.

*Died.*] At Framingham, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Robert Y.

At Beccles, Mrs. Maria West, wife of Mr. John W. 32.

At Great Dunham, Mr. Robert Churchman, 78.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Green, mother of Mr. John G. of Buckenham Hall.

At South Lynn, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins, wife of Mr. Edmund J. 63.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Richard Turner, minister of that parish. Her steadfast and unaffected Christian piety, her affectionate and unceasing attention to a numerous family, and her eagerness to relieve the wants of the poor and distressed, will long render her example instructive, and her memory beloved and revered.—Mr. James Rumbelow, corn-chandler.

At Henstead, on his journey from Beccles to Wrentham, the Rev. Mr. Crisp, dissenting minister at Harleston, 68.

At Ditchingham, Mr. James Bloy, one of the chief constables of Loddon and Clavering Hundreds.

At Holt, Mr. John Davy, 70.

At Cringleford, Mr. Wm. Cole, 21.

At Norwich, Mrs. Rebecca Burges, 67.—Mr. Thomas Masks, one of the coroners of the city, 69.—Mr. T. Raymond, master of the Cardinal's Cap, 70.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rightling, late of Sco Ruston, 53.—Mr. Grinling, woollen-draper, 48.—Mrs. Shreeve, 66.—Mrs. Morpew, wife of John M. esq. 53.—Miss Ann Hudson, second daughter of James H. esq. 25.

At Clifton House, Mrs. Jane Maria Rix, wife of Mr. R. and daughter of the late Thomas Willis, esq. of Thornham.

At Thetford, Miss Eliza Margaretta Min-



gay, second daughter of Wm. Robert M. esq. 20.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married*] Mr. John Filby, of Snailwell, to Miss Hayward, daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Fordham, near Newmarket.

Robert Hews, esq. of Lexden, to Miss S. Bolton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Nedging.

Mr. H. Edwards, of Sutton, to Miss Vertue, daughter of Robert V. esq. of Hollesley.

Mr. H. Ridley, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Wake, of Grundisburgh.

Mr. Edward Crisp, captain-commandant of the Rendlesham volunteers, to Miss Mayhew, of Wickham-skeith.

*Died*] At Bury, Mrs. Sarah Hunt, 63.

—Mr. Joseph Ellis, of the Half Moon inn.

—Mrs. Alderman, formerly a milliner.—

Mrs. Hasted, relict of Roger H. gent. and mother of the Rev. Henry H. lecturer of St. Mary's, 72.—Mr. Addison, carpenter.

At Melton, in the house of industry, Elizabeth Lyon, 101.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Runnicles, comptroller of that port.

Mrs. Talbot, wife of the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Elmfel.

At Stonham, Mr. Tydeman, of the Ten Bells inn.

Mrs. Guest, wife of Mr. G. adjutant of the Ribbridge hundred battalion of volunteer infantry.

At Rougham Place, near Bury, John Pogson, esq.

## ESSEX.

*Married*] Mr. William Silversides, of Hadeleigh Park, to Miss Watson, of London.

At Colchester, Mr. Wallis, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Yates, daughter of Mr. Robert Y.

At Birchanger, Mr. Edward Dockwray, officer of excise, to Miss Frances Linfell, youngest daughter of Mr. L.

*Died*] At Skreens, near Chelmsford, Mrs. Bramston, wife of Thomas Berney B. esq. late one of the representatives in parliament of this county.

At Witham, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Mr. W. J. formerly of Boreham.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Sarah Dawson, wife of Mr. D. grocer and draper.

At Colchester, suddenly, Lady Susan Montgomerie, daughter of the late Earl of Eglington.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Scratton, relict of Daniel S. esq. formerly of Broomfield.—Mr. William Caswell, junior, eldest son of Mr. William C. 31.

At Braintree, Mrs. Hicks, wife of Mr. William H.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Mayhew, wife of Mr. Wm. M. baker.

At Bradwell-juxta-Mare, Mr. Harry Ro-

binson, master of the English free school in that parish founded by Dr. Long.

At Moulsham, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, a maiden lady, 81.

## KENT.

*Married*] At Dover, Mr. Smith, ironmonger, to Miss Shadgate, daughter of William S. esq. collector of excise at that port.

At Faversham, John Hudson, of Milton, gent. to Miss Finch.

At Upper Deal, Mr. William Russell, to Mrs. Jane Bridge.—Mr. Jacob Bayley, to Miss Pritchard.

At Canterbury, Mr. Edward T. Burrows, of Dover, linen-draper, to Miss Martin.

*Died*] At Deal, Mr. John Broad, upper book pilot of the Fellowship, 84.—Mr. Sole, many years a respectable tradesman, a magistrate and justice of the peace for Deal. He was found hanging in his tallow-house.—Mr. Samuel Mackney.

At Wingham, Mr. Richard Pemble, 89.

At Bickley, near Bromley, Wm. Wells, esq.

At Ditton, Miss Mary Ann Golding, youngest daughter of Mr. John G.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Sharp, sister of Jacob S. esq. of Barham, in this county, 81.—Suddenly, Mr. Wright.—Mrs. Ann Saltwell, fruiterer, 96.—Mrs. Keen, wife of Mr. George K. senior.

At Chatham, Mrs. Ratcliff, wife of Mrs. Thomas R.

At Chilham, Mr. Read, 60.

At Tenterden, Mr. Stephen Wratten, 45.—Mr. John Marshall, 29.

At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Byng, widow of George B. esq. late of Wrotham Park, and mother to the present member for the county of Middlesex.

At Dover, Mrs. Peake, 65.—Mr. Pegden, carpenter.

At Margate, from the prick of a fish-bone in one of his fingers, which produced a mortification, Mr. W. Noble, 56.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Edward Goldsmith, eldest son of Mr. Edward G.—Mr. Goodson, senior, 90.—Mr. Brook Hinds, attorney at law, of London.

At Whitstable, Mr. Thomas Culver.—Mr. John West, many years master of the Monument public-house.

At Faversham, Mrs. Martha Hutton, 71.

## SURREY.

*Married*] At Croydon, Mr. H. Kelham, junior, agent to the military depot at Chelmsford, to Miss E. Thornton, second daughter of Mr. T. proprietor of the theatre, Windfor.

*Died*] At Wollington, near Carshalton, William Bridges, esq. 87.

At Peckham, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Josiah H. of Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, London.

At Chertsey, Mr. Thomas Love, formerly a commander in the royal navy.

At Frimley, at the house of her son, Mrs. Irish, relict of the late Dr. I. of Egham.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, Mr. William Blaber, merchant, to Miss Pocock, daughter of Mr. P. builder.

At Littlehampton, Mr. Charles Boniface, to Miss Scarwell.

C. Harrison, esq. of Sutton House, to Miss Evanston, grand-daughter of the late T. Willard, esq. of Eastbourne.

Mr. William Johnson, attorney at law, to Miss Pannel, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Fishbourne.

*Died.*] At Tarring, near Newhaven, Mr. George Picknal, 41.

At Patcham, near Brighton, Mrs. Scrafe, relict of Mr. Richard S. of Withdean.

At Petworth, Mr. William Collens, 87. He was found dead in one of the pews of the church.

At Brighton, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Portsmouth, Mr. Shoveller, to Miss Paffard.—Mr. Paffard, to Miss Shoveller, sister of the above Mr. S.

At Stoneham, near Southampton, Robert Lindoe, M. D. to Miss Baker, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Philip B. rector of Michelmersh.

At Beaulieu, Capt. Reeves, of the Berks militia, to Miss Warner, daughter of John W. esq. of Edwardstone House, Suffolk.

At Winchester, Mr. Gray, surgeon of Bath, to Miss Gover, eldest daughter of Mr. G. surveyor.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Walters.—Mr. John Gape, vergier of the cathedral.—Mr. Simpson.—Mr. Todd, attorney, of Andover.

At Swanmore House, near Droxford, William Augustus Betteworth, esq. formerly judge-advocate of his Majesty's fleet, and many years an eminent attorney in the town of Portsea, 70.

At Belmont, near Havant, Daniel Garrett, esq.

At St. Cross, James Randall, esq. 87.

At Romsey, James Chapman, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller, of London, 57.

At St. Mary Bourne, Mr. William Purver, 88.

At his seat at Sidmonton, Sir Robert Kingmill, bart. admiral of the red, 75. *A further account will be given in our next.*

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Mackitt.—Mrs. Miall, wife of Mr. M. linen-draper, and daughter of the late James Goodeve, esq. of Gofport.

At Southampton, Miss Harriet Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Colonel M.—Mr. T. B. Hookey, chemist and druggist.

At Romsey, Miss Sophia Ploughman, second daughter of Mr. P. brewer.

At Lymington, Mr. T. Shepard, senior, of the post-office.

At Bartin Cliff, near Christchurch, Mrs. Bursley, 76.

At Andover, Miss Ludlow, eldest daughter of Mr. L. wine-merchant, and three days afterwards her mother, Mrs. L. only daughter of Edward Pugh, esq.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, Mr. W. Sanger, junior, to Miss Smith.—Mr. George Morris, to Miss Harris, of East Harnham.

At Wilton, Samuel Whitty, esq. banker, of Sherborne, to Mrs. Chisman.

At Fisherton, Mr. John Shore, baker, of Bradford, to Miss Wright, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. of Fisherton Anger.

*Died.*] At Steeple Langford, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Swayne, third son of Mr. Thomas S. an eminent farmer, 17. He had retired to bed the preceding evening in perfect health, after having spent the day cheerfully with his friends.

At Warminster, Mrs. Mary Ailes, wife of Mr. James A.

At Damerham, suddenly, the infant son of Mr. George Turner Tiller.

At Salisbury, Mr. Evans, hosier.—Mrs. Sarah Browne.

At Coombe, near Salisbury, Mrs. Martha Leach Street, late of Dinton, 72. This lady had a great-grandfather who lived to the age of 104, a grandfather to 109 on her side; a great-grandfather on her husband's side to 106, and a grandfather to 98, all of whom were living with her and her late husband on the day of her marriage. She died possessed of a considerable estate, with part of the original building, a most curious structure, which has been held by her family in regular succession from the reign of Egbert first king of England, and which by her death becomes the property of her son, Mr. Street, schoolmaster, of Reading, whose numerous family of both sexes promises a continuation of lineal descendants for ages to come.

## BERKSHIRE.

At a meeting of the trustees of the girls' charity-school, Reading, held for the purpose of auditing the annual accounts from Michaelmas, 1804, to Michaelmas, 1805, it appeared that the receipts during that period were, 367l. 18s. 5d. and the disbursements 232l. 4s. 8d. leaving a balance of 85l. 13s. 9d. It likewise appeared that the mistress was a considerable loser in consequence of the high price of provisions, and it was therefore agreed, that an addition of 50l. per annum should be made towards the maintenance of the children.

*Married.*] At Streatley, Mr. Urthington; brewer, of Bradfield, to Miss Sheppard.

At Reading, Mr. Goodchild, of Watlington, Oxon, to Miss Mary Poulton.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Munkhouse, wife of Mr. M. painter and glazier.—Mrs. Ann Davison, daughter of the late Thomas D. esq. of Blakifon Hall, Durham.

At Englefield, Mr. May.  
At Bradfield House, William Smith, esq.  
At Hungerford, Mr. John Viner.—Mrs. Wheeler, many years governess of the boarding-school there.

At Workingham, Mr. John Lawrence, attorney at law.

At Pangbourn, Mr. James Monkton, many years an eminent surgeon of that place, 58.

At Sunning Hill, Spencer Schultz, esq. 77.

At Abingdon, Mrs. Cripps, wife of Mr. Samuel C. 49.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Bethel, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of St. Peter's, and sister-in-law of the late Sir Wm. Blackstone.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

On the 10th of December was held the annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society. The assemblage of gentlemen, graziers, and others engaged in the pursuits of husbandry, was nearly as great as on any former occasion, with an increase of persons eminent for science and ingenuity. The Duke of Bedford having resigned the president's chair, Benjamin Hobhouse, esq. was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Bartley also resigned the office of secretary. Lord Somerville produced several pieces of cloth, made from the wool of his own improved breed of sheep, which unequivocally established the important fact, that English wool is equal to the finest Spanish. The meeting resolved upon instituting a chemical laboratory, as illustrative and highly beneficial to rural economy. The shew of cattle this year was comprised of such as were more calculated to enrich the table and sustain life, than for the dripping-pan and roaster's shop.

*Married.*] At Bath, the Rev. Peter Gunning, rector of Bathwick, to Miss Phillott, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. archdeacon of Bath.—Mr. Grew, surgeon, of Melksham, to Miss Combe, niece of John Dampier, esq. of Bruton.—Martin Dowlin, esq. to Mrs. Tuckett.—William Hallett, esq. captain of the first regiment of Somerset militia, to Mrs. Riddell, daughter of P. J. Gibbes, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Richard Peyton, land-surveyor, to Miss Wall, daughter of Mr. John W. tea-dealer.—William Jenkins, esq. of the East India company's service, to Miss Bartlett.—Mr. G. P. Andrews, attorney, to Miss Walsborough, grand-daughter of Mrs. Dowell.

At Winchcomb, Mr. John Greening, a respectable farmer, of Langley, to Miss Susanna Harker, daughter of Mr. Daniel H.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Edy Davis, relict of Mr. D. cooper, 90.—Mrs. Kinleside.—Mrs. Page, relict of Thomas P. esq. late of East Sheen.—Henry Archbould, esq. late of Jamaica, 64.—Sir John Skynner, bart.—Mr. Laverback.—Mr. Porter, of the Angel inn,

Marlborough.—Mr. John Locker, formerly a carver and gilder.—Mrs. Stowey, wife of Mr. S. of Taunton.—S. Oliver, esq.—Lady Hay, widow of Sir Thomas H. of Alderstone, K B.—Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. L. and only daughter of Mr. Sainsbury.—Richard Daniel, esq. surgeon to the Armagh county hospital.—Mrs. Gately, widow of Mr. G. ironmonger, of Warminster, Wilts.—The Rev. Dr. Cotton, dean of Chester, and brother of Sir Robert C.

At Bristol, Miss Temple, daughter of Colonel T.—The Honourable Miss Ruthven, daughter of Lord R. 22.—Miss Harriet Osborne.—The Rev. John Sharp, pastor of the Baptist meeting.—Mr. Edward Willis, late a respectable hofier.—The Rev. John Smith, rector of Bredon, Worcestershire, 78.—Miss Merrick, only daughter of Mr. Thomas M.—Mrs. Haffstone.—Mr. Richard Wildgoose, 86.—Mr. Miller, keeper of Bridewell.—Mr. Cox, baker.—Mr. William Hopkins, accountant.—Mrs. Gandy, widow of Mr. Harry G. agent and accountant, 86.—William Jones, esq.—Suddenly, Mr. Fry, post-master; a gentleman the urbanity of whose manners, and whose attention and politeness to the interests both of the public and individuals in the situation which he held, could only be equalled by the many virtues which endeared him in private society to an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance.—Mrs. Tyndall, wife of the late Thomas T. esq.

At Rowberrow, William Swymer, esq. captain in the eastern part of the Mendip legion.

At Taunton, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, a maiden lady, 87. She was the grand-daughter of the Rev. John Moore, ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from the chapelry of Holnest, in Dorsetshire: a gentleman of sprightly genius and considerable intellectual endowments, whose conciliating virtues commanded the respect and attachment of his neighbours; one of those pious worthies whose religious integrity determined them to sacrifice ease and interest to truth and conscience. Her father, the Rev. Thomas Moore, was the esteemed pastor of a congregation of Protestant dissenters, at Abingdon, in Berkshire; in which office he was afterwards succeeded by her elder brother, the Rev. John Moore; a gentleman held in great respect for his talents and virtues. Another brother was the ingenious Mr. Edward Moore, the celebrated editor of the paper called the World, and the author of Fables for Ladies, several dramas and other poems. At the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, who had spent the last thirty-one years of her life at Taunton, the family became extinct. In the former periods, and for a number of years, she had resided in Fenchurch-street, London, and had been engaged in the business of a chamber-milliner, with her elder sister; who died at Taunton about fourteen years since, leaving in the

minds of those who knew her a lively sense of her intelligence, piety, and benevolence. Both had the happiness of being aided in the acquisition of religious and virtuous excellence by the ministry and friendship of a Benson and a Price. Their moral improvement was suitable to the advantages which they had enjoyed, and worthy the characters to which they had been allied. Their religion was not the effect of education merely; but was the result of choice, and fixed by reflection. Their minds were candid, and open to the force of arguments. Their last sentiments on a question which has much agitated the Christian world, were strictly unitarian. In the profession of religion, by an attendance on public worship and at the Lord's Supper, she was constant and exemplary, as long as health and strength would permit. Her private reading was chiefly of the devotional kind; in this she was regular and assiduous, giving some portion of every day to the perusal of sermons. But her religion was not of the gloomy or forbidding cast. Her temper was cheerful; her manners were easy and polite; and as long as she thought herself capable of company, she could and did unbend her mind, without entering into the circles of modern dissipation, by moderate amusements and social converse. A distinguishing trait in her character was generosity, improving and expanding itself as her fortune improved, in constant acts of kindness to the poor, in benefactions to the deserving, in deeds of aid to individuals, and in contributions to schemes of public utility. It was an excellence of her generosity, that it was free and cheerful. Her ears were open to every application; and the suitor had not to complain of a reluctant gift, but went away as much pleased with the manner as with the donation. Nor to aid the means of beneficence, had she recourse to the savings of parsimony, or to strained deductions from the profits of the tradesman. It should be added, that when inability prevented her personal attendance at the collections for the poor which accompanied public worship, no loss was sustained by her absence. She felt the distresses of the poor and afflicted, and she was ready to administer to them the relief of beneficence and compassion. Her general deportment to those who moved in the lowest spheres of life was kind and condescending. Though her life had been for many years private and recluse, such is the power of genuine goodness, her worth and excellence were not hidden, but were generally known and highly estimated in the town. The infirmities of age were borne by her with patience; a long life was reviewed by her with devout admiration; and the end of it was peace.

## DORSETSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Stockland.

*Married.*] At Winborne, Mr. Henry Sherwin, of Beer-farm, near Langport, in Somersetshire, to Miss Mary Dean, daughter of the late Mr. John Dean, of Kingston, near Winborne.

At Iwerne-Minster, Mr. William Stiekland, to Miss Rebecca Dornay, only daughter of Mr. John D.

At Stinsford, near Dorchester, Mr. Joseph Hightet, to Miss E. Harding, daughter of John H. esq. of Henley Grove, Somerset.

At Chettle, the Rev. Peter R. Rideout, fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, to Miss Radclyffe, eldest daughter of the late Robert R. esq. of Foxton House, Lancashire.

*Died.*] At Blandford, Mrs. Fitzherbert.

At Weymouth, the Hon. William Poulett, third son of Earl P. and a cornet in the 13th light dragoons, 17.

At Shaftesbury, Miss Walker.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Plymouth, Captain Rathbone, of his Majesty's ship Santa Margareta, to Miss French, youngest daughter of J. French, esq. of Loughrea, Ireland.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, Mr. Ebenezer Wilcocks, son of John W. esq. banker, Exeter, to Miss Hambly, daughter of the late Robert H. esq. of Plymouth.

At Townfall, the Rev. Aaron Newton, of St. Mary Church, to Miss Sarah Bond, sister of Thomas B. esq. of Norton House, near Dartmouth.

At Okehampton, James Broadrick, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Mason.

At Exeter, Mr. George Strong, to Miss Frances Sampson.

At Chudleigh, Lieutenant Arcott, of the royal navy, to Miss Hellyer.

*Died.*] At Brixham, Mrs. Mary Dewdney, wife of Mr. Thomas D. baker, 32.

At Tor Abbey, George Carey, esq. 74.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant Richard Loud, late first lieutenant of the Ganges, of 74 guns.

At South Molton, Mrs. Elizabeth Toms, wife of the Rev. Wm. T.

At Stoke Fleming, near Dartmouth, Mrs. Goodridge, widow of the Rev. George G.

At Exeter, Miss Mary Whiting.—Mrs. Grant, widow of Mr. Benjamin G. mercer.—Mr. Henry Crossman, builder.—Mr. William Gard, late a respectable watchmaker.—Mr. Gill, confectioner.—Mr. William Hake-well, architect, son of Mrs. H. glazier.—Mrs. Squier, wife of Mr. Humphry S. ironmonger.—Mr. William Sanders, baker.

At Teignmouth, Richard Perriman, esq. He was bred up to the law, but ceased to follow that profession for the last three or four years, in consequence of the acquisition of an ample fortune by the death of his uncle. He was a man of unassuming and inoffensive manners, and ever willing to render his assistance to those who required it. Young and blessed with a hale constitution, his death presents to the reflecting a type of the uncertainty

tainty of our period of existence here; and of the justness of the preacher's observation, that all is vanity! One day he was in the strength and vigour of youth, and the next a lifeless corpse!

## CORNWALL.

*Died.*] At Flushing, the Hon. Reginald Cocks, youngest son of Lord Somers.

The Rev. Arundel Radford, vicar of Gwennap, and rector of Nymet Rowland, Devon.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Married.*] At Port Glasgow, Mr. John King, master in his Majesty's royal navy, to Miss Maria Bird, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bird, esq. of the island of Tobago.

*Died.*] At Fleurs, in the county of Roxburgh, William Ker, Duke and Earl of Roxburgh; Marquis of Bowmont, Earl of Kelfo, Cessford, and Caverton, Viscount Broxmouth, Baron Ker, and Baron Bellenden of Broughton. His grace was in the 77th year of his age; and married in 1799 Mary, one of the daughters of Captain Bechino, of the royal navy, and niece of Sir John Smith, of Sydling, in the county of Dorset, now his widow, by whom he has left no issue. He was in possession of the title and estates not more than two years, was previously a captain in the guards, and received from his predecessor an annuity of only 200*l.* per annum.

At Drinmie House, the Right Hon. Lady Kinnaird, relict of the late Lord Kinnaird, whom she outlived but ten days. Her ladyship was the daughter of the late Griffin Ranfom, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster. On his marriage with this lady his lordship was taken into the banking house of Ranfom, Morland, and Co. at which time he possessed only an estate of 1000*l.* a year. He is said to have died possessed of property to the amount of at least 10,000*l.* per annum.

At Dundee, John Jobson, son of Mr. Robert Jobson, late cashier to the Dundee bank; and on the same day, while giving orders for his son's funeral, the father was suddenly taken ill, and died in the evening.

## IRELAND.

A very valuable copper mine has been found on part of the estate of Hans Hamilton, esq. in the county of Dublin, which, from the present appearance, promises to be very beneficial to the company who are working it, and the proprietor.

At a numerous meeting lately held by the Proprietors of the Grand Canal, for the purpose of receiving the half yearly report of the directors, on many very important subjects; it was stated that the long pending negotiation between the corporation of the city of Dublin and the Grand Canal Company, is about to be amicably terminated, by an agreement which appears satisfactory, not only to the parties, but to the inhabitants of Dublin: who are thereby insured an ample supply of water. It appears also by the report of the

directors, that the difficulties which had so long impeded the opening of the Grand Canal into the River Shannon, are at length entirely removed, and the leakage in the banks beyond Tullamore are completely staunch, so that we may now look to a very considerable accession of trade, both import and export, to that city, by the attainment of a navigable communication with the above mentioned river. But, the matter of the greatest importance, contained in the report, was the full and satisfactory ascertainment of a valuable colliery on a district of the company's extensive royalties in the Queen's county, which it is the intention of the company to put into a state of profit immediately, by extending their canal near Athy, upon one level, to the foot of the Colliery hills, and making good roads or iron rail-ways, between the colliery and that extension. These collieries are doubtless, of material importance to the welfare of the company; as they will produce in the course of another year a very considerable accession of revenue to its funds. But what makes it a matter of national concern, is their avowed determination to open these collieries, on such moderate terms as to bring the coal into general use; by means of the facilities above mentioned, in respect to land and water carriage, this valuable and durable coal will be sold in Dublin, at twenty-five shillings per ton. The indubitable proofs produced by the directors, of the great extent and value of this colliery, and the fixed determination expressed by them to let it to others, and not to work it themselves, produced general satisfaction among the proprietors.

Some prime samples of wheat were exhibited for premiums at the house of the farming society, New Sackville-street, Dublin, on the 20th of September. The judges, having carefully examined the different parcels, agreed unanimously in the decision. The samples being afterwards weighed, were found to preponderate in the exact order of the adjudication, which evinced the accuracy of the decision. Mr. Homan produced a small sample of wheat, the growth of Egypt, the grain very large and full. The attempts to cultivate this species of wheat, *Criticum Compositum*, in this country, for two or three seasons past, have in general been unsuccessful, the crops usually producing a poor grain. The sickle used in Cardigan, and the neighbouring counties in Wales, shewn by Colonel Tenison, is formed with a sharp and smooth edge. With this implement a man is expected to reap above an English acre in a day. There were not any candidates for grass seeds. The small specimens of *Alopecurus Pratensis* and *Festuca Pratensis*, produced by Counsellor Haughter, were fair samples of his collections, which, however, were not in sufficient quantities, to entitle him to become a candidate. The only premium adjudged, was one of ten pounds to George Grierson, esq. for the best  
4 E 2 barrel

barrel, (twenty stone) of wheat, being part of a parcel of at least twenty barrels.

*Died.*] At Castle Connell, near Limerick, the Rev. Richard Roche, of the Order of St. Dominick, late of the city of Cork, second son to the late Stephen Roche John, esq. of the city of Limerick: he was a gentleman of great piety, and possessed a most charitable and humane disposition.

At his seat at Watworth, in the North of Ireland, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. John Beresford, M. P. for the county of Waterford, uncle to the Marquis of Waterford, and a brother-in-law of Marquis Townshend, a lord of trade and plantations, a commissioner of the King's revenues, taster of wines in the port of Dublin, and a privy counsellor in Ireland. He was the second son of the late Earl of Tyrone and Baroness De LaPoer, and brother to the late Marquis of Waterford. He was educated for the bar, and called to it, but soon forsook it for the brighter prospects which the senate held out to his view. His family influence having, at an early period, procured him a seat in the House of Commons, he applied himself, with diligence, to the financial department, particularly the customs, and was first commissioner of the revenue for many years. In private life no man was more beloved and esteemed. His manners were pleasing and his address was elegant. He was a kind master, a sincere friend, a good father, and an excellent husband. At the age of 22 he married Anne Constantia Ligondes, a French lady, of the family of Ligondes, of Auvergne, whose grandfather, the Count de Ligondes, a general in the French army at the battle of Blenheim, was taken prisoner, and brought to England. Here he married the Countess of Huntingdon, a relative of the present dowager Countess Moira, mother of the Earl of Moira. The countess having gone to France, took an opportunity to visit the castle of Auvergne, and there found Mademoiselle Ligondes, her young and beautiful relation, preparing to enter a convent, as a novice, and destined to take the veil. Her ladyship soon discovered that the lot intended for her fair friend was not her own choice, but that of her father, in conformity with the custom which then prevailed among the nobility of France, to enrich the elder branches of the family by obliging the younger to enter into religious orders. The Countess of Moira, anxious to rescue Mademoiselle Ligondes from her unpleasant situation, obtained permission for her young friend to accompany her to Ireland, where her ladyship incurred the violent displeasure of the Roman Catholic clergy, for robbing the church of so fair a prize. Anathemas, denunciations, and interdictions, were thundered against her ladyship and her charge. It was even feared an attempt would be made to carry her off; and, for the better security, Mademoiselle Ligondes was placed under the

care of Lady Betty Cobbe, who resided at her father-in-law's, the Archbishop of Dublin's palace. There Mr. Beresford, who was brother to Lady Betty Cobbe, had frequent opportunities of seeing this beautiful and persecuted young lady, and won her affections. Their marriage soon followed; and the cause of the Romish church thus becoming hopeless, the fury of the clergy gradually died away. By this amiable lady, who died in 1772, Mr. Beresford had four sons and five daughters. Marcus, his eldest son, was married to Lady Frances Leeson, daughter to the first Earl of Miltown, and died at the age of 33 years. He was a lawyer of high estimation, and had attained great practice at the Irish bar. His second son is George De la Poer, Bishop of Kilmore, and married to Frances, daughter of Gervaise Parker Bushe, esq. of Kilsane. Third, John Claudius, married to Miss Menzies, and late member for the city of Dublin; and Charles Cobbe, in holy orders. His eldest daughter, Catharine, married the late Henry Theophilus Clements, brother of the late Earl of Leitrim. Elizabeth died young. Henrietta-Constantia, married to the late Robert Unmacke, esq. and now to ——— Doyne, esq. Jane, married to George, eldest son of Sir Hugh Hill, bart. of Londonderry; and Amarantha, unmarried. In 1774, Mr. Beresford married Miss Barbara Montgomery, second daughter of Sir William Montgomery, bart. and sister to the Marchioness of Townshend, who died in 1788; by whom he had five daughters and three sons.

At Mount Pleasant, near Dublin, Dean Kirwan, the celebrated preacher. His disorder was a fever, which carried him off after a few days illness. The numerous charitable institutions of that city will long feel and lament his loss. Many of them owe their existence and prosperity to his unparalleled exertions, where, regardless of his infirm state of health, to use the language of Mr. Grattan, "in feeding the lamp of charity, he almost exhausted the lamp of life." Endowed with talents beyond the common lot of mankind; gifted with powers of eloquence which formed as it were an æra in the annals of pulpit oratory, he devoted those talents and that eloquence to the service of his God and of the poor. In the cause of religion, impressive, commanding, overwhelming, vice shrunk, appalled from the resistless torrent, and trembled at its own deformity. In the cause of charity, energetic, persuasive, irresistible; he turned the master passions at his will, now roused with dread, now melted with compassion, whilst every bosom glowed with re-animated feeling, and the sweet influence of benevolence throbbed in every pulse, and poured from every eye. The character of his eloquence, however, in the opinion of the best judges, was rather too declamatory: his figures were grand, but at times rather too daring; but his manner was  
fervid,

fervid, and all he said was marked by a character of sincerity, which produced the intended effect on the mind of his hearers. If he was, however, too theatrical in his gesture, it must be considered that he addressed himself to a miscellaneous audience, and that, in general, such a body of auditors are more caught by the manner than the substance of what they hear. He was at all times ready to exert his great powers in forwarding the objects of benevolence, and the charitable institutions for the relief of our fellow subjects in Ireland, will, perhaps, severely suffer by the loss of so able and so zealous an advocate. This distinguished ornament of the church was originally a Roman Catholic priest, but his good sense enabled him to see the errors of Popery, and he became a zealous adherent and powerful supporter of the Protestant faith. In his private character he was not less esteemed and beloved than in his public capacity he was extolled and admired. He had advanced very little beyond the meridian of life when the world was thus unfortunately deprived of his services in the cause of religion and humanity. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of the most respectable citizens, including almost every friend to humanity and genius in Dublin. The children of the several charity schools walked in procession; among the rest, 150 female orphans belonging to Mrs. Latouche's school, whose cause he so often and so eloquently pleaded, and who, in him, may be said, a second time, to have lost a father. No less than 1400*l.* was collected at a single sermon preached by him for that institution. A full and accurate Account of his Life and Writings appears in the volume of Public Characters for the current year.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At New Rochelle, in America, in the 69th year of his age, Samuel Pintard, esq. formerly a captain in his Britannic Majesty's 25th Regiment of foot. He was a descendant of the French Protestants, who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantz, sought an asylum in America from religious persecution. Very early in life he entered a volunteer in Sheriff's regiment of Provincials, raised for the defence of the frontiers of the province of New York. With the garrison of Oswego, which surrendered to General Montcalm in the year 1756, he was sent a prisoner of war to Quebec, and from thence to France. On his exchange he obtained an ensigncy in the 25th regiment, and served the remainder of the war in Germany. He was desperately wounded, at the battle of Minden, by the thrust of a bayonet, which pierced just above the groin, and the discharge of a ball, which, passing through his body, shattered in its course the spinal bone. Encompassed in the standard which he had the honour to bear, he fell, and was left for dead in the field of action. A vigorous constitution and undaunted spirits aided the surgeon's skill to effect a

cure, at first pronounced impossible. The consequences of this dangerous wound, of which he never entirely recovered, were acutely experienced during the latter period of his life. Worn out with debility and infirmity, a painful state of existence, protracted far beyond expectation, was at length terminated, without a struggle and without a groan. In his private character, Captain Pintard possessed all that urbanity, frankness, and benevolence, peculiar to the veteran long conversant in courts and camps. He was beloved and respected, and died lamented by his family and friends. His remains, conveyed to New York, of which he was a native, were deposited in the tomb of his ancestors in the cemetery of the French church Du St. Esprit.

The Right Rev. Father Gabriel Gruber, General of the Society of Jesuits. He was born at Vienna, and entered that society at an early age. He distinguished himself by his abilities in the sciences and in the liberal arts. He practised and taught successively, rhetoric, history, mathematics, hydraulics, chemistry, architecture, and medicine, in which he obtained the degree of Doctor. His recreations were physical and chemical experiments, drawing and painting. On the suppression of the society, the Empress Maria Theresa took him into her service, and entrusted to him the superintendance of ship-building at Trieste, as well as the draining of the Sclavonian and Hungarian morasses. As soon as he learned that the society continued to exist in the Russian Empire, under the protection of the government, he joined the society at Polocz, where he applied himself to his favourite studies, for several years. Being sent to St. Peterburgh several times on the business of the society, he gained the esteem of their Imperial Majesties. In 1802 he was elected General of the society, and shewed much tranquillity and perseverance in very arduous and trying circumstances. By his exertions the order increased in Russia, and was restored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge, procured him many friends, as well as the confidence and good will of men of the highest rank, who are deeply afflicted at his death. With those abilities and information which form a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order. On his decease a writing was found, in which he nominates, pursuant to the statutes of the Order, the Right Rev. Father Anthony Lustig, assistant and provincial, to govern the society as vicar-general, until the election of a successor.

Mr. Justice Cochran, of Upper Canada; who on the 7th of October, 1804, embarked at York, on Lake Ontario, in the Speedy, a government schooner, commanded by Captain Paxton, for the purpose of going to Newcastle, distant 90 miles; where he was to have held a court on the 10th. His fellow passengers

were, Mr. Gray, the solicitor-general of that province; another gentleman of the Bar; an Indian prisoner, who was to be tried for the murder of a soldier; an Indian interpreter; several Indian witnesses; and two young children, whose parents, being very poor, had gone on foot to save expence; besides a servant of Mr. Cochran, and another of Mr. Gray. On the afternoon of the 8th, the vessel was seen within ten miles of the port, and within two of the shore, when the wind blew violently against her. Towards evening the gale increased, and the vessel was seen bearing away before it. The whole night was dreadfully tempestuous, and fires were kindled on the shore, in the hope that they might afford some direction to the schooner; but she has never since been seen, though diligent search has been made. Her binnacle, topmasts, and hencoops, were picked up on the opposite side of the lake; and this circumstance makes it probable that she foundered at some distance from the shore, where every person on board must have perished. By several reports which have reached Halifax, it is stated that the vessel was known not to be seaworthy; but such stories, which only tend to aggravate distress, should be cautiously received. It is certain, however, that Mr. Gray made his will before he embarked; and Mr. Cochran not having leisure to do the same, addressed a short letter, on the day of his embarkation, to a gentleman of York, which was not to be opened, unless some fatal accident should befall him in his voyage. In this letter he names a person at Halifax, whom he thought most proper, in the event of his death, to communicate the sad tidings to his mother; and gave directions for the sale of his property. The loss which Mr. Cochran's family has sustained by the death of such a son and brother is irreparable. The country in which he resided has also sustained a loss which will not be easily supplied; and the province of Halifax, which may boast of having given him birth, has been deprived of one of its proudest ornaments. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas Cochran, many years a member of his majesty's council in that province, and was born at Halifax in 1777. From a very early age, he was distinguished by his good sense, amiable disposition, manliness of character, and great attention to his studies. He was always fond of associating with persons older than himself, from whose knowledge and behaviour he could derive improvement; and in consequence of this, before he was 22 years old, his modest and well-formed manners were held up for the imitation of all his young companions. He received most of his education at the seminary at Windsor in that province, which has lately been endowed by the king and established by a royal charter. He was then under the care of the Rev. Dr. Cochran, who was not related to him, but always particularly fond and justly proud of such a pupil, whose excellent character,

grateful affection towards his tutor, and rising eminence, always were, and will long continue to be, sources of great pleasure and honourable satisfaction to him. Early in 1794 he went to Quebec, where he remained more than a year, when he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language, without neglecting his other studies; and recommended himself there, as at every other place of his residence, to a numerous and very respectable circle of acquaintance. In the following year he returned to Halifax, and sailed for England; and, being intended for the Bar, became a student at Lincoln's-inn. He had not reached his 20th year, when he was left entirely his own master, amid the gaiety, the dissipation, and the powerful temptations of London, and almost without controul in his expences. But it was his peculiar happiness, at this critical period, to obtain, very deservedly the good opinion of some eminently virtuous and valuable friends, in whose families he passed most of his leisure hours, and from whose kind advice and excellent example he derived the most important benefit. His respectful affection and heartfelt gratitude to those persons would never have been diminished in the latest hours of a long life; and he has often declared that he considered the paternal regard and steady valuable friendship of two persons in particular, Sir Rupert George, and Mr. Parke, of Lincoln's inn, among the most distinguished blessings bestowed upon him by a kind Providence. In 1801 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Chester circuit, to the members of which he was so much endeared, that, when he was obliged to leave them, they presented him with a very flattering and splendid memorial of their affectionate regard, which he always valued very highly. In the same year, in consequence of the most honourable testimonials of his character and qualifications, he was appointed Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Perhaps he was the youngest Chief Justice known in the History of England or its colonies; but a more judicious appointment has seldom been made, as the event fully proved. Great care had been taken that his religious principles might be well and early formed; and he was always regular and exemplary in the performance of his religious duties. But this appointment to a situation which he considered above his years, and the death of his father, which happened very soon after, while he was on a voyage to America, greatly increased the impression which religion had already made upon his mind. At this time he became a devout communicant, and continued, to the hour of his death, an humble, sincere, and fervent believer in Christ. He found the island to which he was appointed, like most small governments, divided by little parties; but his uniformly kind and affectionate demeanour, and his inflexible integrity as a Judge and a Legislator, obtained for him the respect and esteem of all persons.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a former number of our magazine we stated the leading features of the dispute between this country and America, respecting the alleged unwarrantable capture of their vessels. We then endeavoured to exhibit the precise nature of the complaint; and though we might, in our unbiassed opinion, have advocated the *principles* upon which the Americans *pretended* to regulate their commerce with the Belligerent powers, yet we are aware that their practice is replete with fraud and collusion. That the Americans should have availed themselves of any opportunity to extend their trade is not surprising, but that our government should so long have tolerated this abuse, to the injury of our commerce, is a strong proof of the indulgence and lenity with which they have been treated, and of the unmixed desire in the British ministry to cherish and preserve the relations of amity and good faith between the two countries.

In the moral character of the American nation, however, there appears to be a radical defect. Their interest must be made the primum mobile of every regulation, or they can never be pleased. Their frauds and stratagems have been detected by Spain as well as by us, and a serious misunderstanding is stated to have taken place between them and that power: but against the mother-country their whole vengeance is directed, and a long article has appeared in the National Intelligencer (the demi-official paper of the Executive), animadverting on the injuries received from this country, and insinuating the determination of the next Congress to retaliate on us by levying heavy prohibitory duties on our manufactures imported, and to suspend all intercourse with us and our dependencies.

In the actual situation of Europe, in which every independent power has to wage a war for existence against the unprincipled and mad ambition of a military adventurer, the Americans ought, as a duty they owe to civil society and to the cause of liberty, which they affect to cherish, to make cheerful sacrifices to the common cause; and they ought, by a magnanimous conduct founded on principle and not on the grovelling views of temporary advantage, to avail themselves of this opportunity of acquiring the esteem of foreign nations.

Desalines, the black Emperor of Hayti, has issued a singular decree for the regulation of the import trade of St. Domingo: eight merchants are authorized by patent to receive consignments of foreign vessels, of which five are natives, and three Americans; each of these patent merchants is to enjoy an equal participation of all foreign consignments, and therefore a rotation is established, by which they receive them in turn without regard to the direction of the consigner. These merchants are also ordered to report to the administrator of the place before a vessel sails, the value of what her cargo sold for in produce, and if there is any surplus specie it must be deposited in the treasury, and a receipt will be given for the value of it in produce at the market price, payable to bearer.

The raw sugar market has been rather brisk, and prices something higher. East India sugars sold higher at the last sale than usual, from the apprehension that the Company had not been very anxious in promoting the cultivation; but as this is an article of great consumption, it is hoped attention will be paid to it. On the 5th of January an alteration will take place in the drawbacks or bounty on sugars, as follows: on whole lumps, or loaves, which is now 45s. and a farthing, will be 47s. 8d., being an increase of 2s. 7½d. per cwt.; and on bastards, or lumps or loaves broken, which is now 26s. 6d., will be 33s. 1½d., an increase of 6s. 7½d. per cwt.—American Pearl Ashes, 65s. to 80s.; Pot 45s. to 55s. per cwt.; Cochineal, 27s. to 30s.; Cocoa, Grenada, 5l. 10s. to 6l.; Trinidad, 7l. 2s. to 7l. 8s. per cwt.; Coffee, 128s. to 170s.; Cotton, West India, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d.; Georgia, 2s. to 3s.; Bourbon, 2s. 6d. to 3s.—Wheat, 60s. to 78s.; Barley, 31s. to 35s.; Oats, 27s. to 30s.; Flour, fine, 65s. to 70s.; second, 60s. to 65s.—Sugars, Muscovado, 7cs. to 86s.; Clayed, 76s. to 105s.; Jamaica, 68s. to 92s.; Lumps, 102s. to 120s.; Loaves, powder, 118s. to 124s.—Hops, bags, 5l. to 7l. 15s.; Pockets, 5l. 16s. to 9l.—Indigo, East India, 8s. to 13s. 6d.; Lead, in pigs, 42l. at 43l.; Linseed Oil, 42l.; Turpentine Oil, 3l. 16s.; Pitch, 14s. to 18s. cwt.; Saltpetre, 88s.; Clover Seed, foreign, red, 60s. to 80s.; White, 60s. to 90s.; English, red, 50s. to 95s.; White, 63s. to 95s.; Rape, 40l. to 43l. per last; German Goat Skins, 40s. to 55s., and Swiss ditto, 65s. per dozen; Raw Silk, 24s. to 34s.; Thrown ditto, 34s. 6d. to 49s.; Cinnamon, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; Cloves, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d.; Mace, 88s.; Nutmegs, 27s.; Ginger, 55s. to 60s.; Black ditto, 8l. 10s. to 10l.; Brandy, 17s. to 18s.; Holland, 18s. 3d.; Rum, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Bees Wax, Hambro and Dantzic, 17l.; Spanish Wool, 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.; East India, 50s. to 71s. 6d.

Stocks, 3 per cent Consols, for opening, 62 to 62½; Bank, 195, Exchequer Bills, 1 per cent. premium, 1 per cent discount; Omnium, 7½ to 8.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE early part of the preceding month was attended with much severe weather, accompanied, however, with snow, which has preserved the young wheats and tares from injury, and both crops never looked at this season of the year more promising.

Owing to the cold, and wetness of the pastures, the store stock have been brought into the yards this winter much earlier than usual, which will occasion an unusual diminution of fodder; and in consequence lean cattle and sheep have fallen much in price at the late fairs. In Smithfield markets Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton 4s. to 5s. 4d.; Veal 5s. to 6s.; Pork 6s. to 7s.

The season being tolerably dry, feeding sheep and cattle do well. The suckling of house lambs is carried on with great advantage. Porking pigs and large stores are much in demand, at advanced prices. Good fresh cart horses are in request, and those proper for the army are both scarce and dear.

The operation of the plough has been somewhat impeded; but the manuring of land, hedging, and ditching, have been carried on to a great extent.

The feed clover which has been threshed out yields well; as do all the varieties of grain, particularly barley and pease. Wheat averages per quarter 76s. 2d.; Barley, 37s. 11d.; Oats, 27s. 4d.

In Smithfield market Hay fetches from 3l. to 4l. 10s. per load; Clover 3l. to 5l.; Straw from 1l. 10s. to 1l. 15s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 25th of November, to the 24th of December inclusive, 1805, two Miles N.W. of St. Pauls.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest 30.39.	Dec. 17.	Wind N.W.	Highest 55°. Nov. 30.
Lowest 23.86.	Dec. 22.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 20°. Dec. 13 & 17.

Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 65 hundredths of an inch.	} Between the morning of the 23d and 24th inst. the mercury rose from 29.00. to 29.65.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	} 16°.	} On the 3d inst. the thermometer was no higher than 36°, but on the next day it was up to 52°.
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THE quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to something more than two inches of depth.

Twice in the course of the present month the frost has been exceedingly severe; but in the neighbourhood of the metropolis a very small quantity of snow has fallen, though in more distant parts it has been heavy, and lain for several days on the ground. The average height of the thermometer for the month is 38.3. and of the barometer it is 29.723.

General Summary of the State of the Weather from Christmas-day 1804, to Christmas-day 1805.

The mean height of the barometer for the year is equal to 29.864.; that of the thermometer is not quite 48°, or 2°.65. less than the average height of the last year. The quantity of rain fallen is equal only to 25 inches in depth, which is less by nine inches than fell in the year 1804.

During the year there have been 136 days very brilliant, 109 in which there has been rain; 18 in which snow or hail have fallen; of the remaining days 46 may be reckoned cloudy, in which the sun scarcely appeared, and the other 56 may be called fair, as being partly bright and partly cloudy.

The state of the wind has been as follows:—20 days North, 28 South, 59 West, 48 East, 61 North-East, 31 South-East, 89 North-West, and 79 South-West.

The period of the new primary planet discovered September 1, 1804, by M. Harding, in Germany, is four years four months; inclination of its orbit between 13° and 21°; its mean distance 300 millions of miles, its eccentricity one-fourth of its mean distance; ascending node 171°-6'. It appears very small, like a telescopic star of the eighth magnitude.

On the 4th of January the moon will be partially and visibly eclipsed in the evening. The eclipse will commence at 29 minutes past 10: the middle time will be 55 minutes past 11; and it will end 21 minutes after one in the morning.

\* \* \* The SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, containing sundry Retrospects of Literature, Indexes, &c., will appear as usual on the first day of February.

# SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTIETH VOLUME OF THE

# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

### HISTORY.

THE second and third volumes of "FROISSART's *Chronicles*," from the Hafod press, deserve the first notice in the class of history. The principal circumstance in which they differ from the former volume is in the plates, which are no longer given in aqua-tint, but outline. The notes and corrections still continue to be valuable; and the work itself forms an elegant accession to our stores of national history.

The fourth volume of the "*History of the Anglo-Saxons*," by Mr. TURNER, claims the next place in our review. The three former, which were noticed long ago, comprized their civil and military history; but in this we are made acquainted with them in their private life; and their manners, laws, customs, poetry, religion, literature, and language, are successive objects of attention. Many interesting particulars concerning our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, which had been left unnoticed in their ancient manuscripts, are here preserved; and considerable light is thrown on those parts of their history which have been usually deemed confused and obscure. "Some of the subjects of this volume (says Mr. Turner) have been the objects of zealous controversy." But in these questions he has disregarded all theory and dispute, and confined himself to the task of stating with care and truth the facts which he found recorded on such points in the Anglo-Saxon writers. On their chivalry, their laws, tenures, and arts, he has many new and curious observations, but the portion of the work which has occupied his chief notice is their literature. About a century ago, Researches into Saxon literature were more common than at present; but its stores were found not altogether so attractive as was at first expected, and the study fell gradually into disrepute. The Saxon Chronicle and Laws, Alfred's Orosius, Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and the Four Gos-

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pels, were found to be the chief works of interest. The rest consisted either of homilies or books which might be better read in the tongues from which they were translated. Mr. Turner has however shewn, that, even from these, occasional notices may be gathered, highly illustrative of ancient manners. Both of the Latin and the native poetry of the Anglo-Saxons he has given the best specimens with which we are acquainted, some of them from works which have been already printed, and others from manuscripts that had never seen the light before. The passages from the Saxon are translated with correctness. Many of them tend to confirm the high character we have been so long accustomed to hear of the compositions of King Alfred. But the best are from the second Cædmon's Paraphrase on Genesis, who in polish and sublimity had no competitor among the Anglo-Saxon poets. On the formation of the Anglo-Saxon language, Mr. Turner has followed the theory of Mr. Tooke. Altogether, the work, though not without faults, is highly creditable to his talents and his industry.

The splendour and magnificence of Queen Elizabeth's reign has been strongly marked by Mr. NICHOLS, in the third volume of her "*Progresses and Public Processions*." The two first appeared so long ago as 1788. It contains, besides a collection of her Visits and Progresses, a variety of conceits, devices, poems, songs, speeches, orations, &c., which accompanied the excursions, or were exhibited on other occasions. Among these, some are of a graver, some of a looser kind; some odd or humorous, some learned, witty, or instructive; all marking a period, which men were emerging from the barbarity and ignorance wherein they had long been held both by the church and state. There are likewise some documents relating to the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, who for a few days possessed the

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shadow of royalty; and the volume concludes with some of the early progresses of Jam.s.

“*The History of Egypt, from the earliest Account of that Country till the Expulsion of the French from Alexandria in the Year 1801.* By JAMES WILSON, D. D.”

Egypt has been so long viewed as a land of wonders, that we cannot imagine a title more attractive than one that shall afford a promise of its history. Its early renown for power, wealth, and science; the stupendous works of art with which it is adorned; the various revolutions which have laid it waste; and the degeneracy of its present inhabitants; are subjects too striking to leave a slight impression on the mind. With Dr. Wilson's history, however, we cannot say we were delighted. Having slightly described the situation and extent of Egypt, its ancient inhabitants, their hieroglyphics, arts, and sciences, he proceeds with the remotest annals of the country. In this portion of the work much must, of course, rest upon conjecture. Sesostris the Second, he observes, would not be deserving of our notice, if it were not to suggest the probability that, while he was upon the throne, the oppressed Israelites departed from Egypt; five generations next succeed, during which no government is specified; and even the pillage and profanations of Cambyfes are passed over in a manner too rapid to satisfy the most cursory reader. The first volume comprizes the history of Egypt till its entire conquest by Augustus; the second extends from the time when it became a Roman province to the fall of the Borgite dynasty; and the third from the commencement of the Ottoman dynasty to the surrender of Alexandria to the English. While conjectures on the formation of the Delta; the height of the Nile during the inundation; the Natron lakes; the cities, towns, and villages, of Egypt; Cleopatra's needles; Pompey's pillar; the trade and commerce of Egypt; its present inhabitants; their dress, manners, diseases, language, and religion; all form topics of inquiry at the conclusion. Altogether, the history of Egypt seems to have been too hastily compiled; we are rarely made acquainted with the authorities whence the principal materials are drawn; and its style is very far below that which the sober dignity of history requires.

Of a minor kind, and of course deserving a less extended notice, is “*A short Account of the Settlement, Produce, and*

*Commerce, of Prince of Wales Island, in the Straits of Malacca,* by SIR GEORGE LEITH, Bart.” Though short, it is satisfactory, and comprizes every important particular that either the politician or the general reader can wish to be made acquainted with.

Since Talleyrand has been so great an actor not only in the French Revolution, but in all the subsequent scenes of tyranny which have marked the history of his country, we shall not scruple to place the “*Memoirs*” which have appeared of him, by the emigrant author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, in the class of history. The atrocities, however, which are ascribed to him, are so numerous, and the instances even of early depravity so incredible, that we cannot but inquire by what authorities the author has supported his assertions; and when we find that in many instances he has no better grounds for them than those which were afforded by defamatory pamphlets in the most turbulent part of the French revolution, we can only pity his credulity for relying on such authorities, and condemn his work as an insult on the judgment of the public. Talleyrand may be vicious, he may be crafty, his mind may be polluted by the worst vices that can disgrace humanity, and yet he will not be half the monster he is here represented. Lust, murder, rapine, and apostacy, are far from being the strongest features of the picture. If the only object of the work is to excite an abhorrence in its readers against the present Government of France, we are sorry that the writer should adopt no better means: better were undoubtedly before him.

“*The Female Revolutionary Plutarch*” is confessedly by same author as the “*Memoir of Talleyrand*”; but the “*Anecdotes of the Cabinet of St. Cloud*” are only supposed to be so. Their contents are of a nature so similar to the “*Memoirs of Talleyrand*,” that the same character, with a few modifications, will apply to them. Such, and so delusive and inflaming, are the representations of interested emigrants.

A work of a curious and interesting kind displays itself in the following title: “*Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Morattoes, and of the English Concerns in Indostan, from the Year 1659; Origin of the English Establishment and of the Company's Trade at Broach and Surat; and a General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan.* By ROBERT ORME.”

The credit Mr. Orme gained by his former works in illustration of the history of Indostan, has prepared the way for a favourable reception to any thing he may now write upon the subject. The fragments of the Mogul Empire, which form a large portion of the present volume, are but the republication of a former work, though now amended and enlarged. The second article mentioned in the title, on the trade at Broach and Surat, is another fragment, comprizing a period from 1608 to 1616. It is written in a simple style, displays research, and affords a good specimen of historical inquiry which might have been carried farther. But the third article, on the government and people of Indostan, is a tract that will be long acknowledged to possess superior merit. It was drawn up so long ago as 1752, and contains views which elucidate the government and character of the people of Indostan with an accuracy and a spirit of investigation that has never been surpassed. The particulars are too intricate to be entered into here. We shall content ourselves with presenting to our readers a strong recommendation of the work.

The eleventh and twelfth volumes which have now appeared, complete Mr. BELSHAM'S "*History of Great Britain*," and bring it to the conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens. The eleventh volume opens with the speech from the throne at the commencement of the session of parliament in the autumn of 1798.

It may be sufficient to give a general notice of Mr. BARRÉ'S "*Rise and Fall of Bonaparte's Empire in France*." Its rise we have seen; but, under recent circumstances, its fall does not appear so obvious. Mr. Barré may perhaps have truth on his side for many of the anecdotes which he relates; but they are told with such an overflow of zeal, and in such a spirit of hostile rancour, that we are confident few will read them without doubting their authenticity. Such writers injure the cause they would defend.

MR. ADAMS'S "*New History of Great Britain from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the present Time*," is an abridgment, the plan of which we readily approve. In regard to execution it has many errors.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY, POLITICS, &c.

In Lord LIVERPOOL'S "*Treatise on the Coins of the Realm, in a Letter to the King*," the true principles of coinage are explained and elucidated, the errors formerly committed in this country pointed out, and the best methods of preventing

such evils for the future suggested. In some of the earlier pages the history of the law of this kingdom, as it concerns the royal prerogative of issuing and regulating coin, is clearly and precisely stated; and the manner in which the prerogative has been exercised is given in a short history of the coins themselves. The pursuit of this latter object has led Lord Liverpool into an extensive range; and the various alterations and debasements at successive periods, and their mischievous or salutary consequences, have dilated the treatise to an extraordinary, though not an injudicious length. The better to understand the changes that have taken place in the coins, an account of the weights made use of at the mint are accurately stated. The pound weight which was made use of in the mints till the 18th of Henry VIII. for weighing gold and silver, he observes, was the Tower-pound, or what is called the moneyer's-pound; it was lighter than the pound troy by three-quarters of an ounce; and had been used from the period of the Saxons to the time we have already stated, when its use was forbidden by Henry VIII., and the troy-pound introduced instead, which has been ever since the standard in the royal mints. The simple system of coinage by which the pound in tale was made equal to the pound in weight, from the time of William the Conqueror to Edward I., is next stated; during the whole of which, pennies were the highest denomination of our silver coin. Edward I., in his 28th year, was the first who debased them. After this Lord Liverpool proceeds to give an account of the successive debasements made in our coins; and deems it proper to observe, as a preliminary, that coins may be debased in three different ways. First, by diminishing the quantity or weight of the metal of a certain standard, of which any coin of a given denomination is made. Secondly, by raising the nominal value of coins of a given weight, and made of a metal of a certain standard; that is, by making them current, or legal tender, at a higher rate than that at which they passed before. Thirdly, by lowering the standard or fineness of the metal of which coins of a given weight and denomination are made; that is, by diminishing the quantity of pure metal, and proportionally increasing the quantity of alloy. In conformity with these three methods, the successive debasements of our coins are regularly arranged, and a history, as it were, of the English coinage introduced, no less entertaining than instructive. With

our numismatic antiquaries the account of the gold pennies of Henry III., at p. 38, will bear a high degree of interest. After a statement of the different alterations, the motives are industriously canvassed which appear to have influenced the ministers by whose advice they were made, and the sovereigns by whose commands they were executed; finally observing that the Government of England has in general committed fewer errors in regulating their coins than that of any other country of Europe. The debasements of the coins of this kingdom have been less frequent and in a less degree. These different statements, however, form but the groundwork of the treatise. Having shewn the various errors committed by our ancestors, and the ill-consequences that resulted from them, Lord Liverpool proceeds with several calculations to which it seemed necessary to resort; and having reverted to the principles of coinage stated in an early portion of the letter, proposes the establishment of a more perfect monetary system in future; endeavouring to prove, First, That the coins, which are to be the principal measure of property, ought to be made of one metal only. Secondly, of what metal the coins of this kingdom, which are to be the principal measure of property, ought to be made. And, Thirdly, upon what principles the coins of the other metals ought to be made. Illustrating the whole by the facts which had been related in the history already mentioned. The result of this full consideration of so extensive, abstruse, and intricate a subject, is too copious to be admitted here. It is observed by Lord Liverpool, that in a country like Great-Britain, so distinguished for its affluence, and for the extent of its commercial connections, the gold coins are the best adapted to be the principal measure of property; that they should be made as perfect, and be kept as perfect as possible; and that even the charge of fabrication should not be taken from them. That where the function of the gold-coins as a measure of property ceases, there that of the silver should begin; and that where the function of the silver coins in this respect ceases, there that of the copper should begin; and that from these inferior coins the charge of workmanship may be very fairly taken. The charge of coming silver being much greater than that of gold; indeed so great, that the public ought not to bear it, unless it can be shewn that some great public advantage would be derived from it. The new system of coin-

age proposed by his Lordship is too long to be entered into minutely here. It is perhaps sufficient to say, that a system consonant in its principles in a certain degree, exists at the present moment. The exportation of coins in payment of commercial balances is another object of concern; and the principal evils of the lower sort of paper currency by country-bankers are pointed out with considerable judgment. "The state of the paper-currency of this country (he observes), in its manner and extent taken together, is without an example in the history of mankind." We have received great pleasure from the perusal of the treatise, and recommend it with confidence to the best attention of our readers.

Mr. HUNTER'S "*Sketch of the Political State of Europe at the Beginning of February 1805*," contains many sensible and useful observations. He justifies our renewal of the war with Bonaparte.

But a work of higher interest is the "*Observations on the Present State of the Highlands of Scotland; with a View of the Causes and probable Consequences of Emigration*," by the Earl of SELKIRK. The overthrow of the military system which prevailed in the highlands previous to the rebellion of 1745, gave rise to a revolution in that of landed property. The chieftains of the country ceased to be petty monarchs; and as their attachment to their subordinate dependants wore away, their successors thought less of the personal service their tenantry might afford them, than of the better advantage to which they might turn the produce of their estates. During the operation of a change which has now become so general in the highlands, much individual distress must have been suffered; and means of livelihood totally different to their former dependence, sought for by those to whom the new system is found most injurious. They who remove from their native spot, Lord Selkirk observes, have but two prospects to make choice of, the wages of manufacture in the low-country of Scotland, or the acquisition of land in absolute property in America: of which the latter is by far the best suited to the habits and inclinations of the Highlanders. For this, and other reasons of a stronger kind, emigration forms a necessary part of the general change; and it appears to be Lord Selkirk's motive in this valuable work to direct the attention of the Legislature toward securing the emigrants to our own colonies; hitherto, in their emigrations they have been abandoned to themselves;

themselves: and it is his Lordship's wish that some strong encouragement should be held out by Government to induce the Highlanders to change the course of their emigration; and he reasons that it might be done without any increase to the spirit of them. With these views and impressions, at the close of the late war, Lord Selkirk became not only a theoretical but a practical colonist, and established a small body of Highland emigrants on Prince Edward's Island, near the coast of Nova-Scotia, where, that nothing might be wanting to ensure success to his experiment, he attended the planting of the colony himself. In the closing chapter of his work he has related in the most sensible and candid manner the various obstacles he met with, the principles he adhered to, and the happy progress of his exertions. The impolicy of endeavouring, by law, to prevent the emigrations of the Highlanders, is set forth in the most striking and impressive manner; and a line of conduct, not merely speculative, drawn, the greatest advantage of which can only be derived by the interference of the Government. Lord Selkirk deserves the thanks of the community.

Among the political works of an inferior nature we rank the "*Remarks on the probable Conduct of Russia and France towards this Country.*" It contains very little either of strong reasoning or novel information.

MR. COCKBURN'S "*Dissertation on the best Means of Civilizing the Subjects of the British Empire in India,*" which obtained Mr. Buchanan's prize at Cambridge, we confess disappointed us in the perusal.

MR. ROSE'S "*Observations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor in Great Britain,*" are well entitled to the consideration of all who enter into one of the most difficult problems of government. The laws both of this country and Scotland relating to the question, are entered into with considerable care, and a variety of the most important points connected with the subject carefully examined; but Mr. Rose's principal object is rather to excite the labour and attention of others, than to enter himself into an ample discussion.

The same reasons which induced us to forego any mention of the different pamphlets on Lord Melville's case are still in force; and we again refer for their titles to the Monthly Catalogue. The pretty it has given rise to is in no instance deserving of the name.

"*War in Disguise, or the Frauds of Neutral Flags,*" is a work very ably written; though we confess we cannot see the soundness of all the principles on which it has been grounded. The trade carried on between France and her West-India possessions in neutral bottoms, cannot be so great as the present writer seems to imagine. He recommends a line of conduct more rigorous than sound policy would probably direct.

"*A Concise Account of the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, from recent and authentic Information,*" appears to have been written under the impression that France, among her other intentions of aggrandizement, has it in view to engross the commerce of it to herself; and, without considering whether we have not better channels for our trade at present, recommends it to the attention of Great-Britain.

Since our notice of Mr. ROSE'S work already mentioned, we have seen an "*Outline of a Plan for reducing the Poors-Rate, and amending the Condition of the Aged and Unfortunate; including those of the Naval Department,* by JOHN BONE," in a Letter, occasioned by the "Observations." His remarks on the defect of our present system are unquestionably good; and he has suggested a few ideas toward the formation of another.

MR. PLAYFAIR has published "*An Inquiry into the Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations: designed to shew how the Prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged.*" It is difficult to give a just idea of the work in so concise a way as we could wish. We shall only observe, that Mr. Playfair appears to have considered his subject with a deep attention. His work is accurate, and replete with curious intelligence.

The conduct of Great Britain toward Spain has been lately defended by Mr. MACLEOD in "*A Review of the Papers on the War with Spain.*" It is written but indifferently, and its arguments are not so strong as the subject led us to expect.

"*The Horrors of the Negro-Slavery existing in our West-India Islands, demonstrated from Official Documents recently presented to the House of Commons.*" The occasion for which this valuable pamphlet was written, is now gone by. Here and there perhaps facts and arguments may be too highly coloured. But whenever the subject of the slave-trade shall be again brought forward, we have no question it will be resorted to.

## THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

At the very front of this enumeration we place "*The Christian System unfolded, in a Course of Practical Essays on the principal Doctrines and Duties of Christianity*, by THOMAS ROBINSON;" presenting in an orderly series of distinct parts a comprehensive body of theological instruction. The unremitting labour and discrimination of Mr. Robinson as a divine, are conspicuous throughout; and we are confident that his work will not only be acceptable to common readers but to the clergy.

Mr. INNES, of Dundee, has published "*A Summary View of the leading Doctrines of the Word of God, designed chiefly for the Benefit of those who propose for the first Time to join a Christian Church*." It is written in a simple and persuasive style; and as it has been entered at Stationers'-Hall, is probably intended to circulate in London.

Dr. LESS, in his work on "*The Authenticity, uncorrupted Preservation, and Credibility, of the New Testament*," has delivered his sentiments in a compressed form; and though he has taken much from Dr. Lardner's History, has endeavoured to confine himself to such proofs only as appeared to preclude the possibility of cavil. His work is divided into two books; the first on the internal evidence of Christianity, and the second on its establishment and propagation; forming together a work of much intrinsic value.

It is the object of Mr. JERNINGHAM'S essay on "*The Dignity of Human Nature*," to prove that man, after the fall, sunk, not into a guilty, but an imperfect state; a doctrine which we suppose the pride and self-sufficiency of some of his readers will lead them to adopt.

We cannot recommend "*The Plain Man's Epistle to every Child of Adam*." It is true it is written in a manner both popular and persuasive, but presents only a gloomy and superstitious view of the divine nature and dispensation.

"*A Letter to a Country Clergyman on the Subject of Methodism*" presents but one side of the picture.

The tendency of "*Discursory Considerations on St. Luke's Preface, and other Circumstances of his Gospel, in Three Letters from a Country Clergyman*," is to establish the inspiration of St. Luke; and the result of the Inquiry seems to be, that though he does not declare himself to have been a disciple of Christ, or an eye-witness

of his ministry, yet that he claims for his Gospel a certain degree of high and original authority, which involves an intimation that he was an eye-witness of many even of the principal facts he has recorded.

Mr. CARD'S work on "*The Rise of the Papal Power*" is ably written, but on the principles of high-church.

"*An Inquiry whether the Description of Babylon contained in the Eighteenth Chapter of the Revelations agrees perfectly with Rome as a City*," by GRANVILLE SHARP, is a curious publication. It is referred to modern Rome, and her corrupted Church wherever it extends.

"*The Destruction of Jerusalem an absolute and irresistible Proof of the Divine Origin of Christianity*," is the title of a very pious, striking, and impressive pamphlet.

Mr. FELLOWES'S "*Brief Treatise on Death, philosophically, morally, and practically considered*," is a sound production; and though his ideas have little that is novel, he has expressed them with considerable address.

Mr. BURGH'S "*Attempt to adapt Sacred History to the Capacities of Children*," though well intended, is slight and insufficient; a little care might easily improve it.

Had we been well pleased with, we should have taken an earlier notice of Mr. BURTON'S "*Researches into the Phraseology, Manners, History, and Religion, of the ancient Eastern Nations, as illustrative of the Scriptures, and into the Accuracy of the English Translation of the Bible*." These researches are little more than selections, with occasional original additions by the author. He is not the first commentator to whom we have recommended revival.

Mr. REEVES'S "*Proposal of a Bible-Society for distributing Bibles on a new Plan*," deserves our commendation. Instead of giving them in their present form in a bad print and worse paper, he would have them such as should, from their very outward appearance, attract the notice of the possessors of them; such as shall surpass, both in price and figure, every other volume in the poor man's library.

Among the publications of a wild class we may reckon the "*Letters of St. Paul the Apostle, written before and after his Conversion, translated from the German of JOHN CASPAR LAVATER*,"—an exercise of imagination which can hardly be accounted for by sober reason. What could be the motive for such an undertaking



taking we know not. All we know is, that they are as unlike the writings of the Apostle as the writings of the Apostle are unlike the Physiognomy of Lavater.

We hardly know whether we may here mention generally the *pseudo* "Prophecies" Visions, and vague Commentaries, of JOANNA SOUTHCOFF and her followers, than which few more ridiculous rhapsodies have been ever seen. Astonishing, the pamphlets on the subject have been numerous.

The "Spital Sermon" of the Rev. C. V. LE GRICE, preached before the Lord Mayor, &c., at Christ-Church, Newgate-street, is a most eloquent discourse. It breathes the pure spirit of Christianity, and is altogether one of the finest specimens of pulpit-oratory which in recent times has issued from the press.

On the vast body of Sermons which have been published, there are few whose features seem sufficiently predominant to distinguish them from the common mass. Among the best of the single sermons we may reckon Mr. BREWSTER's on "The Restoration of Family Worship;" Dr. HALL's on the last fast-day; Mr. BIDDULPH's before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East; and Mr. BUTLER's on "The Use and Abuse of Reason in Matters of Faith." The generality of those which remain unnoticed are plain, pious, and impressive; and very frequently it will be found their morality is far superior to their execution.

Of the sermons which have appeared in volumes we can recommend still more.

Sir WILLIAM MONCRIEFF WELLWOOD's have more of novelty and ingenuity than we usually meet with in popular discourses, and the subjects are well chosen.

Dr. MUNKHOUSE's, "On Occasional Subjects," have still higher merit.

The third and fourth volumes of Mr. GILPIN's "Sermons to a Country Congregation" are plain, but interesting; and though the latter is posthumous, it by no means detracts from the reputation he had before obtained.

Mr. FARRER's "Sermons on the Mission and Character of Christ, and on the Beatitudes," at the lecture founded by Mr. Bampton, are written in a plain equable style. The sermons are of general import, and though we see nothing in them very new, there is very little we would wish to discommend.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Our last retrospect contained so copious

an enumeration of works on the interesting subjects of Natural History and Physics, that those we have to notice in the present are proportionably few.

Dr. SMITH's "*Exotic Botany*" is one of the most curious. It consists of coloured figures and scientific descriptions of such new beautiful or rare plants as are worthy of cultivation in the gardens of Britain; with remarks on their qualities, history, and requisite modes of treatment. Introducing to the curious cultivator plants worthy of his acquisition from all parts of the globe, and instructing those who have correspondents abroad what to inquire for. The descriptions are by Dr. Smith, the figures by Mr. James Sowerby. Assisted as these gentlemen are by the first naturalists in the country, the future parts of their work are not likely to be destitute of good materials. It is published monthly, and eleven numbers are completed: forming a collection of exotic botany more valuable than any which has hitherto appeared, either in this or any other country. The most curious plant described in the first numbers is, perhaps, the "humea elegans," a native of New Holland. It may be enough to add that the plates are elegant, and the descriptions classical.

"*The Principles of Botany, and of Vegetable Physiology*," from the German of Professor WILDENOW, is another, though not equal to Dr. Smith's in point of merit. What relates to the *terminology, classification, and nomenclature* of plants will be found highly useful to the student. But on the physiology of vegetables the Professor's observations are not only confused, but erroneous.

Dr. SKRIMSHIRE's "*Series of Essays, introductory to the Study of Natural History*," are intended for young, rather than advanced readers. We are afraid that on mineralogy he is too short to be of service.

"*Werneria; or Short Characters of Earths: with Notes according to the Improvements of Klaproth, Vauquelin, and Hany*," by TERRÆ FILIUS; is a strange attempt to teach mineralogy in verse. The terms of that entertaining and improving study were never before shown to so much disadvantage: nor verse more awkwardly applied.

#### TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

So little has been contributed toward a general history of Yorkshire, that we readily welcome any work which may add to our materials. Mr. WHITAKER's "*History*"

tory of the Deanery of *Crawen*," is the most valuable topographical publication we have of late years seen; and possesses every quality which in such a work can prove attractive, either to the antiquary or the general reader. Could we say as much for Dr. MILLER's "*Doncaster*" we should be glad: his opportunities in respect to local information seem to have been great, but in the acquirement of materials from ancient and original documents he does not seem to have been successful.

"*The ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically surveyed*," by Dr. WHITAKER, is another curious work. Its subject may, at first sight, seem confined; but Dr. Whitaker has so blended it with the civil and domestic history of former periods, and has drawn information from so many sources, both in this country and others, that the reader hardly conceives he is perusing the history of a sequestered church. Strictly speaking, perhaps a large portion of the work has but little reference to St. Germain's; but the anecdotes detailed have been gathered with such assiduity and judgment, and are detailed with such spirit and effect, that candour will readily excuse them. Dr. Whitaker's observations on our ancient architecture, in the first volume, carry with them a high degree of interest.

But in the topographical class we must not omit an early notice of the second and third volumes of Mr. MALCOLM's "*Londinium Redivivum*." His information, with very few exceptions, is selected from original sources. Stow, Maitland, Northouck, and Pennant, had gone before him; and he seems to have preferred forming a repository of materials to the publication of a regular history. By far the most interesting portions of the second volume are those which relate to the inns of court, and Pater-noster Row. The description of St. Andrew's, Holborn, parish, has much to interest: and Mr. Malcolm has obtained a large portion of novel information in regard to Ely Place; though the account of the British Museum, to whose stores Mr. Malcolm is indebted for the most valuable of the anecdotes which give an interest to his work, is meagre in the extreme. The most curious part of the third volume is that which concerns the history of St. Paul's cathedral, in which a variety of particulars occur supplementary to Sir William Dugdale. For the purpose of elucidating these Mr. Malcolm's opportunities were very great; and he, in

course, makes due acknowledgement for the indulgences permitted to him by the dean and chapter. He has brought to light a variety of particulars relating to their ancient chantries; and some remarkable documents which evince the injustice of the crown, at a former period, in the seizure of their lands. Nor, while searching the archives, did he neglect inquiring into the history of the ancient structure. "I have seen," he says, "in the records of the church a long roll of parchment, which is the year's account of Richard de Sayé, master of the works for 1326. The sum total is 7*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; and the carpenters received then 4*d.* 5*d.* and 6*d.* per day." The proceedings of Inigo Jones, and the extracts from the books of the master workmen under Sir Christopher Wren are important appendages. The account of the Savoy hospital is given in a valuable original history, compiled by the receiver-general of the duchy of Lancaster; and though we cannot praise its elegance, we can allow due credit for its accuracy. The matter, however, which both these volumes contain, is too multifarious to be completely noticed here. The extracts from parish registers are by far too indiscriminate and numerous. Mr. Malcolm's style, to say the least of it, is clumsy; and though, as a mass of curious information, we commend his work, we cannot always praise his judgment.

"*The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain displayed, in a Series of Select Engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting Ancient Edifices of this Country; with an historical and descriptive Account of each Subject*," by JOHN BRITTON. PARTS I. and II.

The grandeur of effect which accompanied all the buildings of our Gothic architects, has given a charm to almost every thing that touches on their history. Without recognizing rules, they reconciled solemnity with lightness; and contrived a style whose operation on the human mind was far greater than any which the refinement of the Grecian architects could possibly produce. It is not, however, to this style alone that Mr. Britton has confined himself. He goes back to the mode of building which was adopted from the Romans, and comes forward to the bastard style of Henry the Eighth's time. The first part comprizes views of St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester; the priory church at Dunstable, in Bedfordshire; the abbey church at Abingdon, and the gate-house of Layer Marney Hall, in Essex. The second part, however, which

is confined to King's College Chapel, is certainly the best: for the letter-press of the first number seems to have been prepared for the antiquary rather than the architect. The plates are unquestionably good; but in the text we have found little information of importance that is entirely new to us. For the sake of the engravings we strongly recommend the work.

From a work with such a promising title as "*The History of Chichester; interspersed with various Notes and Observations on the early and present State of the City, the most remarkable Places in its Vicinity, and the County of Sussex in general. With an Appendix, containing the Charters of the City at three different Times; also an Account of all the Parishes in the County, their Names, Patronage, Appropriations, Value in the King's Books, First-Fruits, &c.*" By ALEXANDER HAY, we were led to expect more than we found performed. Though we readily confess that, in another sense, we found more performed than we expected. They who have a local interest in perusing it, will probably receive more pleasure from the close than the beginning of the work: for our own part, we consider that the inhabitants of Chichester might have had the history of their city detailed to them at a lower price. There are some chapters in which Chichester has no more an appropriate interest than Brecknock or Plymouth. Such is too frequently the case with our modern topographical productions.

Mr. YATES's "*Illustration of the Monastic History and Antiquities of St. Edmund's Bury*," is a work which has been long expected: at present, the first part only is before us, but if from that we may form our judgment, the antiquarian reader will not be disappointed in its execution. The early notices of Bury it appears are obscure, and only clear with the history of the abbey. The second chapter of the work is principally occupied by the history of East Anglia, the last of whose sovereigns was the royal saint and martyr, *Edmund*. The life of Edmund is the next topic of enquiry; and if we have any fault to find with Mr. Yates, it is that he has detailed it with more prolixity than was necessary to his purpose; and he has perhaps entered too deeply into the minute details of Saxon history. For the account of the abbey at a later period Mr. Yates's materials were numerous, and he had probably more trouble in the compression of them than in their acquirement. The number of Bury registers, we believe, which have

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escaped the ravages of time, is greater than has fallen to the lot of most of our monastic institutions; yet though he has consulted these occasionally as the most authentic and considerable sources of information, he has not crowded his work with extracts from them. He has endeavoured to select and arrange the multifarious and detached intelligence he obtained, with as little repetition as possible of similar circumstances; condensed the whole, and given a chronological succession of historical events; affording at the same time a comprehensive view of monastic establishments, officers, habits, and employments, as applicable to other religious houses as to St. Edmund's Bury.

Two volumes of a new edition of the "*Essay towards the History of Norfolk*;" by FRANCIS BLOMEFIELD, have appeared in progress. The original work, which at present brings a most extraordinary price, was published in folio; and why the present should be printed in an octavo size we do not know. The only novelty in the new edition is a portrait, "copied from an old print, originally painted as the portrait of another person, but preserved and highly valued by the late Mr. Thomas Martin, as a striking likeness of the Norfolk topographer.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

At the head of the books in this class we shall place the "*Classical Dictionary*," by Dr. LEMPRIERE; the fourth edition of which, in an improved and an extended form, has lately been given to the world.

Nor must we deny an early notice to the "*Greek Odes*," for Mr. Buchanan's prize, by Messrs. PRYME and RENNELL: though not entirely free from defects, both of them have general merit. Mr. Pryme is a bachelor of Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. Rennell but a scholar at Eton.

The Cambridge prize-poem, on "*The Death of the Duke d'Engl'n*," by Mr. TOMLINE, deserves still higher praise: and we are only sorry that the founder of a prize should confine the genius of his candidate to any particular measure of verse. *The Ode* is directed to be in Greek sapphics.

As a proper manual we can recommend the "*Progressive Exercises, adapted to the Eton Accidence*." They tend, by examples of a very easy kind, to familiarize the most obvious rules.

Nor must we forget the Latin version of Mr. Blomefield's "*Farmer's Boy*," by Mr. CLUBBE. It is now completed.

MR. JOHN'S "*Etymological Exercises*"  
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on the Latin Grammar," are well contrived.

Connected with classical literature is the dissertation on "*The Tomb of Alexander*," by Dr. E. D. CLARKE; the subject of which was first canvassed in our Magazine: and whatever our opinion may be in regard to the correctness of his theory, we would certainly be understood to give the work he has presented on it to the public every commendation, both for elegance and learning. Its object is to prove that one of the great square chests which are now in the court-yard of the British Museum, was originally constructed to receive the embalmed body of Alexander the Great. The theory is supported by a large body of curious evidence; the generality of which, however, is presumptive; and too many links are wanting in the chain of connection to satisfy the mind of the discerning reader. That the apotheosis typified on the medals of Lysimachus is that of Alexander, or that the portrait exhibited is his, admits of doubt: and though extraordinary pains is taken to prove that the *superstition respecting Alexander's tomb* was Egyptian, we perceive no notice of that singular passage in Pausanius, which expressly affirms his funeral rites to have been celebrated after the custom of the *Macedonians*. The history of the Sarcophagus itself is attended by testimonies of a very different kind to any of those which mark the history of the real tomb. It was seen no longer ago than 1491; unless we allow that which was mentioned as lying on the sea shore at Alexandria two centuries before by Benjamin of Tudela, to be the same. Most of the better writers since the former period who have visited Egypt, have noticed it, but not one with the slightest idea that it was the long-forgotten tomb. Some declare that the very tradition of the people concerning the real receptacle of Alexander's body is entirely lost: and others deferred all hope of attaining the history of the present chest, till the hieroglyphics on its sides have been decyphered. The authorities respecting the honours which were really paid to Alexander's body occupy a large portion of the volume, and form an historical collection truly entertaining. They begin with Cæsar and end with Caracalla, when a lapse of no less than twelve hundred years forms a break in what Dr. Clarke terms the chain of testimonies. St. Chrysostom, indeed, who lived so long ago as 397, makes a slight mention of the tomb; but it is only in such terms as more than indicate that

it was no longer in existence: and from which we are led to infer, that it was destroyed among the idols of Alexandria eight years before. His words are these, "*Where is now the TOMB of Alexander, show me?*" And what is equally singular is, that no passage in the classic writers occurs to reconcile the appearance of the present chest with the actual tomb which they describe. Could we put faith in the theory we should be better pleased. The sarcophagus would remain a memorable trophy of the British victories at Alexandria.

#### MEDICINE.

Some additions of considerable importance have been made to the stock of medical literature. We place Dr. HAMILTON'S "*Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines*" at the head of the list, because, though last in the order of time, it stands unrivalled in point of value. His long and acute observation, guided by the soundest judgment (which alone constitutes true experience), has enabled him to open out many new views in regard to the nature and treatment of several diseases of importance, which have hitherto been imperfectly understood, and consequently but little under the influence of medicine. He has particularly illustrated the utility of these medicines, when properly administered, in choræa, hæmatemesis, chlorosis, and some nervous diseases, and also in the typhous and scarlet fevers.

Dr. WILLAN has advanced one step farther in the prosecution of his "*Arrangement of Diseases of the Skin*;" having brought forward the most important part of his third order, comprising an account of measles and scarlet fever. In this publication he has displayed the same acuteness of discrimination in the diagnostics of the diseases that he examines, and the same sagacity in tracing their synonyms through the midst of medical records, which distinguished the former parts of his work. The peculiar characteristics of the two eruptions are described with singular precision; and the treatment directed to be employed for each, under its various forms, is marked by that simplicity which belongs only to a scientific practitioner, who never prescribes without clear views of his object, and who distinguishes what is efficacious from what is futile, in the ordinary routine of the profession. We have sincerely to lament that the progress of this original and valuable work is so slow.

The public has also been favoured with a portion of those stores of experience which Dr. HAYGARTH, a respected veteran in the field of medicine, has collected during his long and active campaign.—His "*Clinical History of acute Rheumatism, and of Nodosity of the Joints,*" may be considered as a valuable accession to the library of the practical physician. It is not easy, however, to add to the reputation of the author of the tracts on "Small-Pox" and "Contagious Fever," and the original proposer of those important institutions the fever wards and houses of recovery. These institutions are of great national interest, and will transmit the name of Haygarth, when those of fumigators are lost. In rheumatism Dr. Haygarth deprecates repeated blood-letting, and, after one evacuation by the lancet, recommends the speedy administration of bark. The former part of this practice is clearly good; in London, indeed, bleeding is generally detrimental; of the latter we can only say, that if the patient is well treated in the beginning, it is, perhaps, unnecessary. The nodosity of the joints is considered by Dr. Haygarth as unconnected with rheumatism, and the facts which he has adduced are valuable.

Dr. STOCK, in his "*Medical Collections on the Use of cold Water,*" though he does not pretend to advance any thing new or original on the subject, has contributed to elucidate the utility of the practice in several diseases, to which it was not extended by the excellent and lamented Dr. Currie. He has also offered some observations on the different effects of the sudden and the protracted application of cold, or of affusion and sponging, in the different periods of febrile complaints, which merit the attention of its advocates. The facts which he has collected do credit to his reading and his judgment, and will, we trust, contribute to extend the conviction of the value of this practice.

Dr. BOURNE has come forward with a more original subject of investigation. In his "*Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &c. treated with Uva Ursi,*" he has called the attention of the profession to a new remedy for this unmanageable disease, of the efficacy of which he expresses himself in sanguine terms. He was led to its use by the analogy of a single case of hectic accompanying a disease of the bladder, in which *uva ursi*, combined with two very active remedies, bark and opium, effected a cure. After the expe-

rience which is derived from the records of new remedies, applied and recommended with confidence for the cure of organic diseases of the glands and viscera, and from the subsequent disappointment of the profession, a little scepticism in regard to any remedy for the cure of lungs in a state of ulceration may be pardonable. We wish not, however, that *a priori* reasoning should supersede a fair experimental appreciation of the powers of the medicine in question. On the contrary, we should heartily rejoice to find these encomiums on its virtues confirmed; and that this essay is not, what our apprehension suggests, premature.

Mr. PARKINSON, in his "*Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout,*" a work apparently originating in his disapprobation of Dr. Kinglake's new method of treatment, has brought forward a considerable store of information, and discussed the disputed points with his accustomed ingenuity. He considers the application of cold to the gouty extremity as a dangerous expedient. In this general observation we, conditionally and with considerable qualification, acquiesce. We are satisfied that there are numerous examples of gouty inflammation, in which Dr. Kinglake's recommendation may be followed, both with safety and advantage; but until Dr. Kinglake or some of his advocates determine the criteria, by which the safety of the remedy may be previously ascertained, we cannot but consider the doctrine, like other vague and indiscriminate rules, dangerous; especially in the hands of careless and indiscriminating practitioners.

The subject of dysentery has received an ample discussion from Dr. HARTY, in his "*Observations on the Simple Dysentery and its Combinations,*" and he has laid the best authors on the subject under contribution, in support of his doctrines. His principal object is to prove, that every form of the disease, when epidemic, is a combination of the simple dysentery either with an intermittent, remittent, or typhus fever.

We shall content ourselves with a mere reference to "*Young on Cancer,*" "*Taylor on Water,*" "*Clarke's Modern Practice of Physic,*" &c. &c. which constitute a very respectable addition to the medical literature of the last six months.

We cannot conclude our detail of medical publications, however, without some notice of the various treatises which have appeared, relative to a controversy of no ordinary extent, and conducted with no

common degree of zeal and impetuosity; we mean on the subject of the cow-pock. All great innovations in medicine have invariably met with opposition; and it was not likely that the cow-pock should constitute an exception to the general fact. It was not likely that the substitution of a mild and harmless disorder (if indeed it be entitled to the name of a disorder), for a severe and pestilential disease, which not only inflicted sufferings of an alarming nature to the individual, but extended its baneful influence around to an indefinite extent, should be readily received by those who exercise medicine as a trade, regardless of the sacred duties of humanity, and of the medical profession. There were practitioners who, prejudiced against the new disease at its introduction, have watched the opportunity of venting their spleen and their prejudices upon the public, and of traducing the new practice by every means in their power. They have stated facts upon evidence of the most questionable nature; they have caricatured the ordinary complaints of the human body, in order to impress the public with a notion of their bestiality; they have descended to sophistry, cant, and declamation; with the hope of misleading the ignorant and credulous; and they have not denied themselves those powerful weapons, ridicule, wit, and waggery, as if the miseries and calamities of mankind were objects of joke and merriment. But *magna est veritas, et prevalebit*. Philosophy, which disdains the use of arms like these, may be partially oppressed and retarded for a time, but she will ultimately triumph. We cannot indeed altogether approve of the acrimony and asperity with which some of the advocates of the cow-pock have attempted to support their cause. But others have combated with the firm but mild spirit of true philosophy, and have succeeded in completely invalidating some of the evidence of their adversaries, and in throwing a strong shade of doubt and suspicion upon the rest.

Dr. MOSELEY takes the lead on the adverse part of the vaccine controversy. He advances the strange dogma, that analogy may supersede the necessity of experiment; and his *à priori* reasoning, or, more correctly speaking, his prejudice, is invincible. He "still thinks, as he thought in the year 1798, that experience is not necessary to prove that the cow-pock can be no preventive of small-pox." (See his Preface.) His pamphlet is well written; contains some wit, and much classical allusion; which, in truth, are

his substitutes for argument. He has collected a store of facts, of the evidence of which, however, it has been proved that he has been more attentive to the quantity than the quality. The *ipse dixit* of an old woman is assumed as indubitable authority, and hearsay is put down as confirmed fact. Of the candour and liberality of this work we can say as little as of the argument employed in it. A calm, rational, and philosophical answer to this rhapsodical composition was published by Mr. Merriman, in a pamphlet which may be recommended to his brother-advocates of the vaccine practice, as a model of controversial propriety. Mr. Merriman justly affirms, that in regard to the diseases which Dr. Moseley has asserted to succeed to the cow-pock, the sum of his argument is '*post hoc, ergo propter hoc.*' Diseases have occurred *after* (no matter how long after) the cow-pock, therefore they were the *effect* of the cow-pock. He points out a striking similarity in the controversy formerly commenced by the opposers of small-pox inoculation, and the vaccine controversy, and shews that a list of diseases equally loathsome, and more horrible, was ascribed to that very inoculation (*viz.* of the small-pox), which it is now their interest to recommend. And he has adduced satisfactory proofs that in one case of supposed failure (Mr. Curling's child), the succeeding disease was *chicken-pox*, not small-pox; and in another, where the patient was stated to have died in consequence of disease left by the cow-pock, he died, in fact, of *peripneumony*, several months after that disease had left him.

Mr. RING has also favoured the public with "*An Answer to Dr. Moseley,*" which is characterized, as heretofore, by acrimony, sarcasm, and considerable argument. The latter would have been sufficiently convincing, had it not been alloyed by the mixture of the two former. This temper in discussion is much to be deprecated, as inconsistent with that impartiality of mind which is open to conviction of error, and alive to the admission of truth, even of an unpleasant nature: and as indicating that there is something more, under the rose, than a mere desire for the attainment of a philosophical truth. It tends but to bind faster the bigotted adherence of both parties to their respective opinions.

Dr. ADAMS, in his "*Answers to all the Objections against the Cow-Pock,*" has attempted, in a popular way, to refute the statements of the anti-vaccinarians,

as they denominate themselves. We cannot compliment him either on the perspicuity or the conclusive nature of his arguments. The practice has found a better advocate, in the same brief and popular style, in the anonymous author of "*Expositions on the Cow-Pock and on the Small-Pox*," in which several mistaken points are rectified, and in which there is much clear and satisfactory reasoning, addressed to the minds of parents, with a spirit of mild benevolence, that does honour to the writer.

The vaccine preventive, however, has met with its arch-enemy in Dr. Rowley; who, with a disposition worthy of the Brodums and Solomons of the age, has exhibited the title-page of his pamphlet in every corner of the metropolis, where a dead wall or a deserted house afforded him the opportunity. He calculated, no doubt, like those modest gentlemen, that the increase of his practice in the small-pox, which would hence accrue, would compensate for the great expence of this mode of advertisement. He acknowledges his belief that the greater portion of mankind are possessed of an ample share of ignorance and credulity; and the principal object of his pamphlet appears to be to take advantage of these prevailing qualities, in order, first, to recommend the re-introduction of variolous inoculation, and secondly, to intimate that he is possessed of a peculiar, "certain, experienced, and successful method" of treating that disease. We cannot justly characterize this pamphlet, without employing such terms, expressive of our contempt, disapprobation, and disgust, as would savour too strongly of that vulgarity and acrimony with which it is itself replete. We are satisfied, however, that among the intelligent part of the community it has produced an effect almost the reverse of that which the author intended; and that the number of the ignorant and credulous, whom he hoped to delude and make converts to his tenets, is considerably less than he anticipated. Dr. Rowley has already received some answers, especially from Dr. H. Frazer, and a writer who designates himself by the title of *Aculeus*. The latter has replied in a vein of irony; purposely, he informs us, avoiding all argument, as an article in which Dr. Rowley does not usually deal. Upon the whole, his "*Letters*" are diffuse and feeble in style, and his irony is seldom very acutely pointed. The reply of Dr. Frazer, in his hasty and rather crude pamphlet, aims a very ineffectual blow at the

opposition of Dr. Rowley. Some other writers on both sides of the question have also appeared, but they have excited less attention than those which we have enumerated. The best answer to the antagonists of the practice consists in a refutation of their pretended facts, which in several instances has been fully accomplished.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Among the principal of the biographical works, we notice Mr. Cooke's "*Memoirs of Samuel Foote, Esq. With a Collection of his genuine Bon-Mots, Anecdotes, Opinions, &c. mostly original; and three of his dramatic Pieces not published in his Works.*" The Memoirs are written in a pleasing, interesting manner, and certainly supply a chasm in our literary and theatrical history which never was so well filled up before. Foote's life, from beginning to end, was a tissue of adventure: he appears to have been always thoughtless in the extreme. Having wasted two fortunes, and been lucky enough to receive a third, he only wrote this motto on his carriage, "*Iterum, iterum, iterumque*" Of a volatile disposition, he appears rarely to have troubled himself with deep reflection; but merely seeking what was ridiculous in each man's character, whom he deemed of sufficient consequence, he held it forth, very frequently upon the stage, and made it supply those deficiencies which unlimited expence occasioned to his income. How far the Memoirs of such a man are calculated for entertainment may be easily discovered. Many of the *bon-mots* and anecdotes are entirely new; and the editor may claim some merit in having suppressed a few which would probably have been no honour to the publication; sensible that what the hilarity of social life is backward to endure, ought never to be obtruded on the public in a printed form. The title of the first volume is embellished with an elegant portrait of Foote, from an original picture.

The "*Public Characters of 1805-6*" are written much in the same style with those of former volumes. In the present the memoir of Mr. Abbot, the Speaker of the House of Commons, is one of the most interesting. Such of our readers as are of an amatory turn will probably be pleased with that of Mr. Joseph Pasley, the Gretna-Green Parson.

"*Biographia Scotica, or Scottish Biographical Dictionary; containing a short Account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Persons and remarkable Characters, Natives of Scotland, from the earliest*

earliest Ages to the present Time," by J. STARK.

Scottish biography has been so much neglected, that we peruse the title of the present performance with considerable pleasure. The most prominent circumstances attending a work of this kind are selection, compass, and arrangement; the first of which is not only the most important point, but, at the same time, by far the most difficult to adjust. In the work before us we confess we have seen some names, whose distinction in the walks of life have been of too temporary a kind to entitle them to general notice; though, in the usual way, such characters are barely mentioned, while those whose lives and actions have contributed to enlarge our knowledge of mankind, or who claim the remembrance of posterity on account of distinction in science, art, or literature, receive a more extended acknowledgment of their merits. In a few cases we have observed men of high importance, the comparative extent of whose characters is very trifling; and we have noticed one or two omissions, which a future edition will probably supply. The style is good, but usually varies with that of the author from whose book the biographical sketch has been derived. The life of Napier, the inventor of logarithms, is one of the best.

The second edition of Dr. WATKINS'S "*Biographical, Historical, and Chronological Dictionary*" has appeared, with considerable correction and improvements. A reference to the authority for each article is now annexed; an addition the value of which will be felt by every man of letters, as well as by the public at large. Every successive publication on this subject, it will be remembered, has advantages beyond those which went immediately before it, by however short an interval. Mistakes in chronology, facts, characters, and names, will of course be rectified, omissions supplied, additions made, and a series of new biography introduced; as recent mortality may give occasion, diligence supply, or external communication chance to provide. "The author has endeavoured to render his work complete, by inserting every interesting name and event likely to be sought for in a collection of this kind; and although he cannot presume that there are not many defects and omissions, yet it will be obvious on comparison, that this work now contains from two to three thousand articles more than are to be found in any similar work in the English, or perhaps in any other language.

Observing, with regret, the great number of distinguished names which have been passed over by preceding biographers, he has diligently employed himself in rescuing a considerable number of those names from neglect and oblivion. He has not contented himself with barely gleaning from all other dictionaries, but has sought in every respectable quarter for memoirs of departed excellence. Many single memoirs and fugitive pieces, and many scarce tracts and voluminous periodical publications, have, in the preparation of the new edition, been sedulously examined."

The life either of a sovereign or a statesman, from the very nature of its materials, approaches so nearly to public history, that it is almost doubtful where it should be placed. That of "*Leo the Tenth*" can hardly be classed among individual biography. Mr. ROSCOPÉ was the first who took the lead in directing the public taste to enquiries into the lives of those eminent scholars to whom the restoration of learning in Europe was so much indebted; and the Life of Lorenzo de Medici was perused with pleasure not only by common but literary readers. A due consideration of the work, however, which is now before us, requires a minuteness of detail which the limits of our present retrospect will scarce allow. We shall therefore, in the present instance, give our readers but a rapid sketch of Leo's life, reserving a full consideration of it for the class of History, in another Supplement.—Leo the Tenth will ever be remembered by Protestants, since from his Pontificate the origin of the Reformation may be deduced. He was the son of Lorenzo de Medici, "the father of the Muses," and was born in the latter part of the fifteenth century. His education was directed by the best of the Greek and Latin scholars which Italy had produced; and Angelus Politianus was his principal tutor. At the age of eleven he was made an Archbishop, and at fourteen a Cardinal. His character was most singularly mixed; adorned by many virtues, and distinguished by extraordinary vices. The indulgences of the Romish church were reduced under his Pontificate to the most sordid traffic; and the lustre of his virtues was sullied by extreme lewdness, impiety, and atheism: yet under his immediate protection the restoration of learning was encouraged, and even the language of ancient Rome revived with elegance: under him the best of those writers flourished to whom even England is still indebted, and the brightest ornament of his court was

Ariosto.



Ariosto. A character so extraordinary, who continues to interest us in spite of all his weaknesses and faults, was a fit subject for the pen of Mr. Roscoe.—How it has been treated we shall shew hereafter.

The Life of Milton *the Poet* has been so often written, that we cannot say we expected another biographer to arise so soon. But we are now to read the Life of Milton *the Patriot*, by Mr. MORTIMER.—Surely, it is neither “laudable ambition,” or reverence for the poet, that can lead any one, at the present day, to drag again to light those circumstances which not only sully the name, but degrade the character of Milton. His defence of the people of England against Salmasius can never be forgotten.

COMMERCE, TRADE, &c.

“*Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation: with Brief Notices of the Arts and Sciences connected with them.*” Containing the Commercial Transactions of the British Empire and other Countries, from the earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament in 1801; by DAVID MACPHERSON. 4 vol. 4to. 1805.

The work which is now before us is so truly valuable, that to give a mere general character of it only would be wrong. Mr. Anderson, in the early part of his work, unfortunately trusted too much to translators; and betrayed himself, by the neglect of the historians of Greece and Rome, into innumerable errors and omissions. Hence it was necessary for Mr. Macpherson to compose the history of the early ages to the discovery of America entirely anew. From this period, however, to 1760, the history of our commercial transactions stands entirely on the authority of Mr. Anderson. All his facts, and the most part of his remarks, have been preserved; though some of them, it is observed, were dictated by the narrow-spirited jealousy of commerce, which in his time passed for patriotism. For at least half a century preceding the commencement of the present reign, it will be remembered, Mr. Anderson was an original author, relating from his own knowledge and observation the commercial transactions of the British empire, with which he had every opportunity of being well acquainted, and in which he was in some degree engaged, having been in the service of the South Sea Company for more than forty years. Hence we find he is quite at home in the affairs of that company, and particularly in the very extraordinary transactions of the year

1720, his account of which will ever be considered as the standard history of that noted era of frantic avarice and blind infatuation.

For the important and eventful period from 1760 to 1801, Mr. Macpherson is himself entirely responsible. His materials have been selected as well from public as from the most authentic documents; and he appears to have been encouraged in his labour by those who had the best means of facilitating his researches. The pains he has taken have been undoubtedly immense; and, with the exception of assistance from Mr. Anderson's work, they have been entirely his own. He submits their product with a respectful solicitude to the public, and claims for his work only this distinction, that it is not the melancholy record of human crimes and human calamities as most other historical works are, but the animating register of human industry and ingenuity. The topics of enquiry it pursues, calculated to excite an interest with every reader, are too many to be enumerated here. One, however, we cannot pass unnoticed: it is the LOADSTONE, which, if we except the flint by which our daily fire is kindled, is the most precious of all stones. The secret of its attracting iron was, of course, known for ages; but its polarity was a more recent discovery. Mr. Macpherson quotes the earliest notice of it from two passages in the works of French writers of the twelfth century: the first of whom, Guist of Provens, calls it the *manste*, and says, “thereby the mariner is directed in his course.” From these passages he gathers, that the knowledge of the compass was at that time only in its infancy, at least among the Christians of Europe; and he has not been able to discover that it is known either to the Chinese or the Saracens at an earlier date. The discovery of the compass, indeed, and its subsequent improvements, are treated of in the true spirit of acute investigation. It is justly considered by the author as giving birth to a new era in the history of commerce and navigation; and what he has said of it may be taken as a good specimen of the general execution of the work. We have only to lament that the price of these volumes, which is still however hardly commensurate with their extent, may deter many who would like to possess them from the purchase.

Together with such copious annals we are happy to recommend our readers another work, which contains some extensive information on the practical condition

of commerce. Mr. ODDY, in his "*European Commerce; or, New and Secure Channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe, particularly with Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany: including also the Trade of the Rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems;*" has entered very deeply into its philosophical principles, and he has recorded the practical as well as the theoretical part of knowledge. The work is divided into seven books, each of which is assigned to the traffic of some particular country: of these, five relate to those which are respectively mentioned in the title; the third to Mecklenburg, and the seventh to Great Britain. In treating of each of these countries separately, he presents first its general means and accommodations of commerce, its extent, seas, rivers, means both of external and internal communication and produce; proceeds to its sea-ports, and afterwards to such internal establishments, whether of trading companies or banks, which seem connected more remotely with commerce; and concludes with the exports and imports. Without entering into more minute statements, or examining the particular opinions of the author, let it suffice to observe that his work presents a more complete body of intelligence on the commercial operations and capacities of the north of Europe, than we have ever seen before, and that it will be found equally useful to the trader and the statesman.

Mr. LUCOCK's performance on "*The Nature and Properties of Wool,*" though better calculated for the manufacturer than the farmer, contains a variety of curious information. The part which discriminates the different sorts is perhaps the most valuable.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"*A Voyage round the World, in the Years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; in which the Author visited the principal Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the English Settlements of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island.*" By JOHN TURNBULL.

It may be proper to observe of Mr. Turnbull's voyage, that it was originally written with no other view than the amusement and information of his private friends, through whose persuasions he has at length given it to the world. It has one merit which will certainly be acknowledged by readers of every class who may peruse it: it is free from a variety of details with which the generality of such works are usually overloaded, and presents us with no technical extracts from the *log-books* of

the voyage. The object of the undertaking was commercial: to ascertain whether the Americans did not carry on a lucrative trade to the north-west of the vast continent they inhabit. The idea of it had first occurred while Mr. Turnbull was second officer of the *Barwell*, in a voyage from China in 1799; and having been communicated to some gentlemen of well-known mercantile enterprise, they not only approved of the speculation, but lost no time in preparing for its execution. A new ship, built wholly of British oak, was at length purchased, and the command of it given to the gentleman who had been first officer of the *Barwell*, while the cargo and trading part was intrusted to Mr. Turnbull: and having each of them, as owners, considerable shares, they were equally interested in the success of the voyage. Having completed all their preparations, they set sail from Portsmouth on the 1st of July, 1800, and with fair winds and sanguine hopes soon reached the island of Madeira, where Mr. Turnbull complains bitterly of the innumerable swarms of begging friars. In the further progress of the voyage they were so hampered by southerly winds, as to have approached within two degrees and a half of the coast of Brazil; when the vessel being new and unseasoned, they bore up to St. Salvadore, to obtain repairs previous to their entering into the higher latitudes. Respecting the Brazils, Mr. Turnbull expresses himself very freely, and without reserve. Every thing he saw there convinced him of the value of this settlement to the British empire, in the event of a rupture between England and Portugal. Though perhaps he does not take ulterior considerations into view when he observes, that if France should anticipate us in gaining possession of them, she would compensate the loss of Malta and Egypt. Having touched at the Cape of Good Hope, of which Mr. Turnbull gives a favourable account, the vessel stood directly for New Holland, where considerable attention seems to have been paid to the population, general character of the settlers, and civil government, at Sydney. The general character of the natives of New South Wales is by no means favourable. Mr. Turnbull considers the aboriginal inhabitants of this distant region as indeed beyond comparison the most barbarous on the surface of the globe, and observes that the residence of Europeans there has been wholly ineffectual for their civilization. Their singular talents at mimicry, their personal qualities,

ties, punishments, customs, &c. are most entertainingly described; and some subjects treated on which have been but little spoken of by former writers. But the principal part of Mr. Turnbull's observations are confined within the tropics, particularly to the Society and Sandwich islands, where the reader will perceive a wonderful contrast in the genius and dispositions of the two nations. The one making rapid advances towards civilization, and a knowledge of the mechanical arts; the other, for whom nature may be said to have exerted her utmost efforts, by a strange perversion of her laws, lifting up a high hand to counteract her intentions. Much also will be found relating to the present state of the missionaries. Would the limits of our retrospect allow a complete analysis of the voyage, we would very readily present it to the reader. Of the inhabitants of Otaheite, Neitea, and Maura, many of the anecdotes are not only new, but curious; and in the description of the Sandwich Islands, we found an account of Tamahama, their great chief, which at the present moment cannot but be highly interesting. Tamahama, he observes, is no unworthy imitator of his European original: his haughty tone to his enemies, and his genius and spirit of enterprize in creating resources which did not exist before him, may not unjustly bring him into a comparison with the Emperor of the French. The particulars that relate to him are remarkable:—he has created for his country a little navy, and seems to possess a genius far above his situation. Mr. Turnbull's miscellaneous remarks on the manners, customs, population, &c. of the Otaheiteans, are very numerous; and he supplies more facts for the illustration of political enquiries than any visitant who went before him. The horrid practices of child-murder and human sacrifices, are among the reasons which account for the singular diminution in the numbers of their people: added to which, the doctrine of fatality prevails amongst them to a most singular excess. Every disease is the immediate consequence of the vengeance of their offended deities, and therefore every thought of remedy or relief is rejected, as equally useless and impious; they are left to their fate, and their diseases are unfortunately such as, however easy of cure under a regular course, are but too fatal when suffered to augment under neglect. On the various adventures and misfortunes which befall the author we shall withhold our observations. Having been twice at

Otaheite, he arrives a second time at Port Jackson, where a longer residence enabled him to form a better view both of the state of the colony and its administration: Upon the first establishment of this settlement, the policy of the scheme was much doubted, and its future existence treated by many as visionary: "But the experiment," says Mr. Turnbull, "of a regular government for fifteen years, in a region so extensive and so distant from the mother-country, has now been made, and the colony at present wears a favourable aspect." Throughout his work, Mr. Turnbull observes, it has been his undeviating effort to confine himself to those objects which were most suited to interest the general reader; and though he founds no pretensions to the reader's notice, either in his style or diction, we must do him the justice to make one remark: it is more simply neat than could have been expected from one who has passed the greater part of his life in the exercise of his profession as a seaman.

*"Description of the Island of St. Helena; containing Observations on its singular Structure and Formation, and an Account of its Climate, Natural History, and Inhabitants."*

Saint Helena, situated about a thousand miles to the southward of the equinoctial line, and nearly at the same distance from the western shore of Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1508. It was at that time without inhabitants, without quadrupeds, and almost without birds. The English made a settlement on it in 1660; and in 1673 the Dutch took it by surprise. It was retaken the following year, with the Dutch ships in the roads, by Captain Monden; and has remained ever since in the possession of the English East India Company. The wildness and irregularity of its aspect suggests the idea that the island was produced by subterranean fire, and the observations of the author of the work before us tend strongly to corroborate the notion. In the two first chapters, the origin and formation of this curious island are attempted to be explained, from the basaltic and other mineralogical appearances of its strata. In the third we find its climate and diseases treated; the greatest inconvenience of the former seems to be the scantiness and uncertainty of the rains; and its peculiarities are partially illustrated by some of the most remarkable circumstances in the climate of the peninsula of India. The greatest singularity among the diseases is the absence of the small-pox from the resident

sident inhabitants, and of the hydrophobia from among the dogs. The fourth chapter is principally devoted to the indigenous and exotic plants, as well as to the principal means whose adoption might facilitate the further cultivation of the island. About seventeen years ago, it seems, an attempt was made towards its general improvement; when some of the inhabitants formed themselves into an agricultural society; and though their means were too confined and scanty for any very beneficial consequences to ensue, the general result of some of their earliest experiments, which were successful as far as they were carried, is here recorded for the encouragement of others. The fifth and last chapter, on the inhabitants and interior circumstances of the island, is by far the most lively and entertaining. The situation of a little colony, the author observes, embosomed in the recesses of a rocky island, and separated by an immense ocean from the troubles and calamities of the surrounding world, we should willingly figure to ourselves as the retreat of happiness, which those who sought for it in retirement might expect to find in the valleys of St. Helena: but the inhabitants, he tells us, consider their situation as a state of exile; their opportunities of obtaining wealth are few; the scene around them is confined; and cut off as they are, during the greatest part of their time, from all intercourse with the rest of the world, we cannot be surprised to read that the arrival of the homeward bound Indiamen is with them the greatest event of the year. Having considered the great advantages and occasional inconveniences of St. Helena as a station for our fleets since the cession of the Cape, the author concludes with observing that its internal resources for the benefit of our shipping might, with a little care, be much augmented.

*"Familiar Letters from Italy to a Friend in England,"* by PETER BECKFORD, Esq., 2 vols.

A great number of the letters here presented to the reader may be supposed to have lost something of their interest, since they were written so long ago as 1787. The pictures of familiar manners, however, which they represent, are faithfully drawn; and though they may not altogether apply to the inhabitants of Italy as they exist at present, they have a lively interest to communicate. Mr. Beckford was introduced to Voltaire and Rousseau, or the latter of whom he presents a short though not a very interesting account.

But a more curious work than this is

comprized in the *"Travels through Italy in the Years 1804 and 1805,"* by AUGUSTUS VON KOTZEBUE; 4 vols., Phillips. A work perhaps which has more real interest than any of the author's former publications. In the first volume, the portion which seems likely to afford the greatest share of entertainment is the description of the Tyrol. Its varied and romantic beauties, he says, are in no degree inferior to those of Switzerland, except that the cataraets are but sparingly distributed. The travelling in Tyrol is quicker than in Switzerland; over which it claims another preference, in having all its beauties by the road-side. We have no occasion, as in that country, to deviate to the right and left, and to climb on our hands and knees, in order to catch a charm of nature. And as a journey of pleasure, Tyrol has still greater recommendations. The chase of the mountain-goat, and the history of the Tyrol sharpshooters, who are said lately to have given such assistance to the French, afford anecdotes that will be perused with pleasure. The unamiable Ursuline nuns of Inspruck, however, meet the author's censure. In this part of Tyrol, he observes, is to be seen a charming national physiognomy in the fair-sex; oval faces, fine dark eyes, and a white skin; they are all as much alike as sisters. It is a pity, only, that their clumsy dress disfigures their personal attractions. At Florence, our author takes particular notice not only of the best works of art which are now there, but of those which have been removed to France; and though his memoranda may not be always satisfactory either to the artist or the connoisseur, their good sense will be universally allowed. At Rome, we have his observations on the drama, as well as the antiquities; and the Sorrows of Werter, in five acts, will be as great a novelty to our readers as to M. Von Kotzebue. At Gaeta, we have some curious remarks on the sad and indistinct remains of Cicero's villa. The first volume closes with the account of Naples. Here, says M. Kotzebue, "I must conduct the reader a little about the town; for every thing is so perfectly different from all that an inhabitant of a more northern climate conceives of a town, that he would imagine himself at first to be in the Moon." But the peculiarities of Naples will not admit of an abridgement here. The deplorable objects, however, with which it is filled in every part, excited our traveller's attention; and he makes one or two remarks which only indicate that he is not an Englishman.

glishman. "Some years ago (he says) an attempt was made to abolish the system of beggary; and for this purpose a command was issued for taking up all beggars, and carrying them to the great poor-house, which is large enough to hold many thousands. But the maintenance of so many people when brought together, was a small circumstance which had been overlooked. Much, no doubt, had been calculated on the charitable and voluntary contributions of the Neapolitans, which in the beginning, indeed, were very liberal. But this scheme experienced the fate of all similar projects founded only on the precarious support of individuals; for *noting wearies so soon as charity*. The contributions fell off: the unfortunate wretches were shut up by five hundreds in large halls, without victuals or occupation: diseases gained ground among them; one ran away after another, without obstruction; the beggars were no more apprehended; and every thing returned to its former state." The whole of the second, and the greater part of the third volume, is still occupied by Naples. The second opens with an account of Mount Vesuvius, the eruption of which, during M. Kotzebue's residence in its neighbourhood, on November 22, 1801, is accurately described. Portici is, in course, another object of attention. Here the pavements and other works of art which have been discovered in the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii are repeated: and M. Kotzebue afterwards paid a visit to the cities themselves. The road from Naples to Pompeii, not much above ten English miles, is an uninterrupted chain of flourishing towns, which, mocking the malignity of the volcano, cover its foot and adorn the bay. In the main-street of Pompeii, he observes, the tracks of the wheels are still visible. An elevated path runs by the side of the houses for foot-passengers; and, that they might in rainy weather pass commodiously over to the opposite side, large flat stones, three of which take up the width of the road, were laid at a distance from each other. On the construction of the houses, and their stucco paintings, he is particular, as well as on the hypocausts; and having quoted from Pliny the account of the destruction of Pompeii, enlarges on its probable particulars from circumstances which the investigation of the town has brought to light. From Pompeii he proceeds to Herculaneum, and the Museum at Portici. At Herculaneum, he observes, curiosity is only wearied with perpetual sameness.

Damp cold passages, that resemble subterraneous labyrinths, and are totally without air, occasionally diversified with immense masses of lava, are the principal objects to which the traveller is introduced: for the rest he must take the word of the guide. At Portici, the most remarkable objects described are the manuscripts found in two chambers of a house at Herculaneum, and the intricate machine invented to unroll them. At present, five writers have been discovered: Philodemus, Epicurus, Phædrus, Demetrius Phalereus, and Colotos. But unfortunately all the works have been philosophical. The manuscript of Colotos, it seems, the last discovered, contains a refutation of Plato's Treatise on Friendship. A hundred and thirty manuscripts have been either unrolled or are unrolling. From Naples, in the third volume, M. Kotzebue returns to Rome, where the gallery of artists occupies the largest share of his attention. His observations on St. Peter's are not destitute of sarcasm; and the account of the Vatican, we must confess, is much shorter than we expected to have found it. At the opening of the fourth volume, M. Kotzebue leaves modern Rome, and repairs to the ruins of the ancient city. The bath of Caracalla introduces a curious account of the Thermæ of the ancients; and the Tiber affords an opportunity of referring to several of the more remarkable events of Roman history. In the account of the manners of the modern Romans, we have a more particular description of the theatres, the number of which in Rome is too great for its present population. There are two (the Argentina and Albertis) for grand opéras and ballets; and two (Della Valle, and Torioni or Apollo) for the opera buffa and the drama; one (Della Pace) for farces and pantomimes; and that called Pollo Corde, where puppet-shows are given, and Harlequin exhibits his tricks; besides some smaller ones. All of them indeed are open only during the Carnival; and then the Romans overgoe themselves with theatrical spectacles, as on festival-days they do with flesh; with this difference, however, that they enjoy the latter with more relish than the former, and that their meat is far better than their plays. At the end of his strictures M. Kotzebue introduces what he assures us is a faithful picture of the Roman manners in an extract from one of the comedies of Rossi. From Rome he passes to Loreto, and afterwards to Ancona; visiting Bologna, Modena, Mantua, and Verona, in the way to Vienna,

where having made a few cursory observations on the city, he continues his journey through Prague and Dresden, taking leave of his reader at Berlin; and informing him in the conclusion that he quitted Italy without reluctance; that he never wishes to see it again; and that he would not for millions pass his life in that country. The style of the work has very few defects. M. KATZEBUE is sentimental in almost every page; and with much of the temper, has an occasional spice of the sarcasm, of Voltaire. His immoralities of observation however have been carefully pruned by his translator.

MR. MAWMAN'S "Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland, and the English Lakes," contains nothing which can raise its author above the ordinary list of tourists. His remarks in most instances are sensible; but the perusal of his work has added nothing to the knowledge we obtain from those who went before him. The three plates of Inverary, Lochlomond, and Patterdale, are good.

In Mr. BOULTON'S "Sketch of His Majesty's Province of Upper-Canada," we have an outline of the British continental possessions adjacent to the United-States. It is a respectable work, and entirely statistical.

#### FINE-ARTS.

First in this class may be reckoned the two Numbers of the "Engravings, with a Descriptive Account in English and French, of Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum," collected by the Institute in Egypt, under the Direction of Buonaparte, and surrendered to the British Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hutchinson, by General Menou. The drawings were made from the originals by Mr. Alexander, and are engraved by Medland in the best style of aqua-tint. The most curious of the plates which have yet appeared is "the Sarcophagus in which the embalmed body of Alexander the Great was deposited; taken from the mosque of St. Athanasius." A review of Dr. Clarke's book on which, will be found in our Retrospect under the head of Classical Literature.

But the lovers of the arts of elegance will perhaps find a greater treat in the "Catalogue Raisonné of the principal Paintings, Sculptures, Drawings, &c., &c., at Appuldurcombe House," the Seat of (the late) Right Hon. Sir RICHARD WORSLEY, Bart.; taken July 1, 1804. From Sir Richard's pen.

To enumerate all the various fragments and remains with which the house is ornamented, would be endless; but as the

work is in few hands, a column or two of our Review may be well spared to mention a few of the more important. In the principal front of the house, on each side the portico, stands a curious antique chair of white marble; that on the right-hand, called *Sella Theffalica* is of fine design, and elegantly ornamented, and was used as a common sitting-chair; that on the left, styled *Sella Arquata*, was used by the philosophers as a studying-chair. They are unique in their kind, and came originally from Greece, as appears by the marble, and were discovered at Rome in the time of the celebrated antiquary Fulvio Orsini, who was the first purchaser of them. From him they became the property of Sextus Quintus, and were purchased by Sir Richard Worsley when the marbles of the Villa Negroni were disposed of. Among the best of the numerous basso-relievos and other fragments from Athens, is one above the door-case of the dining-room, which appears from the dimensions, style, and beauty of the sculpture, to have formed part of the frieze of the cell of the Parthenon, designed by Phidias and executed by his best scholars. Another, in the same room, is a most interesting monument in low alto relievo, found in the Metropolis, 1785, representing a Syren in affliction for having been excelled by the Muses in singing: a sepulchral fragment of inimitable Greek sculpture, of Pluto leaning upon a couch, attended by a young cup-bearer, the subject of which is unique, is another: beside two *Hermæ* of Alcibiades and Sophocles, of the finest Greek sculpture, discovered in the ruins of the Prytaneum: a bust of Caracalla: and a colossal head of Venus. Among the best paintings, the following are mentioned in the dining-room. Two great landscapes by Francesco Zuccarelli, said indisputably to be the finest pictures which he ever produced: an unfinished painting of Our Saviour driving the sellers from the Temple, by Paul Veronese: the Annunciation, by Guercino, 1629: and an antique painting cut from the wall of a temple in Adrian's villa near Tivoli. In the drawing-room are landscapes by Claude, Teniers, and Gaspar Pouffin; with the portrait of the celebrated Nun which was so much admired in the Borghese palace at Rome, by Titian. In the picture-cabinet, the *petits jardiniers* (his two sons), by Rubens; a Madona by Carlo Dolce; the Descent from the Cross, by Tintoretto; and Venus and Cupid, by Correggio; with others by Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, and Teniers.

In the library, beside a capital picture by Titian, representing the Pilgrims at Emmaus; St. John watching the Infant Christ, by Guido; and a head by Raphael; are some old English portraits, the principal of which are, Henry VIII. and Edward VI., by Holbein; the former presented to Sir James Wortley by Henry himself; Hobbes of Malmesbury, by Vandyke; and Brandon Duke of Suffolk (in the time of Henry VIII.) and his wife the Queen-Dowager of France, by Mabeuse. And in the study, in a mahogany case, a beautiful picture of Jupiter and Antiope, by Annibal Caracci; the Alchymist, by Ostade; and a very fine landscape by Claude. Exclusive of these, the pictures by inferior masters, the portraits, copies, and drawings, are extremely numerous; with a very large collection of bronzes and intaglios. To which the Addenda adds a very fine academical figure of St. John in the Wilderness, by Annibale Caracci; a portrait of the old Duchess of Lorraine, by Rembrandt; and two most beautiful cabinet-pictures; one of Jesus in the Cradle, with the Holy Family, by Parmegiano; the other of an Angel shewing the Tomb to the three Mary's, by Albano. Altogether, a more curious collection has been rarely found in the hands of an individual. Many of the best specimens which compose it were obtained by Sir Richard himself while on his travels; and others were purchased at a very great expence. The Catalogue is in folio, and issued from the press of Mr. Bulmer. It is ornamented with a neat View, by Fittler, of Appuldurcombe-House.

“*Authentic Memoirs of the late George Morland, with Remarks on his Abilities and Progress as an Artist;*” in which are interspersed a Variety of Anecdotes never before published; together with a Facsimile of his Writing, Specimens of his Hieroglyphical Sketches, &c., &c. The whole collected from numerous Manuscript Communications; by FRANCIS WILLIAM BLAGDON, Esq. There is one sentence towards the close of these Memoirs which we shall transcribe: “It may be said, that months, and even years, of Morland’s life elapsed without affording a single anecdote that could afford gratification to readers of refinement.” And we will venture to ask the writer of the Memoirs, what gratification readers of refinement can possibly derive from any one anecdote he has related: (with the exception of a single half-guinea-worth of charity) misapplied talents, folly, drunkenness, and mischievous

amusements, seem to have been the chief characteristics of Morland’s life. The plates which accompany these Memoirs afford good specimens of the painter’s talents; they are twenty-two in number, and exhibit, first, his method of sketching from nature; next, his coloured sketches and humorous designs; and, lastly, the effect of his finished pieces. The best executed is perhaps the portrait of himself.

Miss GARTSIDE’S “*Essay on Light and Shade, on Colours, and on Composition in general,*” contains a great variety of useful precepts. Her remarks on the importance of perspective deserve the closest attention from those who may read her work with a view to benefit; and she has handled her subject with considerable taste.

Mr. DOUGLASS’S “*Art of Drawing in Perspective from Mathematical Principles,*” illustrated by more than fifty engravings, is a valuable and well-written volume.

#### POETRY.

A new edition of the English translation of “*Offian’s Poems*” may at first sight perhaps have but small title to the reader’s notice; but Mr. LAING’S edition is accompanied by copious illustrations, and a commentary, which must be highly acceptable to those who still deem the Works of Offian a forgery. To us, however, he seems too minute. Imitations and coincidences, at whatever distance, are deemed bold plagiarisms; and he sometimes trifles like a commentator upon Shakspeare.

For the tender and pathetic we have not a better volume to recommend than that which contains the selection of the late Mr. LOGAN’S “*Poems.*” His odes and lyrics deserve the highest share of praise; and though the tragedy of Rinaldo is not entitled to unexceptionable commendation, it has many beauties.

Among the more elegant works in the lighter class, we notice “*The Sports of the Genii,*” by Mrs. HUNTER. The *The Genii*, however, are not those of Arabian fiction. They consist of little groupes of Cupids, selected from the portfolio of Miss Susan Macdonald, the late amiable daughter of the Lord Chief Baron. After observing generally that the taste of the etchings is rivalled by the poetry, we shall present our readers with the Epilogue:

“ Critics sharp, with brow severe,  
Our small volume come not near:  
Authors grave, and learn’d, and wise,  
Never this way turn your eyes.

“ Let

“ Let us wander, wild and free,  
In sport and whimsicality,  
Thro’ gay Fancy’s flowery maze ;  
Nor blame us, though you scorn to praise.”

Mr. COXE’s “ *Miscellaneous Poetry*” requires more room for criticism than we can well allow. He has tried his talent at varieties of verse ; and though he may not be as successful in the epigram as in the sonnet, he is respectable both in his original poetry and in his imitations. Of the latter, his sonnets from Petrarch are the best. We recommend him most heartily to cultivate his talent.

Mrs. MILNE’S “ *Simple Poems on simple Subjects*” deserve particular encouragement ; not so much, perhaps, for the extraordinary merit of her poetry, as on account of the singular circumstances under which it appears to have been written. The Muse is rarely auspicious to a life of manual labour.

Mr. SHEE’S “ *Rhymes on Art*” have considerable merit ; though among great beauties we notice occasional defects. The tribute to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the picture of a true painter, are among the best passages. The tendency of the poem is undoubtedly to encourage the British school of painting.

Among the poetry too we may very properly insert “ *Specimens of early English Metrical Romances chiefly written during the early Part of the fourteenth Century* ;” to which is prefixed an Historical Introduction, intended to illustrate the Rise and Progress of Romantic Composition in France and England ; by GEORGE ELLIS, Esq.

These volumes are intended by Mr. Ellis to supply a chasm in his former work of “ *Specimens of early English Poets*,” by explaining more fully the progress of our poetry and language from the early part of the thirteenth to the middle of the fourteenth century ; and exhibiting a general view of our romances of chivalry in their earliest and simplest form. The romances themselves are divided into the following classes :—1. Romances relating to King Arthur ; 2. Anglo-Saxon romances ; 3. Anglo-Norman romances ; 4. Romances relating to Charlemagne ; 5. Romances of Oriental origin ; and 6. Miscellaneous romances. The general outline, and even the smallest incidents of each story, are faithfully given in plain prose, but interspersed throughout with such passages of the originals as appeared worth preserving either from their poetical merit, the correct pictures which they represent of ancient manners, from their

being characteristic of the author’s feelings, or of those of his nation. The General Introduction contains a variety of curious observations on the changes, preservation, and improvement, of the romance or French language ; on the origin of romantic fiction ; and the probability that the first French romances were written in England ; with a variety of authorities which support the supposition ; and concludes with an Inquiry into the state of Wales during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. To give any thing like an outline of even one of the romances here would be impossible. To some readers they may seem but old-wives’ tales ; but to those who have the slightest relish for our ancient literature, they will be highly acceptable.

“ *Palmyra, and other Poems* ;” by T. L. PEACOCK.

Palmyra, which seems the author’s favourite, is an irregular ode, in the style which has been usually called Pindaric. Exclusive of the defect which marks the generality of such odes, it has considerable merit ; and we were not displeas’d with the perusal of his smaller poems.

To two authors have we been lately indebted for poetry on “ *The Pleasures of Love*.” From the one, Mr. STEWART, we have received a regular poem, exhibiting the principal characteristics which attend the passion. To the other, Mr. FITZWILLIAM, we are indebted for a Collection, being “ *Amatory Poems, Original and Translated, from the Asiatic and European Languages*.” With the first, the admirers of Dr. Darwin will probably be pleas’d, as Mr. Stewart seems a disciple of his school. With the second, almost every lover of English poetry will be pleas’d. The few originals which are interspersed do Mr. Fitzwilliam’s genius as much honour as the selections he has made do credit to his judgment.

“ *Ballads by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq., founded on Anecdotes relating to Animals*.” Three words of Horace, says Mr. Hayley, may form an introduction to the following pages, the very words which that amiable physician and poet the late Dr. Cotton of St. Alban’s prefixed as a motto to his elegant and moral little volume of “ *Visions in Verse*” :

“ *Virginibus, puerisque canto.*”

or in plain English prose,—the book is intended for young readers. Though not equal perhaps to some of his former compositions, the ballads have merit. The very purpose they were written for rendered



rendered it necessary they should not receive that high polish which marks the "Triumphs of Music." The fourth ballad, on the Stag, however, is beautiful, and may be said, without exaggeration, to be well worthy Mr. Hayley's Muse.

The new edition of "*Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England*," in short doggerel rhymes of Latin and English, are both coarse and offensive, better suited to the taste of the reign of Charles II. than of George III. The Journal, however, has wit, and is laughable, and will no doubt find readers.

Among the poetry of a still more facetious class may be ranked "*The British Martial*," an Anthology of English epigrams. It forms the largest collection that has ever been published in the language; and though every epigram may not finish in a point of equal entertainment with its neighbour, we readily pronounce it the best assortment we have ever seen.

As a translation we recommend Mr. BOYD'S "*Penance of Hugo*," in the manner of Dante. It is close, poetical, and spirited.

MRS. SAVORY'S "*Inspiration*" is respectable.

And of Mrs. SERRES'S "*Flights of Fancy*" we shall observe, with our brother-critics, that from the portrait prefixed we judge more favourably of her person than her poetry.

Among the poems of an inferior class we rank the "*Suicide Prostitute*," "*Modern Paris*," Mr. BERESFORD'S "*Song of the Sun*," and Mr. WALKER'S "*Raphael, or the Pupil of Nature*;" though the latter occupies no less than two small volumes.

The last piece which we shall mention is "*The Battle of Trafalgar*," stanzas by the Rev. JAMES BERESFORD, in which the author displays more zeal than ability. He sometimes disfigures what might otherwise be good poetry with mean ideas.

#### EDUCATION.

"*Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess*," 2 vols. 8vo. The education of a Princess eventually destined to wear the crown of Great Britain, is a matter of the highest national concern; and no works, perhaps, deserve more sedulous attention from the critic than such as either lay down a general system, or propose even hints for the formation of the character. To enter here into a particular examination either of the merits or the demerits of the work would be impossible;

to us it seems executed with various success. The importance of knowledge in general, more especially as the duties of a sovereign are concerned; the advantages of studying ancient history, with the more important æras in that of our own country; the necessity of religion, and the adherence to integrity in all political engagements, form the principal topics of discussion in the first volume: while in the second the manners and habits of a sovereign, both in public and private life; the necessity of forming a just estimate of persons and things; the choice of books; and the Church of England; are the leading subjects comprehended. In what relates to the history of our own country, in the first volume, the peculiar excellencies and defects of Hume's History are ably noticed, and one chapter is devoted to the consideration of the character of Queen Elizabeth. It is almost unnecessary, perhaps, to inform our readers, that the authoress of the work we are now mentioning is Miss HANNAH MORE. In many cases her observations are excellent and pointed, but others occur which are not only erroneous, but prejudiced; and she has occasionally touched upon matters for which both her information and her judgment were incompetent. Whatever may be the utility of the "Hints" she has suggested, the affected terms of language which are sometimes introduced, are no models either for a Princess or her preceptor.

With books of Education, such as have been written for juvenile instruction may be very fairly classed. Never was there an age when greater pains were taken to facilitate the entrance of youth to knowledge than in the present. Among these, "*The Book of the Ranks and Dignities of British Society*," and the "*Wonders of the Microscope*," claim particular notice. The former is dedicated, by permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth; and gives the history of every rank from the most authentic sources, closing with Tables of Precedency in England, both of men and women.

The success of the latter publication gave rise to the "*Wonders of the Telescope*," by the same author: and he certainly has the credit of introducing young readers, in a pleasing and popular manner, to the enjoyment of contemplations which cannot fail to make them wiser and better. Books of Astronomy, he says, have hitherto deterred the inquisitive and young from perusing them, by their technical language, or by the want of those illustrative plates of which this work  
proves

proves the subject to be so susceptible. One of the most interesting of the plates is that which exhibits the constellations, as seen from the northern hemisphere of the earth: the form of the planet Venus is another, almost equally amusing, and a third is the great comet of 1680.

On Mrs. TRIMMER's "*Comparative View of the New Plan of Education promulgated by Mr. Joseph Lancaster, in his Tracts concerning the Instruction of the labouring Part of the Community,*" we very readily bestow our praise, though we do not altogether agree with her in condemning one or two essential parts of Mr. Lancaster's plan.

Mr. BRUNNEMARK's "*Short Introduction to Swedish Grammar, adapted for the Use of Englishmen,*" may be considered rather as the prodrömus of his Grammar, than as forming a complete production of itself.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

To those who are delighted with the marvellous and the sympathetic, the productions of the last half year, in the novel class, may prove amusing. And occasionally, it will be found, good sentiments and good reflections are not incompatible with trap-doors, false panels, and subterranean passages.

The nuns, late as the era of their appearance may be deemed, are still leading characters; and the titles perhaps of the "*Confession of the Nuns of St. Omers,*" "*The Nun of the Desert,*" "*The Nun and her Daughter,*" CONOLLY's "*Friar's Tale,*" MIS. SERRES' "*St. Julian,*" and "*The Paraclete,*" are as much as a sensible reader will enquire after.

As a romance, "*The Bravo of Venice,*" by Mr. M. G. LEWIS, has its merit; and among the novels, "*The Life and Character of Gilbert Purring,*" and Mrs. CARLETON's "*Homicide,*" are entitled to a tolerable share of approbation.

"*The Novice of St. Dominick,*" by Miss SYDNEY OWENSON, is an amusing performance, and is honourable to the genius and talents of the fair writer. The characters are drawn with considerable force and skill, and the story abounds with interest. The allusions, in the progress of the work, to the history of the times, prove that Miss Owenson has not confined her reading to mere works of fancy.

"*Ferdinand Fitzarmond, or the Fool of Nature,*" by Mrs. TEMPLE, is a novel of a lighter class, in which the chief object of the writer appears to have been the delineation of characters; and she has

certainly succeeded. Some readers may, perhaps, wish that she had bestowed more labour upon some of the personages, but if she is deficient in finishing her pictures, she has made ample amends by the multiplicity of her sketches. Mrs. Temple is a lady who has evidently mixed much with the *beau monde*, and her present production cannot fail to afford entertainment to a numerous class of readers.

In some novels, however, which it has been our fate to examine, where we would willingly have given commendation to the style as flowing and correct, the plots were improbable and romantic; and in others we had *matter*, but no *manner*. The principal of those which we feel it our duty to recommend, we have already noticed. To the rest, as they come in the order of our monthly catalogues, we shall apply Macbeth's remark upon the shadows of the Scottish Kings—

"Another and another still succeeds,  
And the last fool is welcome as the former."

#### DRAMA.

Criticism on the generality of our dramatic productions is literally thrown away. An inartificial and incoherent story; a sprightly dialogue, incomprehensible incidents, dulness, and absurdity, form the general tissue of such productions. Tragedy is grimaced, and comedy meretricious. When we meet with a performance of a different kind, we have the feelings of Addison's traveller, who found an unexpected fountain in the desert,— "we bless our stars, and think it luxury." Mr. TOBIN's "*Honey Moon*" deserves the highest praise. But our commendation is sadly allayed, by the reflection that it is posthumous. The plot is slight undoubtedly, but the dialogue, which is in easy verse, displays a genius above the ordinary stamp of our dramatic writers.

"*The Venetian Outlaw,*" by Mr. ELLISTON, is a copy from the romance of Abellino, which, in our opinion, imparts more of the letter than the spirit of the original.

"*John Bull; or, the Englishman's Fire side,*" by Mr. COLMAN, which has been lately published, though better fitted for representation than perusal in the closet, is not among the worst.

"*The Will for the Deed,*" by Mr. DIBDIN, is full of puns.

"*To Marry or not to Marry,*" by Mrs. INCHBALD, has less of nature in it than the generality of her productions.

"*The Honest Soldier,*" Mr. ALLINGHAM's "*Hearts of Oak,*" and "*Cus-*

tom's Fallacy," are in the more ordinary class of our theatrical productions. Of the rest we shall say nothing: the greater part of them are already in oblivion.

## MISCELLANIES.

"The Works of Edmund Spenser, in Eight Volumes; with the principal Illustrations of various Commentators. To which are added, Notes, some Account of the Life of Spenser, and Glossarial and other Indexes," by the Rev. H. J. TODD.

When the writings of a poet have passed the ordeal of opinion through successive generations, and his fame continues unimpaired, we have little else to do than to hail him as one of the immortals: while the man, who presumes to comment on his works, becomes the principal object of the critic's notice,

Of the life which is prefixed, Mr. Todd expresses himself in a manner truly modest: "I have added," he says, "a very humble account of the life of Spenser, drawn from authentic records, the curiosity and importance of which will, I trust, be admitted by the liberal and candid as an apology for the want of biographical elegance. The reader will, with me, lament that even the materials which I have brought together, and that materials still more interesting were not obtained by Johnson; for Johnson long since said that he would have readily favoured the world and gratified his sovereign, by a life of Spenser, if he had been able to obtain any new materials for the purpose." As a narrative it is both curious and sober, and forms the principal portion of original matter which the work contains. The strange stories of lord Burleigh's interception of the Queen's bounty, and the poet's extraordinary introduction to Sir Philip Sydney, are proved to have been without foundation; and Spenser represented not to have died in poverty but affluence. The facts by which these curious anecdotes are established, only prove that the errors of Spenser's former biographer's are unpardonable. The portrait with which the life is embellished is from the only original known, in the possession of the Earl of Kinnoull at Dupplin Castle. In the chronological enumeration of Spenser's works, however, there are many particulars which might have been referred with greater propriety to subsequent portions of the work. In regard to the edition of the poems it is undoubtedly entitled to the credit both of taste and judgment; and though the commentaries are perhaps too numerous, and the margin overloaded,

the text is given with a correctness which has never before marked the works of Spenser. The pains which Mr. Todd has taken are accurately described in the stanza, which, after Mr. Warton's example, he has adopted from the poet.

"The waies through which my weary steps  
I guye

In this delightful land of faery,  
Are so exceeding spacious and wyde,  
And sprinkled with such sweet variety  
Of all that pleasant is to care or eye,  
That I, nigh ravisht with rare thoughts de-  
light,

My tedious travell doe forget thereby;  
And, when I gin to feeble decay of might,  
It strength to me supplies and cheers my dulled  
spright."

In regard to such portions of Italian literature as were most likely to illustrate Spenser's poems, Mr. Todd's researches appear to have been more extensive than successful.

"Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M. A. Rector of Shiplake, and many of the most eminent Literary Men of his Time: comprising a copious History and Illustration of his Biographical History of England. With Miscellanies and Notes of Tours in France, Holland and Spain, by the same Gentleman." Edited by J. P. MALCOLM.

Among the letters which are here preserved, scarcely any are calculated to excite an interest with the general reader. Those which relate to Mr. Granger's history contain a few corrections and a few additions; and the most we gather from them is, that the work at its first appearance was an incorrect one. There is one letter from Dr Johnson; another from Warton, the poet-laureat; and a third, a very short one, from Mr. Horace Walpole: the latter of which, as it relates to Mr. Granger's death, is perhaps the most interesting in the volume. Of several of the miscellanies Mr. Granger certainly was not the writer; and of the notes of tours we prefer those which were made in Spain.

In the miscellaneous class also must be ranked the late Lord CHEDWORTH'S "Notes upon some of the Obscure Passages in Shakespear's Plays." They are, generally speaking, short and immaterial; and rather echo the opinions of former commentators, than present original observation. For a posthumous publication an Author is not always answerable.

In the first volume of a work, entitled "Academical Questions," Mr. DRUMMOND has cultivated the philosophy which

was agitated in the academy of Plato. It is a work which unquestionably displays strong powers of mind; but it is an attack upon almost every system of philosophy and every philosopher, from the days of Aristotle to Professor Kant.

Mr. KNIGHT's work on the "*Principles of Taste*," furnishes abundant matter for curious examination. The collateral subjects of his inquiry are multifarious; and unproductive as the title of the book may probably seem to some readers, the perusal of it will be found both entertaining and instructive. On the arts of elegance Mr. Knight's observations convey a more than ordinary share of interest; and on Gothic architecture they are, for the most part, new. He considers what we call the cathedral or monastic gothic as a manifest corruption of the sacred architecture of the Greeks and Romans, by a mixture of the Moorish or Saracenesque, formed, according to his ideas, out of a combination of the Egyptian, Persian, and Hindoo; and the pointed arch, which we call the gothic, he at last determines to be the primitive arch. In a moral point of view, however, the principles of Mr. Knight's inquiry seem more lax than those of Mr. Allison.

Of importance to the trading, perhaps, more than to the legal part of the community, are "*The Laws of Hamburg concerning Bills of Exchange, carefully copied from the Original in the Archives of the Senate of Hamburg, and translated into English*." These laws, it appears, were first enacted on the 22d of January, 1711, in a convocation of the senate and citizens, and were ordered to be printed for the benefit of foreign nations. In all law proceedings the Hamburgers have been invariably guided by them to the present time. At the end is a notice of a variation in the 24th and 25th articles, agreed on by the senate and burghers, June 14th, 1798.

"*The Works of EDWARD DAYES*" contain an excursion through the principal parts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, some essays on Painting, and professional sketches of modern artists. The latter written in some cases with considerable acrimony. The essays on painting had been previously published in the Philosophical Magazine. The work was given to the world solely for his widow's benefit.

In this class too we shall place the first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1805*." It contains eight papers: among the

principal we reckon "*The Croonian Lecture on Muscular Motion*," by ANTHONY CARLISLE, Esq. "*An Account of some Analytical Experiments on a Mineral Production from Derbyshire, consisting principally of Alumine and Water*," by HUMPHREY DAVY, Esq. is less satisfactory than we expected. At the end we have the usual meteorological journal for the preceding year.

Out of its proper class, but with too much merit to be omitted, comes "*The Northern Summer*," by Mr. CARR, or Travels round the Baltic, through Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and part of Germany, in the Year 1804. A work, which, besides affording a copious fund both of new and curious materials, is highly honourable to the writer's feelings. Our review of it was mislaid when that part of the Retrospect was printed which relates to voyages and travels. Having landed in the neighbourhood of Husum, he proceeds, in the third chapter, to Copenhagen; where, among objects too numerous to give even an abridged detail of here, Mr. Carr describes the national tomb of the Danish heroes who fell in the memorable battle of Copenhagen-roads, on the 2d of April, 1801. It is a pyramidal hillock; he says, neatly turfed, and planted with sapling poplars, corresponding with the number of officers who fell. At the base of the principal front are tomb-stones recording the names of each of these officers, and their respective ships. A little above is an obelisk of grey Northern marble, raised upon a pedestal of granite, bearing this inscription, "*To the Memory of those who fell for their Country, their grateful Fellow Citizens raise this Monument, April 2, 1801*." And beneath, on a white marble tablet, under a wreath of laurel, oak, and cypress, bound together, is inscribed, "*The Wreath which the Country bestows never withers over the Grave of the fallen Warrior*." Having described the battle, he closes what relates to Denmark in another chapter with some affecting anecdotes of the unfortunate Matilda. The first place of consequence which Mr. Carr describes in Sweden, is Stockholm; where Gustavus III. occupies a large share of deserved panegyric. At Upsala he preserves the following plain Inscription on a monument of Swedish porphyry to the memory of LINNÆUS:—

CAROLO A LINNÆO  
Botanicorum  
Principi  
Amici et discipuli,  
1798.

Having

Having given a short account of Swedish Finland, our traveller arrives at the important bridge which separates the Swedish from the Russian territories; and proceeds through Fredericksham toward Petersburg, where the manners, as well as the artificial curiosities, of the city are described in a manner truly entertaining: and the fourteenth chapter of the work is entirely devoted to the melancholy death of the late Emperor. To afford even a slight idea here of the numerous anecdotes with which Mr. Carr has enlivened his narration, is impossible: he seems every where to have fastened on the most discriminating traits of national character: he appears to describe scenery and manners with equal propriety and correctness: and the details which he preserves of coins and post-charges are well calculated to facilitate the steps of those who may hereafter follow him. Quitting Petersburg, he proceeded by Narva, Riga, and Mittau, and at last reached the barrier of the Russian empire at Polangen. Memel, Königsberg, and Dantzic, are the principal places in Prussia which Mr. Carr describes in the way to Berlin; and at Fraweburg he paid a visit to the tomb of Copernicus. "The road to Berlin (he says) has in one respect a great advantage:

there is a constant and rapid succession of towns and villages, but no scattered cottages: upon every acclivity the traveller commands six or seven spires rising from little clumps of trees and clusters of houses. The road to each of these small communities, for about a quarter of a mile, is paved with large rough angular stones, which constitute the pride of the parish, and are brought from a great distance, and with considerable cost. Upon my wishing them at the devil one day, which I never failed to do as often as I had to contend with them, my driver turned round and said, 'Do not wish them there: do you know that each of those *fine stones* cost four good groshen?' After reading a most interesting account of Berlin, the reader accompanies Mr. Carr by a circuitous route once more to Hufum, where he quits his travels with the following sentence:—"Having felt most sensibly, in the hour of my return, those prime distinctions of my country which eminently and justly endear her to all her children, I close the volume with an ardent wish that Heaven may graciously render those distinctions perpetual." We dismiss "The Northern Summer" with the highest commendation.

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## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

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### POLITICS.

IN most of our former Retrospective Notices of the United States we have been induced to prefix to our account of Political Literature some observations on the state of the nation with respect both to domestic concerns and foreign relations—Conceiving that this new country exhibits to the world some rare political phenomena, we have presumed that the public might feel some interest in viewing a sketch of its present situation. As every individual possesses the right of forming his opinions on his own model, and of decently presenting them to the community, we make no apology to such as are inclined to look at this object through a different medium.

Having on former occasions represented this country as eminently peaceful, happy, and flourishing, we find no reason, at present, to vary the description. Although the storms of party-rage may sometimes ruffle and deform the surface of society, we are persuaded that the most enthusiastic

republican, if called to exhibit in the most advantageous point of view his favourite form of government, would instantly select the United States as the best example of ancient or modern times to demonstrate the truth of his theory, and to shew how perfectly the principles of freedom, and all the blessings of social life, may conspire, under that system of organization, to render a community happy and secure. It is not possible for human affairs to exhibit a more pleasing aspect than the present political condition of the United States.—At peace with all the world (excepting the Tripolitan war, which is too distant and too unimportant to deserve notice here), there is every probability of a long lapse of time taking place before this peace can suffer any interruption. The natural and moral causes which lead nations into war in other parts of the world, either do not exist in this country, or exist in such little force as scarcely to produce any effect.

The re-election of Mr. JEFFERSON to

the office of President of the United States, and of Mr. CLINTON to that of Vice-President, which took place early in the present year, exhibited so near an approach to unanimity as to excite much surprize. No doubt was entertained of the present system of administration being acceptable to a large majority of the nation. But after such active and unwearied efforts on the part of the Opposition to calumniate that system, it was hardly to be expected that so small a portion of the people would suffer themselves to be led astray by them from their best interests.

The licentiousness of the presses employed in opposition to the present Administration has been carried to such an excess of violence and malignity, as totally to defeat the designs of those who conducted them. Truth may be obscured to a certain point, but must not be too flagrantly misrepresented and insulted by those who mean to deceive. A weak and absurd degree of virulence has in this case not only defeated its own purposes, but, by rallying the friends, and exposing the arts and designs of the enemies, of the existing government, has done it real and lasting service.

It would be unnecessary at present to reiterate the observations which have been formerly made to evince the prosperous situation and brilliant prospects of the United States. All the sources of opulence, security, independence, and power, which have been heretofore noticed, are still abundant and inexhaustible; and new ones are constantly opening, which promise to surpass the old in exuberance. Leaving it, therefore, to the voice of facts, to the confidence and affections of the people, and to the award of posterity, to bestow a due tribute of praise on the present system of political measures, we proceed to the details of political literature.

A great mass of pamphlets and other minor publications on political subjects are incessantly issuing from the presses in the United States. It would be impracticable, as well as an abuse of the time and patience of the reader, to notice the chief part of them.

"The Constitutionalist: addressed to Men of all Parties in the United States, by AN AMERICAN," is highly intitled to notice. This performance is judiciously designed to expose some of the wild, extravagant, and absurd excusances of republicanism which have here and there occasionally shewn themselves, sometimes among well-meaning men. In the state of

Pennsylvania these appearances have been oftener exhibited than elsewhere, and it is therefore for the meridian of that state that this publication is especially designed.

Dr. DANFORTH'S "Oration on the Anniversary of American Independence" contains a warm expression of political and patriotic feelings: the author seems to be too much on fire for the cool regions of America.

"An Oration on the Acquisition of Louisiana," by Dr. DAVID RAMSAY, of Charleston, South-Carolina, affords a good specimen of judicious political calculations and reflections, and, at the same time, of warm, spirited, and philanthropic eloquence. The author is already well known to the literary world as an historian and medical writer. This publication fully supports the respectable character he has always held.

#### THEOLOGY AND SERMONS.

We have often felt regret that the theological literature of the United States should be so much confined to the composition of sermons. The press has long been so overloaded with this kind of publication, that it ceases to hold that interest in the public taste which the importance of the subject undertaken to be discussed ought always to inspire. The practice of publishing single sermons on subjects of a local or temporary kind has grown up to an abuse which deserves to be discountenanced. While negligence and mediocrity (to speak in the most moderate terms) form the character of the great mass of these performances, it cannot be expected that such as deserve more respect will be discriminated and attended to in proportion to their merits.

Our attention is drawn, in the first place, to a volume of "Sermons on various important Subjects," by the Rev. ANDREW LEE, A. M., Pastor of the North Church at Lisbon, in the State of Connecticut. This body of sermons contains no inconsiderable share of good sense, weighty discussion, and solid instruction. They will be relished by that respectable groupe of readers who prefer whatever is rational, serious, and important, even when clothed in a homely dress, to that light and fanciful matter which is too often thrown out to the public in the shape of sermons. Such as expect embellishments of style, lucidness of arrangement, or novelty of research, will be disappointed in the perusal of these discourses.

Much commendation has been deservedly

ably bestowed on "Discourses to Young Persons," by the late Rev. JOHN CLARKE, D. D., Minister of the First Church in Boston. The sermons composing this volume had been delivered to his congregation in the course of his ministerial services by the excellent author. They are directed to a variety of practical and very important subjects, and are as much distinguished for the benevolent and affectionate feelings, as for the solidity, vigour, and compass of understanding, which they constantly display. Dr. Clarke's character for learning, talents, and taste, was greatly esteemed, and will suffer no diminution by the publication of these discourses.

The Rev. Dr. DWIGHT's "Sermon on the Death of Mr. Ebenezer Grant Marsh, Senior Tutor and Professor-Elect of Languages and Ecclesiastical History in Yale College, Connecticut, is designed to commemorate the talents and virtues of a promising young man, who probably fell a victim to his intense application to study, and who had given his friends the best reasons to entertain flattering hopes of his respectability and usefulness in life. This sermon is very well written. Besides bestowing a well-merited eulogy on the character of the deceased, it exhibits in a strain of impressive eloquence the uncertainty, shortness, and vanity, of human life.

From the pen of the same author the public have lately received a "Sermon on Duelling," which is well calculated to expose the folly, guilt, and barbarity, of that custom. It is to be greatly regretted that penal statutes and moral harangues have hitherto effected so little towards the extirpation of this relic of feudal ferocity. We fear this well-meant endeavour will share the fate of all preceding exertions of a similar kind. The ability displayed by the author in the composition of this sermon, and the animated terms in which he holds up to public detestation the atrociousness of this species of homicide, entitle him to the thanks of every friend of humanity and every lover of the peace and good order of society. The author, if we mistake not, is the same person who some years ago published some poetical pieces, which were a good deal circulated and commended in that portion of the United States commonly called New-England.

The frequency of self-murder for some years past in the United States,—a country of all others in the world the least likely, in a speculative point of view, to pro-

duce instances of such a crime,—has induced the Rev. Dr. MILLER, of New-York, to present to the public two discourses on "The Guilt, Folly, and Sources of Suicide." These discourses will be read with interest by all who are anxious to see demonstrated the connection between virtue and happiness, vice and misery. They display much acquaintance with human nature, and correct views of most of those habits, indulgences, and vices, which are apt to betray the unguarded and inexperienced successively into languor, melancholy, wearisomeness of life, and at last into all the horrors of desperation.

The Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Minister of a Church in Medford, in the state of Massachusetts, has lately appeared before the public on "The Validity of Baptism by Sprinkling, and the Right of Infants to that Ordinance, supported and defended in two Discourses, delivered at Malden, in the Beginning of the Year 1804, occasioned by the setting-up of a Baptist Society in that Place." However unsuccessful the efforts of theologians hitherto have been towards a satisfactory decision of this question, Dr. Osgood is not on that account deterred from entering the lists of controversy in the maintenance of his opinions. It must be confessed that he wields the weapons of argument with some force and dexterity, and seems to be in no respect deficient in that confidence in his means of attack and his chances of success which are requisite in an attempt to carry the war into an enemy's country. But, after all, it may be seriously doubted whether any good can arise from the agitation of such a question as this, which seems to be unsusceptible of a final adjustment, and which will only serve to embitter animosities which long ago have attained an intemperate degree of violence.

On the same subject, and with a corresponding degree of zeal and earnestness, we find "A Treatise on Infant Baptism, proving from the Scripture that Infants are proper Subjects of Baptism; were so considered by the Apostles; and did receive that Ordinance under their Ministry."

The Rev. Mr. BALDWIN'S Sermon delivered before the First Baptist Society in Boston, is intitled "The eternal Purpose of God the Foundation of effectual Calling." It will be readily seen that the object of this sermon is to maintain a doctrine which, however well founded, is not very applicable to moral, practical or useful purposes. In the decision of questions

of this sort, there is ample room for the display of metaphysical and logical dexterity;—but where is the tendency to make better Christians or better men?

The character of the Rev. Dr. ELIOT, of Boston, has been long so respectably known to the public, that it is scarcely necessary to say they have received with high approbation “A Sermon delivered before the Members of the New North Religious Society, upon the Completion of their House of Worship.” The occasion furnished an opportunity of giving an historical sketch of that church from its first establishment to the present time.—Such a retrospect as this served to awaken a crowd of recollections in which the hearts of his hearers were deeply interested. The pathetic and impressive manner in which this task is executed reflects equal credit on the heart and head of the author, and fully sustains the excellent reputation by which he is distinguished wherever he is known.

The Rev. Mr. TUCKERMAN’S “Sermon preached at the Request of the ancient and honourable Artillery Company of Boston on the Day of their Election of Officers,” affords a respectable specimen of pulpit-composition. The sermon is chiefly designed to illustrate the influence of Christian principles on general society, on the political state of a nation, and on the military character. The plan which the author had prescribed to himself is executed in a manner that deserves commendation.

“Religion the only sure Basis of Government,” a sermon preached before the General Court of the State of Massachusetts, by the Rev. SAMUEL KENDALL, is one of the election-discourses which are annually delivered before the Legislature in most of the New-England states. These sermons are generally political ones, and highly tinged with the intolerant notions of the dominant party. In that portion of the United States the pulpit has long been a powerful engine of party-politics.

“A Sermon delivered at Plymouth (Massachusetts) on the Anniversary of the Landing of our Fathers in December 1620, by the Rev. ALDEN BRADFORD, A. M.,” is the continuation of an old habit, by which the good people of that part of New-England commemorate the virtues of their ancestors, the original settlers of that colony. A principal object of the sermon is to enforce the necessity of electing only Christians to offices of power and trust. It is scarcely necessary to observe,

in order to explain this, that the Opposition to the present Administration of the United States have long been endeavouring to prove that their political adversaries have no religion, and that dexterity in wielding this party-weapon is considered by many as the most likely means of recovering the power and ascendancy they have lost.

The Rev. Mr. ELY, pastor of a church in Lebanon, has been diligently employed in delineating “The Wisdom and Duty of Magistrates,” a sermon preached at the general election in Connecticut in May 1804. Discourses of this kind, when really designed to impress on magistrates the right understanding and importance of their duties, will always be reverently attended to by communities which have a proper sense of religion and of its obligations. It is only when suspicion of the sinister purposes of party is excited, that men are inclined to withhold any part of the respect due to the labours of a pious clergyman. The functions of his sacred office should constantly elevate him above the mists of prejudice and faction.

The Rev. Mr. GARDINER’S “Sermon preached at Trinity Church, Boston, on the Death of the Right Rev. Samuel Parker, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Massachusetts,” exhibits a becoming testimonial of the respect due to the character and memory of the deceased. The excellence of Bishop Parker’s character was such as to obtain universal respect, and therefore the attempt to eulogize him was only to fall in with public sentiment. There is little in this sermon to impress the reader either powerfully or agreeably. The matter is trivial and common-place; the manner sometimes offends by affectation, sometimes by negligence.

Charity, though a threadbare subject, and on that account difficult to treat in a manner calculated to arrest attention, finds a respectable advocate in the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, in “A Discourse delivered before the Members of the Boston Female Asylum.” Though this sermon is characterized by no species of ornament or elegance, it exhibits indications of an amiable and benevolent heart.

In another “Charity-Sermon delivered at Providence before the Female Charitable Society for the Relief of Indigent Widows and Children,” we find the Rev. THEODORE DEPON, A. M., Rector of Trinity Church in Newport, exerting his talents with a laudable degree of zeal and earnestness.



The Rev. HENRY WARE, of Scituate, has lately presented to the public a sermon, the object of which is to prove "The Service of God, as inculcated in the Bible, our reasonable Choice." The author undertakes to establish the following principles:—1. That every man will have some kind of religion. 2. It is not a matter of indifference what religion a man chooses. 3. Christianity is the best of all religions. 4. In proof of this assertion, he asks, what is there valuable in other religions which is not in the gospel? And, on the contrary, What is there in the gospel which ought to be expunged?—This plan of argument is ingeniously managed, but it has no claim to the merit of originality.

At Philadelphia we observe the publication of a "Sermon delivered at the Opening of a new Presbyterian Church in that City, by ASHBELL GREEN, D.D." This is a sensible and eloquent discourse, and fully supports the well earned and long-established reputation of the author.

We close this tedious catalogue of sermons by noticing "A Discourse delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, in the Church of Brattle-street, Boston, by his Father, JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D.D., of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire." It is well adapted to the occasion, judicious, instructive, solemn, and pathetic.

#### MEDICINE, AND THE AUXILIARY SCIENCES.

The state of medical science in the United States may justly be pronounced to be in a train of rapid progress and extension. If any particular science can be said there to take the lead of all others in the rapidity of its course and in the importance of its developments, it is unquestionably that of Medicine. The reasons of this are obvious.

The prevalence of malignant and mortal epidemics within the last fifteen years has conferred a new degree of value and dignity on the profession. It has produced in the community a deeper conviction of the importance of that branch of knowledge. It has awakened among physicians themselves a more ardent spirit of research and investigation, and has impelled them, by an irresistible attraction, into the paths in which professional reputation and usefulness are alone to be found. It has driven them into controversies, which, being keenly agitated and putting all their powers on the stretch, have produced bolder inquiries, more ingenious and

more discriminating theories, more precise and logical habits of thinking and reasoning.

Another spring to the extension of medical science in America has been given by the astonishing progress of the Medical School of Philadelphia." This seminary has been rapidly rising ever since its first establishment, and has now acquired a celebrity and maturity which place it infinitely beyond any other institution of that kind in the Western hemisphere. The number of students, already very great and constantly increasing, will in the course of a few years certainly exceed five hundred. The learned professors in this school, holding a high station in point of genius and talents, and allured by the prospect of its expanding reputation and usefulness, and of the advantages which in consequence must accrue to themselves and all concerned in it, are zealous and indefatigable in undertaking every labour and exciting every enterprise which may conduce to its improvement. Exertions so strenuous and persevering seldom miss their effect. Holding out to students of physic such pre-eminent advantages, Philadelphia now attracts them in crowds from all quarters of the United States.—The medical schools in other parts of America, possessing few or none of these advantages, and making little exertion to extend or improve their means of instruction, are dwindling fast into insignificance. In Philadelphia therefore we behold erected the grand luminary of medicine for the Western World, which already darts its rays to every corner of North-America.—The utility of this concentration of medical light and influence, in order to promote the propagation and diffusion of them afterwards, must be obvious to every one who contemplates the subject.

The establishment of periodical publications on medicine and all the kindred branches of learning, appears also to have had a considerable influence in effecting these improvements. By means of these publications, many physicians have been induced to present to the community the fruits of observations and inquiries which otherwise would have lain inactive and useless in their own minds. And many others, stimulated by the examples set before them by their neighbours and acquaintance, have been determined to "go and do likewise." There is perhaps no feature in the present aspect of science in America which augurs so well concerning its future growth and diffusion as the establishment of three periodical medical publications,

lications, and the support and patronage which they constantly receive.

From Dr. WATERHOUSE, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, and Teacher of Natural History in the University of Cambridge (State of Massachusetts), the public have received a valuable publication, which he intitles "Cautions to Young Persons concerning Health." The object of this performance is to exhibit the general doctrine of chronic diseases, to shew the evil tendency of the use of tobacco upon young persons, and more especially the pernicious effects of smoking segars, and to offer observations on the use of ardent and vinous spirits in general. This excellent publication seems to be calculated to do a great deal of good, by faithfully warning young persons of the consequences they ought to apprehend from the abuses and excesses they daily commit in the intemperate use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors.

Dr. RAND, of Bolton, has lately published a Tract containing "Observations on Phtisis Pulmonalis, and the Use of Digitalis in the Treatment of that Disease; with Practical Remarks on the Use of the Tepid Bath." The substance of this publication was delivered not long since in a Discourse to the Medical Society of Massachusetts, at their annual meeting, and published by their desire. It is to be feared the author is too sanguine in his estimate of the virtues of *digitalis*.—Much has indeed occurred to diminish the confidence which it was once believed might be placed in the efficacy of this celebrated remedy. Dr. Rand, however, is well informed on the subject, and has done enough to render this performance exceedingly instructive and useful.

"The Medical Repository, and Review of American Publications on Medicine, Surgery, and the Auxiliary Branches of Science," still proceeds under the management of Dr. MITCHELL and Dr. MILLER, of New-York, and is now arrived at the completion of the eighth volume. The same steady and dignified march which distinguished the outset of this publication, still continues to mark its progress, and to attract more and more of the patronage and support of the public.

"The Philadelphia Medical Museum," conducted by Dr. COXE, in the three quarterly numbers of the first volume, now published, contains many valuable papers, and inspires every reader with confidence in its growing usefulness, and

with respect for the talents and diligence of the editor.

"The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal," collected and arranged by Professor BARTON, of the University of Pennsylvania, has now reached the completion of the first volume. This publication exhibits several good communications, and will doubtless serve to extend and improve the medical science of the United States.

While Europe continues, as at present, to be visited with malignant and mortal epidemics, she cannot view with indifference the progress of medicine in America. The ravages of the yellow-fever in the West-Indies, and in North and South America, so frequently repeated and continued now for so long a series of years, point to the physicians of these regions as the best qualified, by experience and observation, to give a clear, practical, and experimental account of the disease. The writings of practitioners in the British and French West-Indies have long held a high reputation. Those of North-America, and particularly of the United States, have lately become very numerous, and have risen to a high degree of authority. The several questions concerning the origin, nature, and treatment, of the yellow-fever, have there undergone discussions so animated and enlightened, as to place the subject in a very satisfactory point of view. The questions of its origin and contagiousness have been agitated with an especial degree of zeal and scrutiny. A very singular state of the public opinion seems to be the result of these inquiries. Certainly, nineteen physicians of twenty in the United States, and probably a much larger proportion, assert the domestic origin and non-contagiousness of the yellow-fever; while perhaps one-half of the merchants, and undoubtedly a majority of the populace, in the commercial cities, believe in the importation of it from abroad. Unfortunately for the opinion of foreign derivation, the few physicians who still profess to believe that doctrine have been so far overpowered and silenced by their opponents, as for several years past to have entirely relinquished the defence of it. No medical man of any description has undertaken for a long course of time to write in favour of the foreign origin, while the other side of the question is steadily maintained by a groupe of distinguished writers, who are every day supporting by new arguments or illustrations what they consider as the established doctrine,

trine, viz., the domestic origin of the disease. It results therefore from this statement, that the great medical majority of the United States perfectly agree in opinion with the great majority of British physicians who have resided in the West-Indies and written on the diseases they had observed; for all the most eminent of the latter (with the exception of Dr. Chisholm) decidedly adopt the doctrine of the domestic origin and non-contagiousness of the yellow-fever.

To a person who reflects maturely on this subject, it will not appear strange that the public mind should be so divided. The questions which present themselves are extremely complicated, and require the consideration of a much greater number of particulars than minds unaccustomed to reasoning and to mental disentanglement can possibly comprehend. No point in the history of diseases has been considered as more mysterious or difficult to explain than contagion. It is not wonderful, then, that uninstructed minds should find such little success in solving difficulties which had baffled the exertions of the most erudite and vigorous. It is not wonderful that a short explanation, which may be comprehended by every body, should be preferred to an intricate and laborious investigation. To assign to malignant epidemics a foreign origin, and to bring them from distant regions like an article of merchandize, is to solve the difficulty most easily and readily; it is cutting, instead of untying, the Gordian-knot. The superstition of imported contagion, like witchcraft, is intelligible to every capacity, supercedes all reasoning, and arrives in a moment at the termination of the inquiry.

This must be considered, however, as a serious question in regard to commerce, as well as to many of the political, social, and hospitable relations of different countries. If the popular creed of the importation and exportation of malignant diseases should prove to be untrue (as there is indeed the greatest reason to believe), then commerce is burthened and restricted without cause, and the most inconvenient detentions are imposed without benefit.—Many cities of the United States suffer grievous injuries from this source. Philadelphia, once active and flourishing as any port in the Union in her commercial aspects, is now rapidly withering away. The ice destroys her commerce in the winter, and a superstitious quarantine equally destroys it in the summer and autumn. It is astonishing that the acute-

ness of mercantile investigations, prompted by the love of gain, has never thoroughly penetrated this delusion, and that they should have profited so little by the instruction of time and experience.—If the principle contended for by the contagionists had been true, from the enterprise and extent of modern commerce the world must long since have suffered utter depopulation. What nation would be mad enough to permit the intercourse of commerce, if this commerce could make them liable to the introduction of diseases more destructive than the natural small-pox, and capable of invading the same person repeatedly and for an indefinite number of times? If the small-pox were capable of attacking the same persons repeatedly, like the malignant diseases whose importation is apprehended, what community could expect any other period to its ravages than the death of the last individual of their whole number? And though the small-pox affects persons but once in their lives, what community has ever succeeded in the attempts to exterminate it? In spite of all the rigour of the best-devised systems of quarantine, the subtle poison would find conveyance, and, once introduced, would for ever bid defiance to every attempt at extermination.

The error here undertaken to be combated, is a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Medical observation and commercial experience, when divested of prejudice and superstition, and permitted to be just to themselves, are all opposed to it. Yet we see governments claiming to be enlightened and humane, ordaining confiscation of property and the pains of death, in order to shut out an evil from abroad, which can only exist by domestic production.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

“The Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences,” vol. ii., part ii., lately published, afford a satisfactory view of the attention paid to the cultivation of science in the state of Massachusetts, and of the success with which those endeavours have been attended. We find in this part of the second volume several respectable communications on astronomical subjects; some improvements in mechanical instruments; some ingenious papers concerning a variety of objects in natural history; and a considerable number of other things in which the antiquary, the chemist, and the physician, would feel interest. After the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which was the first association for philosophical pursuits

pursuits in the United States, we believe the Massachusetts Institution, styled "The American Academy of Arts and Sciences," holds precedence of all others.—Many of the members of this Academy are distinguished for their attainments in science; and the publication now under notice gives ample proof of the fact.

The State of Virginia, which has been remarkably fertile of distinguished men, has not long since given birth to a performance of merit, intitled "The British Spy, or Letters to a Member of the British Parliament, written during a Tour through the United States, by a Young Englishman of Rank." It is ascertained, we are told, that this publication comes from the pen of a native American. The first letter contains a geographical and picturesque description of Richmond, in Virginia, and its environs, with remarks on the habits, manners, and foibles, of its inhabitants. The second letter consists of a vindication of the Abbé Raynal's opinion that this continent was once covered by the ocean, from which it has gradually emerged. American eloquence is the subject of the third and fourth letters. On this topic the opinions of the author are comprised in the following general positions:—1. That American orators have not a sufficient fund of general knowledge. 2. They have not the habits of close and solid thinking. 3. They do not aspire at original ornaments. The fifth letter is on the subject of a visit to the site of the Indian town Powhatour, the metropolis of the dominions of Pocahontas's father. The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth letters contain sketches of the characters of some of the eminent men of the state of Virginia, observations on genius, style, the writings of the Spectator, &c., &c.

Many parts of this performance are written with spirit and force; and here and there the reader meets with passages which are extremely eloquent and interesting.

#### POETRY.

Under this head the first place may be properly assigned to the "Miscellaneous Works of DAVID HUMPHREYS, late Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Madrid." The greater part of this volume consists of poetical pieces, most of them of an occasional kind, and written during or since the American revolutionary war. The merit of the poetry is sometimes considerable; passages of great excellence might be selected now and then; and generally the author does not fall below that respectable level of good writing which must always

require some native powers of mind, aided by the advantages of careful cultivation. Mr. Humphreys undoubtedly holds a place among the more respectable order of American poets. And though we are ready to admit that poetry has not greatly flourished on this side of the globe, it is proper to claim a due degree of praise for such as will consent to make the best exertions in their power, notwithstanding the infelicity of having been born under malignant stars. Besides the poetical papers in this volume, we observe "A Life of General Putnam," "Thoughts on the War with Tripoli," "An Account of the Merino Breed of Sheep," and several other prose compositions. These are generally amusing, and often instructive and interesting.

An American edition, considerably augmented and improved, of "Terrible Tractorstions," &c., by CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, &c., has not long since issued from the press. This performance has had a good deal of circulation, and by many of the shallower order of readers has been much admired. There are undoubtedly some things in it which are pleasant and amusing; but it is also true that the author often attempts to ridicule persons and things which are entitled to the highest veneration. As an imitation of Hudibras, we cannot prevail on ourselves to think highly of this publication. As an original writer, Butler may claim distinguished rank. But such stuff as he works, however learned and far-fetched, is formed into shapes so gross and ill-favoured, so vulgar and disgusting, as, in spite of the merriment he excites, speedily to become offensive and loathsome. What then shall we say of the herd of imitators of this gross and nauseous original? To make verses of this kind is one of the lowest orders of intellectual employment; it is so easy, that every vulgar rhymist can perform as much of it as he chooses at pleasure.

But a later performance, by the same writer, which he intitles "Democracy Unveiled, or Tyranny stripp'd of the Garb of Patriotism," deserves to be stigmatized by much severer terms of disapprobation. In this every vile fabrication, every malicious slander which the rancour of party had been for years employed in raking together against the present Administration of the American Government, is collected and coloured with new tints of malignity. What the meanest and most unprincipled tools of party must have shrunk from undertaking, this man has executed, and that too apparently *con amore*; and he seems to be perfectly at home in the task.

## HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

## HISTORY.

“ **H**ISTOIRE des Gaulois, depuis leur origine jusqu'à leur mélange avec les Francs, et jusqu'au commencement de la Monarchie Française; suivie de Détails sur le Climat de la Gaule, sur la Nature de ses Productions, sur le Caractère de ses Habitans, leurs Mœurs, leur Gouvernement, leur Religion, les Sciences et les Arts qu'ils ont cultivés,” &c.—The History of the Gauls, from their Origin to their Mixture with the Franks, &c. By M. PICOT, Professor of History and Statistics in the City of Geneva. 3 vols. 8vo.

The history of France is very obscure until the time of Charlemagne. What we know of the preceding reigns has been transmitted by a few ignorant and interested monks, and therefore merits but little confidence. On ascending three hundred years higher, we discover the epoch when the Franks obtained possession of a part of Gaul, and conferred their own name upon it. They settled there because that rich and cultivated country appeared far preferable to the soil which gave them birth. They did not destroy the people who had submitted, but only imposed chiefs upon them, and changed their character and habits by degrees. They even adopted some of their laws, and conformed themselves in many respects to their social organization.

If we are to give credit to the French, with an exception of the Hebrews and the Greeks alone, the records of no other nation extends so high, nor does any people appear to have played a greater part in Europe, and that too at a time when the Romans were not known out of Italy. Unfortunately, however, they did not cultivate letters; we therefore are unable to learn from themselves what was the nature of their government, and the series of their exploits. But although destitute of original writers, the historians of Greece and Rome have frequently mentioned them, and recorded their exploits. It is by collecting and comparing their testimonies, as well as by balancing one against the other, that we are enabled to obtain suitable results.

The author of the present work, being anxious to obtain precise ideas on this subject, determined to abandon the perusal of all the modern writers, and recur to the ancients alone. From these he was at the pains carefully to extract all the passages relative to the Gauls, and to arrange them in such a manner, as to form

First, A chronological series;

And, secondly, A correct account of all important events.

Out of these labours has arisen the present history, and he has carried it down to the epoch of the establishment of the monarchy, and the entire and complete mixture of the Franks with the Gauls, under Clovis.

The work itself is divided into two parts: the first contains historical events from the earliest periods until the conclusion of the reign of Clovis, the Prince just alluded to. The second comprehends a statistical account of ancient Gaul, the government, customs, religion, and natural productions of the country, together with the state of its acquisitions of all kinds; in short nothing is omitted.

If we are to give full credit to M. Picot, the ancient Gauls undertook memorable expeditions into Spain, England, and even Asia. We are told that 600 years before the Christian æra, and at the period when the Phocians founded Marseilles, a leader of the name of Sigovesius established himself in the South of Italy, while Bellovesius subjugated the North, which thenceforth received the name of Cisalpine Gaul. There he built Milan, Coma, Verona, &c. and formed that redoubtable power that burnt the city of Rome and laid siege to the capitol.

On the other hand, the Gauls established on the borders of the Danube extended their conquests to Macedonia and Greece, attacked the temple of Delphos, obtained possession of a large tract of country, and at length besieged and pillaged Byzantium.

After having thus traced the progress of the conquests and establishments of the Gauls in Europe and Asia, M. Picot candidly undertakes to pursue a fair statement of their misfortunes. By struggling with the Romans during some centuries, they were taught how to conquer them. They always displayed the same audacity, the same intrepidity; but being destitute of a fixed plan, and frequently disunited among themselves, they became enfeebled by means of their victories, and did not learn how to profit by their advantages. The Romans, on the contrary, drew instruction from defeat; established in the capital of the world, under a government at once free and regular, they made daily progress in civilization and the arts, and ensured their domination by constancy and discipline.

The Cimbri and Teutones, those barbarians of the North, ravaged the country of the Gauls, and certainly rendered

the conquest of it more facile to Cæsar, who after ten years of combats completely overcame them; but for this he was more indebted to the power of his genius, than the valour of his troops.

“Several traits,” it is added, “have been accidentally recorded by historians, tending to prove that the Gauls entertained just ideas of grandeur and generosity. Terrible in battle, and cruel to the vanquished, they were at the same time hospitable, faithful, and sincere; above all things, they held treachery in abhorrence. Among them, the women were respected; and they merited to be so, by their virtues.

“They were doubtless superstitious and barbarous: but had the Romans any right to reproach them with this? Let us decide by some facts selected at the beginning, the middle, and the end of a long war between these rival nations.

“The first time that the Gauls attacked the Romans and laid siege to their city, was to avenge the violation of the law of nations, for which they had in vain demanded justice by means of their deputies.

“On another occasion, when their approach once more carried terror to Rome, the citizens, with a view of rendering the gods favourable, interred a living man and woman appertaining to the Gauls.

“At a third period, when Cæsar had overcome them, Vercingetorix, who might have escaped, entered his camp to implore the clemency, and confide himself to the generosity of the victor, but he was seized, conducted to Rome, and served to grace the triumph of the conqueror.”

“Examen critique des anciens Historiens d’Alexandre le Grand.”—A critical Examination of the ancient Historians of Alexander the Great.

The author of this work, in 1772, was honoured with the prize of the Academy of *Belles Lettres*, for his dissertation on the same subject. It received, at the same time, the approbation of the learned throughout Europe, and was translated into a variety of foreign languages. Not content with this, M. de SAINTE CROIX has re-cast and re-written all his materials, in order to render his labours more deserving of the eulogies of the public.

In a well-written introduction, we are presented with a sketch of the ancient history of Greece, in which he traces the original motives of the hatred of the inhabitants to the Asiatics. We at the same time learn the true cause of the Trojan war, the expedition of Xerxes, and of

the disputes of the Grecian cities, who, after triumphing over their enemies, quarrelled with each other.

At length the sovereign of a petty kingdom was enabled to effect what the mighty monarchs of the East could never accomplish. Philip King of Macedonia, after remaining nine years as an hostage at Thebes, during which period he had received the instructions of Epaminondas, and obtained a perfect knowledge of the character of the natives, returned to his own dominions. On his arrival he instantly appeased the troubles which had long prevailed there, settled the administration of public affairs, formed the invincible Macedonian phalanx, and, becoming master of some mines of gold, recruited his exhausted finances, extended his conquests, and, by means of his immense wealth, kept up those fatal divisions in Greece which, at length, enabled him to subdue it.

Being thus disengaged from all his fears, he turned his views towards Asia, whither Attalus and Parmenio had already conducted a body of his troops, and he himself was preparing to follow, when he was stabbed during a festival, at the age of forty-six, leaving the execution of his immense projects to his son.

Before he undertakes to examine the characters of the historians of Alexander, M. de Sainte Croix deems it proper to give some account of those who immediately preceded them, for the purpose of affording the means of comparison. Diodorus, Arrian, Quintus Curtius, Plutarch, and Justin, then pass in review, and their merits are examined with the most scrupulous impartiality. In addition to this, he recurs to the Arabian and Persian authors who have mentioned Alexander, and makes use of the extracts which have been furnished him by M. Silvestre de Sacy from Macrîzi, Novaîrî, Mirkhond, &c. It ought to be observed, however, that these have admitted into their histories a variety of incidents, so novel and so wonderful, that they deserve insertion in the volumes of the Arabian Nights, rather than in the annals of this celebrated conqueror.

“Essais historiques sur Paris, pour faire suite aux Essais historiques de M. Poulain de St. Foix,” &c.—Historical Essays relative to Paris, forming a Continuation of the historical Essays of M. Poullain de St. Foix, by AUGUSTIN POUILLAIN DE ST. FOIX.

This work abounds with a multitude of historical reflections suggested by the appearance

pearance of certain buildings still conspicuous in Paris.

"In 1684," says the author, "the house of the *filles du Saint Sacrement*, *sise rue S. Louis au Marais*, was still the hotel Turenne. This hotel has conferred its name on that spacious and regular street, since the ashes of the immortal hero have been transferred to the Invalids.

"Turenne," says Buffi, "was so well acquainted with the profession of arms, from long practice, that what with this, and what with a good judgment and extraordinary application to the art, he found means to render himself the greatest captain of his age. To hear him talk at the council-board, he appeared the most resolute man in the world; however when it became necessary for him to make up his mind, no person in existence was more quick or more decisive. His true talent, which in my opinion is the most estimable in war, was to re-establish affairs after they had got into a bad state. When he was weaker than the enemy, and began to engage, there was no spot of ground chosen for giving battle in, whence he could not by means of a rivulet, a wood, or an eminence, extract some advantage."

The hotel de Lamoignon, which was begun by Diana de Poitiers, and finished by Charles de Valois, duke of Angouleme, recalls the memory of the virtues, and the deplorable end of the late M. Maleherbes. This worthy man, although he had disapproved many things during the reign of Louis XVI., and been twice dismissed by that monarch, yet devoted himself to his cause the moment he was imprisoned. Abandoned by the nobility and the people, he alone remained with him; he alone was his friend.

"A single sentence is sufficient to describe his character: he caused more than two thousand *lettres de cabot* to be revoked; it is to him too the people were indebted for the evacuation of the dungeon of Vincennes—and yet no public monument has hitherto been elevated to this worthy magistrate, whose memory will long be cherished by all good men."

After this, we are presented with a fine trait in the character of M. D'Oumesson, who having been left a large fortune by M. de Roimadec in 1724, in consequence of the whim of an old man, immediately returned the whole of it to those heirs whom the testator had disinherited.

"*Essai Historique sur le Commerce et la Navigation de la Mer Noire, ou Voyages et Entreprises pour établir des rapports commerciaux et maritimes entre les*

Ports de la Mer Noire et ceux de la Méditerranée. Ouvrage enrichi d'une carte où se trouvent tracés, 1°. la navigation intérieure d'une grande partie de la Russie Européenne et celle de l'ancienne Pologne; 2°. le Tableau de l'Europe, servant à indiquer les routes qui suivent le commerce de Russie par la mer Baltique et la mer Noire pour les ports de la Méditerranée; 3°. le Plan des Cataractes du Nieper."—An Historical Essay on the Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, &c.

Anterior to the treaty of Kainardgi, concluded between Russia and Turkey in 1774, the ports of the Black Sea were only visited by trading vessels from Constantinople and the Archipelago. The greater part of the coasts bordering on it appertained to the Grand Seigneur, and the remainder to the Khan of the Crimea. Ottoman ships alone were then permitted to exercise the privilege of navigation either in the Black Sea, or the sea of Azof.

The commerce carried on by these, consisted in the carriage of provisions of all sorts for the supply of the Turkish capital, and this is continued with unremitting zeal to the present day; but another and more important source of trade has been opened since the treaty alluded to above, Russia having by one of the articles obtained the liberty of navigating the Black Sea, a concession in which Austria first, then France, and finally several other powers, have successively participated.

In consequence of this, a direct intercourse of a commercial and maritime nature has taken place between the ports of the Black Sea and those of the Mediterranean. Different states have accordingly made an exchange of their respective products and manufactures; certain portions of Russia and Poland now export directly by means of the canal of Constantinople, and carry on an advantageous intercourse through that route.

The author of the work under consideration assumes great merit on account of having been the first to lay open the mode by which a profitable trade may be carried on between France and the Black Sea, on the part of his countrymen, by means of a series of information, both nautical and mercantile.

His labours are directed to two principal objects. The first concerns the Crimea, or Taurida, and the navigation of the Dnieper; the second, the ports of Cherson, Odeffa, Oczakow, Cassa, and Taganrok.

It seems to be one of the chief motives for

for drawing up this account, to facilitate the means of procuring masts, hemp, and naval stores, for the arsenal at Toulon, by means of the Dnieper; and it would appear from the details, that several masts of masts had been actually obtained from Lithuania.

The town of Kijabey, in 1796, was called Odesa, by order of the late Emperor; it is admirably situate for the commerce of Bessarabia, as well as that of the palatinates of Breslaw, Podolia, Volhnia, and the other territories of Poland, which fell to the lot of that princess, in the two last partitions of the antient republic.

Alexander I., desirous of following up the plans of his grandmother, has been at infinite pains to render Odesa a place of importance, and for this purpose he has placed the Duke de Richelieu at the head of Natcitz and the adjoining district, with such extensive and independent powers, that he is to render an account of his conduct to the ministers of his Imperial Majesty at Petersburg alone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

“Abrégé de l’Histoire Générale des Voyages faits en Europe, contenant ce qu’il y a de plus remarquable, de plus utile et de mieux avéré dans les Pays où les Voyageurs ont pénétré; les Mœurs des Habitans, la Religion, les Usages, Arts et Sciences, Commerce, Manufactures; enrichi de Cartes géographiques et de Figures.”—Abridgement of a General History of Travels in Europe, containing whatever is most remarkable, &c. by J. B. J. BRETON, continuator of Laharpe’s Abridgement.

The first eight volumes of this periodical work are now presented to the public: it contains a variety of useful information, and the author complains bitterly of the piracies to which it has been exposed.

“De l’Agriculture, considérée dans ses Rapports avec l’Economie Politique, d’où l’on déduit la Nécessité d’établir des Fermes Expérimentales pour fonder l’Art Agricole.”—Of Agriculture, considered in Connexion with Political Economy, whence is deduced the Necessity of establishing experimental Farms as a fundamental Basis to this Art. By M. FLAMEND’ASSIGNY, formerly one of the ministers of France.

Much useless argument is here recurred to, with a view of demonstrating that agriculture ought to be considered as the first of all arts, as without it men could not practise any other, or even exist in a state of society.

It is easy to perceive, that the scheme

here laid down was actually proposed, and even carried into effect, by Sir John Sinclair, in England. The author observes, “that a Lavoisier, overflowing with gold, and sparkling with genius, has become necessary to dispel the chaos in which the agricultural art remains still enveloped.

“Observations sur quelques Points de l’Anatomie du Singe Vert, et Réflexions Physiologiques sur le même Sujet, par J. LORDAT, Docteur en Médecine, Médecin en Chef du Dépôt de mendicité de Montpellier, chef des travaux anatomiques de l’Ecole de Médecine, secrétaire-perpétuel de la Société médicale de la même ville,” &c.—Lordat’s Observations on some Parts of the Anatomy of the Green Monkey, together with Physiological Reflexions on the same.

This subject, although it has already been treated by Daubenton, Vicq d’Azir, and Cuvier, is not entirely exhausted; for it has been again examined by this anatomist, who appears to have exhibited great patience, attention, and abilities, on the occasion.

“Voyage à l’Ouest des Monts Alleghans dans les Etats de l’Ohio, du Kentucky et du Tennessee, et Retour à Charlestown par les hautes Carolines: contenant des Détails sur l’Etat actuel de l’Agriculture et les Productions Naturelles de ces terres, ainsi que des renseignements sur les Rapports commerciaux qui existent entre ces Etats et ceux situés à l’ouest des Montagnes et de la basse Louisiane. Avec une Carte très-soignée des Etats du centre de l’Ouest et du Sud des Etats Unis.”—Travels to the West of the Alleghany Mountains, in the States of the Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, &c. By E. A. MICHAUX, M. D.

This traveller set out on his journey from the neighbourhood of Charlestown, where his father possesses a botanical garden, in which is to be found a great variety of the plants both of the old and the new continents. As his mind was filled with an ardent desire for botanical researches during his stay at New York, he made excursions into the Jerseys, and on the banks of North River, where he discovered the white oak (*quercus alba*), and among a variety of nut-trees found the *juglans tomentosa*, and the *juglans minima*. In moist spots, generally overflowed with water, the *juglans hickery*, and the *quercus prinus aquatica*, are also to be met with; while the valleys are peopled with plantanes, poplar, the *cornus florida*, the *quercus tinctoria*, &c. Some acorns exported



ported by him at this period, are now thriving in the nurseries of St. Cloud.

The number and variety of oval nut-trees throughout America is surprising. They abound in every region, from the northern extremity of the United States to the Mississippi, being an extent of eight hundred leagues from north to south. M. Michaux carried home with him no less than five different species hitherto undescribed, and which appear to agree with the climate of Europe.

The country between Philadelphia and Lancaster is represented as far more fertile than that between New York and Philadelphia. It was covered with corn, and the fine vegetation indicated that the soil and climate were analogous. During this part of the journey, he observed the *anona triloba*, the fruit of which was as large as a hen's egg: this shrub also grows in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. As he approached to Carlisle, the country became mountainous and barren. White and red oaks, chestnuts, &c. were seen in great abundance in the forests; and on the summits of the hills he remarked the *quercus banisteri*.

The borders of a profound torrent were covered with the *androxeda*, the *vaccinium*, and also with a species of the *rhododendrum*, the flowers of which are perfectly white; but the leaves are more obtuse than those of the *rhododendrum maximum*. This shrub is also to be found in the mountains of North Carolina; and as its seeds were in full maturity when discovered, they were immediately transmitted to France, where they appear to prosper.

The *magnolia acuminata* is very common in the vicinity of the Juniata River, and is distinguished throughout the whole country by the appellation of the *cucumber tree*: the inhabitants of the distant parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the western countries, steep the green cones in whiskey, which extracts a bitter from them that is considered a specific against intermittent fevers. It is supposed, however, that it would be less in request if the infusion were to take place in water, instead of spirits.

The inhabitants of the United States, we are told, exhibit a prodigious partiality for strong liquors. In consequence of this depraved taste they care but little for cyder, which they consider as too weak, notwithstanding it might be obtained at little expence, as apple-trees thrive wonderfully in that country. On both sides of the Alleghany mountains our traveller discovered a multitude of fine orchards, bearing fruit from eight to nine inches in circumference.

While traversing the ridge called Laurel Hill, he remarked that the woods which covered it were thicker, and their vegetation more luxuriant, than on any of the former ridges which he had passed. The name given to this chain arises from the quantity of *kalmia latifolia*, from eight to ten feet in height, which exclusively occupies all the open spots; while the *rhododendrum maximum* is scattered along the borders of the torrents: the inhabitants usually confound both of these plants by the name of laurel.

Mr. W. Hamilton having informed M. M. during his journey to Lancaster, that at a little distance from West Liberty Town was to be found a shrub, the fruit of which might be made to produce most excellent oil, he was determined to make the experiment. This accordingly became one of the first objects of his enquiries, as he considered it a subject of great public utility, to be able to discover a vegetable production, which, in addition to the advantages appertaining to the olive, re-united that of supporting the cold of northern climates. It was found by him on his first excursion, and he instantly recognized it to be the same his father had met with in the mountains of South Carolina, and which, notwithstanding all his care, he was unable to acclimatize in his garden near to Charlestown. Mr. Hamilton, also, had never been able to make it succeed with him, although he had tried both seeds and layers. The seeds indeed became rancid in so short a time, that at the end of a few days they lost the powers of germination, and contracted an extraordinary degree of bitterness.

On the borders of a creek, in the same neighbourhood, a species of the *azalea*, still in full blossom, was discovered. It was from twelve to fifteen feet in height; its flowers were of a white colour, large, and replete with odour. The *azalea coccinea*, on the other hand, produces a dark-coloured flower, grows on the tops of the mountains, and blows much earlier.

Ligonier valley, which he afterwards passed through, is fertile, producing barley, oats, &c.; some of the inhabitants plant maize, or Indian corn, on the tops of the mountains, but it does not succeed, the country being too cold for it. Flax and hemp are also cultivated there, and every house raises sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, for all the women here know how to spin, &c. and they make not only their own clothes, but also those of the whole family. In this portion of the United States, as in all mountainous countries, the air is very healthy.

Men of more than seventy-five years of age are frequently to be met with there, which is a very uncommon thing in other portions of the Atlantic States.

"In proportion as the traveller advances towards Greensburgh, the aspect of the country changes; the soil becomes better; and the habitations, although surrounded by woods, approach each other more closely than in the valley alluded to above. The houses also are larger, and the lands better cultivated; the enclosures of the fields too indicate that this part of the country is peopled by Germans. Among them every thing announces a meliorated situation, the produce of their superior assiduity and labours. They live far better than those Americans descended from the English, the Scotch, and the Irish. They are not so much addicted to spirituous liquors; and are not, like them, possessed with the *mania* of wandering from place to place, and changing their habitations on the slightest motive, in order to emigrate several hundreds of miles, in hopes of being able to discover a more fertile tract of country."

"*Œuvres complètes de Senécé.*"—The complete Works of Senécé, 1 vol. 12mo. This edition, by M. AUGER, is by far the best hitherto published. It contains the following articles:

Le Serpent mangeur de Kaïmack, ou la confiance perdue.—La Roupie, conte.—Le Présent ruineux, conte.—Virgile et Mécène, anecdote.—Molière et Corin, anecdote.—Les Travaux d'Apollon, poème satirique.—Les Auteurs, satire.—Le Nouvelliste, satire.—Orphée, paraphrase d'une rondille de Quevedo.—Plusieurs épîtres.—Quelques poésies fugitives.—Quelques épigrammes.

We shall give a specimen of the author's talents, from a tale entitled, "Filer le parfait amour."

"Un gentilhomme, ennuyé de la guerre,  
Se maria sous un autre benin,  
Prit belle femme, et vivoit dans la terre  
Qu'il possédoit au sauvage Apennin.  
Commencemens sont doux en mariage;  
Nouvelle ardeur, flatteurs expressemens,  
Jeunes attraits exposés au pillage,  
Y font passer d'agréables momens.  
Bientôt après, quand pleine jouissance  
De larges dons accable un cœur lassé,  
Molle tiédeur, ennuyeuse indolence,  
Y font languir l'appétit émoussé."

Hippolytus, now yielding to the suggestions of ambition, determines to leave the tender Camilla, in order to range himself under the banners of Mars:

"De ce propos, comme d'un coup de foudre,  
Le tendre cœur de Camille est frappé:  
A ce départ il ne peut se résoudre;  
De pleurs amers son visage est trempé,  
L'amour, propice à son époux fidèle,  
Pour les sécher lui prêta son bandeau.  
Sur ce qu'il fit pour consoler la belle,  
La modestie a tiré le rideau."

The Baron, however, although both amorous and jealous, yields to the voice of honour, and sets off for the camp of Charlemagne. During his journey thither, he falls in with a necromancer, whom he consults relative to his situation, but who candidly replies that neither himself nor the devil could interfere in this affair. He, however, presents the knight with an image made of wax, which will at least serve to make him acquainted with his lot, as it was to remain white if his lady remained virtuous; to turn yellow if she became a coquette, and black if she should prove faithless. Being known to Roland and Renaud, a body of troops was confided to his command soon after his arrival in the camp, with which he seizes on four strong forts, and becomes excessively rich.

In the mean time, Anselm de Riparol, a gay, young, and gallant warrior, rallies the good Hippolytus on his confidence in the virtue of his lady. A great strife ensues, and both appear in presence of the Emperor.

The chevalier immediately throws down his gauntlet, and demands leave to fight a single combat with the aspersor of the chastity of his Camilla. On the other hand, the gentle Anselm offers to yield up all his estates to the Baron, if in the space of three months he does not make a conquest of the lady in question. This bargain is immediately agreed to, and the terms are drawn up by a notary of the court; after which Anselm, dressed out in all the trappings suitable to a lover, sets out on his journey to the Apennines, while the solitary Hippolytus remains in his tent, continually looking at the waxen image.

We shall pass over the interview between Anselm and Camilla, who instantly discovers the designs of the Gascon knight.

She resolves, therefore, to punish him for his presumption, and for this purpose pretends to appoint a meeting in one of the towers of the castle:

"Les murs tous nus laissoient voir les ardoises  
Dans cette tour. On y respiroit l'air  
D'un jour dormant élevé de deux toises,  
Et bien muni de sa grille de fer.  
Quel sombre endroit, et quels préliminaires  
Pour mes plaisirs! Est-ce une trahison!  
Non,

Non,

Non, c'est bon signe aux amoureux mystères,

On vaque mieux en étroite prison.  
Le nuit arrive; et personne avec elle."

"The impatient Anselm at length determines to depart. But he tries in vain to get out, for neither the gates nor locks would yield to his efforts. He at length discovers some straw in one of the corners of the tower, on which he throws himself down.

At break of day a voice is heard, and the prisoner beholds what follows:

"Une quenouille à ses pieds est jetée :  
Il la ramasse, il en paroît surpris.  
De papier blanc elle est empaquetée,  
Ou sont ces mots en grosse lettres écrits.  
On ne fait point l'amour mais on le file  
Dans ce château. Filez, brave étranger.  
Filez, fiez, Chevalier de famille,  
Si vous voulez qu'on vous donne à manger."

The furious chevalier now curses and swears at his hard fate :

"Emportement ne peut vous être utile,  
Dit Marinette, et ce courroux est vain :  
Filez, fiez, séducteur de Camille ;  
Vous filerez, ou vous mourrez de faim."

At length, being extremely hungry, he is actually forced to spin; but as he worked at first but clumsily, he is scolded by Marinette, who tells him that the quantity and quality of his dinner depends on the manner in which he performs his task. At length, the wearisomeness attendant on a prison, the habit of employment, together with the desire of obtaining a good meal, induce the chevalier to do his utmost, and he actually begins to excel.

In the mean time, Camilla and Marinette, the daily wit-esses of his efforts, amuse themselves with contemplating them :

"Que devenoit cependant Hippolyte ?  
Bien triste étoit et bien inquiété,  
Se consolant à faire la visite,  
Vingt fois par jour du portrait enchanté.  
Frais et vermeil, il le retrouve encore ;  
Hors certain jour qu'il vit à ses traits  
Prendre couleur telle que prend l'aurore,  
Que le soleil t'ajonne de trop près.  
Il en soupire, il en est au supplice ;  
Sa face en change, et devient d'or brunî,  
Ainsi que ceux qui prennent la jaunisse,  
En regardant un teint qu'elle a jauni.  
Mais sa frayeur fut bientôt dissipée ;  
Il en fut quitte à ce coup pour la peur."

Camilla now dispatches an express to her lord, and informs him of the adventure :

"Fortune en tout à Camille propice,  
Après vertu la combla de bonheur,  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 138.

Et l'empereur pria l'impératrice  
De la choisir pour sa dame d'honneur.  
Le prisonnier sur vieille haquenée,  
Conduit au camp, et pour fou réputé,  
Fut promené toute une matinée  
Parmi les rangs la quenouille au côté."

"Paradoxes de Condillac, ou Reflexions sur le Langue de Calcuis, Ouvrage Posthume de cet Auteur. Brochure, in 8vo." —Paradoxes of Condillac, or Reflexions on the Language of Calculation, a posthumous work of that Author.

Condillac has observed, that a science being only a long series of identical propositions, supported upon each other, the passage from one proposition to another is what constitutes the reasoning; he then adds, that this reasoning being a mere calculation, and consequently entirely mechanical, refers merely to words: a science, therefore, is nothing more than a language, and is entirely composed of words.

The anonymous author here comments upon, and develops this and other extraordinary apothegms of the celebrated Condillac.

"Contes de Paul-Philippe Gudin, précédés de Recherches sur l'Origine des Contes, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Poésie et des Ouvrages d'Imagination."—Tales of Paul-Philip Gudin, preceded by Enquiries into the Origin of Tales, &c. 3 vols. 8vo.

Mr. de Parmî, who resided some time at Madagascar, published a collection of songs by the natives, translated into French prose. Mr. Gudin has versified them, and the following is a specimen :

*La Prisonnière Madécasse.*

AMPANANI (Roi).

Parle, dis-moi ton nom, ô jeune prisonnière !

VAÏNA.

Vaïna.

AMPANANI.

Vaïna, ta beauté singulière

Me plaît comme le jour naissant.

Mais dis, pourquoi ces pleurs sous ta longue paupière ?

VAÏNA.

O Roi ! j'avois un amant.

AMPANANI.

Eh bien ! ou donc est il ?

VAÏNA.

Hélas ! en combattant,  
Il est mort ; ou, s'il vit, il fuit en ce moment

AMPANANI.

Je veux être le tien.

VAÏNA.

Si la pitié te touche.....

AMPANANI.

Que me veux-tu ? Ne puis-je adoucir ta douleur ?

4 L.

VAÏNA.

VAÏNA.

Il a baïsé mes yeux, il a baïsé ma bouche ;  
Il dormit sur mon sein ; il habite en mon  
cœur.

AMPANANI.

Vaïna, prends ce voile, et couvres-en tes  
charmes.

VAÏNA.

O Roi ! parmi les morts que j'aïlle le cher-  
cher ;

Ou, s'il fuit, que je puisse à sa suite marcher.

AMPANANI.

Va, belle Vaïna ; va, calme tes alarmes :  
Pérïsse le cruel qui pourroit arracher  
Et goûter des baisers ou se mêlent des larmes !”

The second volume contains several tales, among which are those descriptive of the manners of the former government, published under the name of “Frere Paul, Hermit de Paris.”

We shall close this article with

*La Confession du Berger Normand.*

“ Certain curé, vers Paques confessant  
Un villageois du pays Bas-Normand,  
Pour rappeler sa mémoire engourdie,  
Lui dit : Es-tu joueur ?—Oh ! monsieur, non,  
—Ivrogne ?— Non.— Paillard ?—Nenni.—  
Glouton ?  
—Non pas.—Eh ! mais, qu'es tu donc, je te  
prie ?  
—Je suis berger.—Ah ! ah ! double fripon,  
Dit le pasteur avec quelque surprise ;  
As-tu du moins gardé de notre église  
Les ordres saints qu'elle même a prescrits ?  
—Je n'ai jamais gardé que mes brebis.  
—Fort bien ! mais dis, dans le cours de ta vie  
N'as-tu jamais rien pris à ton prochain ?  
Si fait : je crois qu'au fermier, mon voisin,  
J'ai pris hier une bride pourrie,  
Un vieux licou.—C'est mal.—Ah ! pas trop  
mal ;  
Car au licou tenoit un bon cheval.”  
—“ Va promptement vendre cet animal ;  
Je t'attendrai dans mon saint presbytère.  
Le prix reçu reviens vite m'en faire  
Un ample aumône, et quand je la tiendrai,  
De ce licou volé je t'abfoudrai.”

“ Œuvres Posthumes de Marmontel, Historiographe de France, Secrétaire Perpétuel de l'Académie Française ; imprimées sur le Manuscrit Autographe de l'Auteur, contenant ses Mémoires.”—The Posthumous Works of Marmontel, Historiographer of France, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. These four volumes are entitled “Memoirs of a Father, for the Instruction of his Children ;” they are better calculated, however, for the amusement of men of letters and men of the world, who have been the contemporaries of the author ; for he makes all those with whom he had lived in habits of intimacy pass before him in review, and describes them

with abundance of truth. Without intertelling deeply, the work is replete with pleasing details and piquant anecdotes, together with traits which characterize a man of merit, whose morals have always been allowed to be estimable.

The life of Marmontel possesses at the same time a considerable share of uniformity ; he never varied either in his attachments or his principles, and in no one period of his life can he be quoted in opposition to himself.

The first volume, like that of the Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau, is decidedly the best. The picture of his family, the description of his respectable grandfather, of his good aunts, and his excellent mother, is charming, and readily finds its way to the heart. The petty adventures which occurred to him while at college, abound with gaiety, and display, in the person of young Marmontel, not only a scholar of great hopes, but a lad destined to become a man of courage, of probity, and of virtue.

The Jesuits, who were accustomed to study the characters of their pupils, neglected nothing to enrol in their society such as announced any talent. Their wishes would have been fully gratified in respect to the author, if Madame Marmontel had not prevented her son from entering into their order, by a letter replete with sentiment and eloquence.

He at length returned to Toulouse, having first visited the colleges of Mauriac and Clermont, where he distinguished himself by obtaining nearly all the prizes of the academy during the *floral games* ; but he has not deemed the pieces composed by him on this occasion worthy of being admitted into his works, although at that period they added not a little to his reputation. What was still better, they obtained for him the acquaintance of Voltaire, and the active protection and constant friendship of that great man.

Voltaire, who would not allow him to remain at Toulouse, obtained for him a place in the office of Stobrey, at that period controller-general of the finances : but while Marmontel was on his journey to the capital, that minister happened to be disgraced.

Fearing to abuse the kindness of his patron, Marmontel concealed his situation from him, and lived in the capital for some time, in a state of mediocrity that greatly resembled indigence. At length, in 1746, he obtained the prize at the French Academy, and Voltaire undertook on this occasion to sell the poems of the  
author

author at court, in return for which he brought home to him a hat full of crowns. He obtained the prize once more, in 1747, and about the same period his friend obtained for him the education of Madame de Harenc's grandsons. From that moment, he always associated with company distinguished by their rank, their wit, and their learning.

In 1748, Marmontel produced *Denis le Tyran* (Dionysius the Tyrant), the first and best of his tragedies. Mademoiselle Gauffin and Mademoiselle Clairon distinguished on this occasion which of them should act the part of Ariete, and the author possessed sufficient courage to refuse it to the more handsome of the two, and also at that time the greater favourite, in order to bestow it on her who even then promised to be the better actress, and at length actually became so.

M. Marmontel consumed five whole years in writing for the stage; and during this interval he composed four tragedies, the success of which regularly diminished with the number. At length he quitted Melpomene, who in truth had quitted him, in order to reside at Versailles as secretary-general of the buildings, an office which Madame de Pompadour had obtained for him, in the department of M. de Marigny, her brother.

His situation under this demi-minister, however, was not very comfortable; for at a period when the proudest nobles lived in the most easy familiarity with men of letters, M. de Marigny affected great distance towards a distinguished writer, whose very name contributed to confer honour on his administration.

Here follows a short extract, in which the character of his earliest and best friend is fully depicted. One morning while Voltaire was still in bed, Thiriôt was introduced into his apartment.

VOLTAIRE.

“ Well ! what news have you brought ?

THIRIÔT.

“ Something comical enough—Arnaud Bacular is arrived at Potsdam, where the king of Prussia received him with open arms—

VOLTAIRE.

“ With open arms ?

THIRIÔT.

“ And that Arnaud presented him with an epistle.

VOLTAIRE.

“ A very flat and insipid one, I suppose ?

THIRIÔT.

“ Not at all ; on the contrary, very fine : so fine indeed, that the king has replied in another epistle.

VOLTAIRE.

“ The King of Prussia addresses an epistle to Arnaud !—why, Thiriôt, somebody must have imposed upon you.

THIRIÔT.

“ I know not who has imposed upon me ; but the truth is, that I have the two epistles in my pocket.

VOLTAIRE.

“ Come, come—hand them to me instantly—let me read these two master-pieces of composition. . . . What insipidity ! how flat ! what meanness ! in this same address to his Majesty of Prussia—But let me see the royal verses—how pitiful—what, does he dare to say !

“ Voltaire est à son couchant,  
Vous êtes à votre aurore.”

Having read this twice over, the quondam favourite of Frederic instantly jumped naked out of bed, and exclaimed :

“ What is it a king who is capable of such enormous foolery ? Ah ! let him mind his own trade, and criticise only on the art of reigning !”

While at Versailles, Marmontel became acquainted with M. Quesnay, a very celebrated man, for he was the first Frenchman who turned the attention of the government towards the importance of agriculture, and demonstrated the propriety of employing *capitals* in it ; the necessity of augmenting these capitals, and the utility of encouraging this basis of national wealth by the liberty of commerce.

“ Anterior to this time, the opulent never repaired to the country, but merely to enjoy the sports of the field, or to exercise on their fellow-subjects, whom they called *peasants*, a vexatious and despotic authority. It is to the school of philosophers formed by M. Quesnay, that we are indebted for the melioration of the lot of those who *feed* their country, a taste for plantations, the extension of the art of gardening, the cultivation of potatoes, the improvement of artificial grasses, the enhanced value of meadows, a better knowledge in respect to composts of all kinds, the introduction of a superior race of sheep and oxen, a greater degree of perfection in our wines and brandy, the art of estimating the revenues so as to render the imposts less arbitrary, that of making an inventory of the riches of a country, which has since acquired the appellation of *statisticks*, and all the laws favourable to commerce and industry, during the last half century.”

M. Marmontel having soon after obtained the *privilege* of publishing the

Mercury for his friend Boissy, supported that work by means of his *Contes Moraux*. At this period he resided in the house of Madame Gouffin in Paris, and having one day the imprudence to recite a few satirical verses in a company of six persons only, of which he himself was not the author, he received an order next morning from the Duke d'Aumont, whose name had been made free with, either to point out the person who had composed the libel, or to repair to the Bastille. He accordingly submitted to his fate; for being determined not to betray a friend, he was imprisoned for a few days. Notwithstanding this disagreeable event, which plainly demonstrates what kind of government prevailed at that period in France, Marmontel at length became a member of the French academy, and even historiographer of France.

"Théorie Élémentaire de la Statistique, par DENIS-FRANÇOIS DONNANT, Secrétaire-perpétuel de la Société Académique des Sciences de Paris; Membre de l'Athénée des Arts, du Conseil d'Administration de la Société d'Encouragement, de la Société de Statistique, &c."—Elementary Theory of Statistics, &c. This is the first work of the kind that ever appeared in France, for until of late the term was unknown. The object of the science here referred to, consists in treating of the physical, moral, and political power of any country.

M. Donnant, the author, divides statistics into three principal branches, and this division appears very necessary for the arrangement of so extensive a study. The first branch embraces what sever concerns the balance of different states in any given portion of the world, such as Europe, Asia, &c.; it is merely calculated to present a grand collection of facts, and exhibit general results. The author, therefore, denominates it *analytical statistics*.

The second comprehends researches on the topographical situation, the nature of the resources, the extent, and the development of the strength of a whole country, such as England, France, Prussia, &c. This is denominated *special statistics*.

The third, in short, includes the facts, both particular and general, which distinguish every specific division of a great state, such as a department, a district, a county, a province, &c.; which M. Donnant terms *internal statistics*.

The author is at great pains to point out the essential distinction between the

publicist, and what he is pleased to term the *statistician*. It is only necessary for the former, he says, to have a correct notion of geography, political economy, and diplomacy, while the latter, in addition to these, ought to be perfectly versed in the knowledge of the constituent branches of the social body.

"Dictionnaire Universel, Géographique, Statistique, Historique, et Politique, de la France, contenant la Description, la Population, la Minéralogie, l'Hydrographie, le Commerce, les Produits Naturelles et Industriels de cet Empire; la Généalogie de ceux qui ont gouverné ce Pays depuis 400 avant l'Ere Vulgaire, jusqu'à ce Jour, avec les principaux Evénemens qui s'y font passés, sous les différens Règnes et Gouvernemens; les Coutumes, les Institutions Civiles, Militaires, et Ecclésiastiques; des Tableaux Comparatifs de la France Monarchique, avec la France en République; tous les Grands Hommes célèbres ou fameux depuis plusieurs siècles, avec une Notice des Ouvrages qu'ils ont publiés; les Sièges, les Batailles, le lieu où elles se font données, le Nom des Généraux qui y ont commandé," &c., &c.—A New Universal, Geographical, Statistical, Historical, and Political, History of France, &c., &c.

The title alone of this work may serve as a prospectus; an analysis therefore would be useless; and we shall only add, that it is intended to consist of five volumes, of which the first and second alone are published. Volume V. is to be dedicated entirely to the colonies.

The following extract may serve as a specimen of the work:

"The people of France were absolutely slaves until the time of Philip Augustus. The seigneurs or lords were tyrants until the reign of Louis XI., a tyrant himself, who aimed at nothing but the increase of the royal authority.

"Francis I. gave birth to commerce, navigation, letters, and the arts, which perished with him. Henry IV., called the Great, prepared to renew the reign of Francis I., when he was assassinated. The Cardinal de Richelieu was entirely occupied with the task of humbling the House of Austria, Calvinism, and the Grandees: the Cardinal de Mazarin dreamed of nothing but maintaining himself in his post with art and address.

"Thus the French remained during many years devoid of industry, in the midst of disorder and ignorance, and took no part in any of the grand discoveries or memorable inventions of other nations.

The

The invention of printing, gunpowder, glass, the telescope, the discovery of the circulation of the blood, the pneumatic machine, and the true system of the world, therefore, did not appertain to them: they were employed in tilts and tournaments, while the Portuguese and the Spaniards discovered and conquered new worlds to the east and west of the old continent.

“During the reign of Louis XIV. a great change took place. The arts, the sciences, commerce, navigation, and a marine, appeared under the auspices of his minister Colbert, with a degree of *éclat* that astonished all Europe. This proves that the French nation is flexible, active, and calculated for any thing.

“The riches of France at that period amounted to a milliard. (reckoning the gold marc at 682 livres, and that of silver at 50), and this milliard unfortunately was divided like the wealth of Rome at the fall of the Republic. The capital may be said to have constituted the state itself. Every thing was brought to that immense abyss, that great centre of power. The provinces became depopulated in succession, and the peasant, overwhelmed with misery, was afraid to give birth to misereables.

“Louis XIV., to put a stop to the spirit of emigration, was obliged to promise recompences to all those who had ten children; but the true remedy would have been the diminution of the imposts. The King forgot the good of his people, and thought only of adding lustre to his name, by means of the magnificence of his metropolis and the luxury of his court. He left to his grandson the finances in a most deplorable state; and the weakness of that monarch's character prevented him from applying any remedy.”

The compiler of this work presents us with two parallel columns, in which we find a comparative estimate of monarchical and republican France. From this we learn,

1. That France, which reached in a northerly direction to only 51° 10' latitude, in 1804 had attained 52°.
2. That whereas it did not extend from S. to N. more than 220 leagues; it had in 1804, 250.
3. That to the thirty-two ancient governments are now to be added the comtat d'Avignon, the duchy of Bouillon, the little town of Mulhausen, the principalities of Mont-Beliard, Porentrui, and Salm; the republic of Geneva; the county of Nice, Savoy, Piedmont, Belgium, Dutch Flanders, and all the country reaching from the left of the Rhine to the Batavian

Republic; together with the Isle of Elba.—4. That France, anterior to the Revolution, contained only 26,896 square leagues, with a population of 26,000,613 individuals; instead of which, at the conclusion of the late war, she possessed a surface of 31,383 square leagues, and contained 34,468,512 inhabitants.

We are sorry to add, that her late conquests will render France still more extensive and formidable.

“Curtis Beronis, l'Ermitage du Solitaire à Coubron, près Mont Fermeil et Livry, Département de Seine et Oise.”—Curtis Beronis, the Hermitage of a Solitary at Coubron, near Mount Fermeil and Livry, in the Department of the Seine and Oise.

The Abbé Lebeuf, in his History of the Diocese of Paris, had described Coubron in such romantic terms, that a person of parts and learning, who was desirous of tranquillity during the late troublesome times, determined to retire thither, and live the life of a hermit. There he delivered himself entirely up to the contemplation of nature, while he daily read with a renovated pleasure the charming precepts of Hesiod and of Virgil.

He appears however to have been at no inconsiderable pains and expence to render his retreat agreeable; for he tells us of trees and shrubs brought from the four quarters of the globe, and of woods planted with all the regularity of a garden. We hear also of monuments recalling the most brilliant epochs of history, and of spots long inhabited by the favourites of Apollo and the Graces, which by turns fix his curiosity and attention. In short, a summary of the occupations of this accomplished solitary presents a variety of remarks relative to agriculture, botany, mineralogy, and antiquities.

His kitchen-garden affords them every thing that can be deemed either agreeable or useful. Almost every portion of the globe seems to unite its seeds in order to flatter his sight and his taste.

His plants become his companions, and constitute his habitual society: he attends to their culture; he supplies their wants; they actually serve him in the stead of friends. At every moment he comments on and applauds the labours of Dioscorides, of Columella, of Pliny, of Gesner, of Bauhin, of Tournefort, of Jussieu, and of Linnaeus.

To Asia, which, on account of its variety of temperatures, has always been famous for its productions, he renders homage for his best legumes, his most excellent fruits, and his most delicious flowers.

Armenia has furnished him with the apricot, the peach, and the fig.

Asia-Minor presented him with the cherry, the mulberry, the melon, the olive, the kidney-bean, the raspberry, the honey-suckle, the laurel of the poets, &c.

Syria furnished the plum and the rose of Damascus, the Althæa, the elm of Samaria, and the hyssop.

From Mount Lebanon originally came his cedars, his service-trees, and his currant-bushes.

Arabia Felix, or Yemen, so renowned for its continual verdure and prodigious fecundity, had transmitted to our solitary the white and red muscadine-grape; the rose-bush that blooms four times a-year, the rose with a hundred leaves, and the burning-bush (*ou le buisson de Moyse*).

From Persia came his peaches, his strawberry-plants, and his dwarf almond-trees.

From China the orange and the prickly gleditsia.

From Hindostan, the tuberoſe, the jafmin, and the cinnamon-rose, &c.

From the above catalogue, in which the original country of each production is pointed out, it will be ſeen that the French hermit muſt have had charming wall-fruit, an excellent kitchen garden, and fine pleaſure-grounds.

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to us

\* The following works have alſo been lately imported by the ſame bookſeller:

Les Liliacées, par Redouté, folio, coloured plates, No. 23, 2l. 2s.



at Soleure. His father, who appears to have been in the confidence of Louis XIV., was sent in a diplomatic capacity by that monarch, first to Charles XII. King of Sweden, and then to the Court of Augustus King of Poland. On his return from this mission he resumed the career of arms, and died a Lieutenant-General, and Colonel of the Swiss-Guards.

M. Segur, the editor of this work, as well as the executor of the Baron's will, makes us acquainted with his charac-

ter by means of a short biographical notice, whence we learn, that at an early period of his life he distinguished himself in presence of the whole French army, by storming a formidable redoubt, that had defied several assaults. We are also told that he was extremely haughty, and even violent; but that benevolence and generosity immediately succeeded to his rage, and he was miserable until he had apologized for his passion by some act of kindness and beneficence.

This trait in his character is fully exemplified in his dispute with an old man, formerly his father's gardener. The Baron having obtained a very fine flowering-shrub from abroad, which he was extremely desirous of presenting in all its beauty to the Queen; he confided it to the care of this aged domestic, with instructions to water it once a-day. On receiving it, however, his feeble hands, unable to sustain the weight, allowed the pot to fall on the pavement, and the plant, as well as the flower, were instantly destroyed.

His master, who was a great courtier, on perceiving this, instantly burst into a rage, and the old man, being afraid of the consequences, prepared to depart, seized his hat, declaring at the same time that he would never return to the hotel again.

On this the Baron, recovering from his violence, reminded the gardener that his wife had suckled him, and that he himself had lived near half a century in that house he was then about to leave. In addition to this, he observed, that as the other had been longer in possession, he was of course better entitled to remain in the hotel than himself, and turning about on his heel, he declared that he would never revisit it until a reconciliation had taken place. Overcome with this kindness, the gardener instantly fell at the Baron's feet, and cheerfully resumed his former employment.

The work itself consists of detached memoirs, drawn up at different periods. The first of these relates to the Swiss, and some military events, such as the battle of Hastenbeck, the conduct of M. Mallebois, the actions at Fillinghausen, Clostercamp, &c. We are also presented with a variety of anecdotes relative to Louis XIV. and his mistresses; concerning the Dukes De Gontaud, who shone at Court during the minority of Louis XV., of M. De Pizay, M. De Choiseul, and several other distinguished personages.

The most remarkable article, perhaps, is the account of the intrigue between the Duke De Richelieu and the Mademoiselles Charolois and De Valois. We are then  
made

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Histoire des Guerres des Gaulois et des François en Italie depuis Bellouèse jusqu'à la Paix d'Amiens, 7 vols. 8vo., with Atlas, 3l. 5s.

Histoire Naturelle des Tangaras, des Managuins, des Taudiers, folio, coloured plates, each Number 1l. 16s.

Ceuvres d'Horace, traduites en Vers, par Daru, avec le Latin à côté, 4 vols., avec vignettes, 1l. 4s.

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Humboldt et Bonpland, Plantes Equinoxiales, No. 1, folio, 15s., large paper 1l. 15s., ditto No. 2, 2l. 2s., large paper 3l. 3s.

Humboldt et Bonpland, Zoologie Comparée, No. 1. 4to., plates, 18s., ditto vellum 1l. 11s. 6d.

made acquainted with the secret history of the disgrace of M. D'Argenson and De Choiseul, as well as the particulars of the elevation and the fall of several other ministers.

The details relative to the death of Louis XV., are shocking, if we either consider the situation of that monarch on his death bed, or the account of his burial. M. De Vauguyon, the Chancellor Maupeou, the President De Lamoignon, M. De Vergennes, M. De Necker, who on his recall saved the author from the fury of the mob, M. De Muy, M. De Saint-Germain, M. M. de Castries and Segur, Madame de Guemené, and Madame De Oignac, all pass in review before him.

The Baron does not appear to have given a very favourable account of Marie-Antoinette, the late unfortunate Queen of France, although he enjoyed her confidence, and had access to her Majesty on all occasions. He describes the duel between the Count D'Artois and the Duke De Bourbon with much minuteness, and appears on more than one occasion to have written the letters and dictated the answers of the former of these princes.

The third volume contains an account of the operations of M. de Lamoignon, M. De Calonne, M. Necker, &c., &c.

These memoirs are written with simplicity, and must be read with interest, more especially on the part of those who have been acquainted with the late Court of Versailles. We perceive, from the acknowledgments of a nobleman intimately acquainted with all its transactions, that every thing was accomplished by intrigue, and that influence alone predominated. Instead of attending to his military arrangements, we find the author, although a foreigner, and a colonel of the Swiss-guards, interfering in the nomination of ministers, directing the civil operations of government, and caballing about the advancement of favourites.

“Voyage dans les quatre principales Iles des Mers d’Afrique, fait par Ordre du Gouvernement, pendant les Années IX. et X. de la République (1801 et 1802); avec l’Histoire de la Traversée du Capitaine BAUDIN jusqu’ au Port-Louis de l’Ile Maurice; par J. B. G. M. BORY DE ST.-VINCENT, Officier d’Etat-Major, Naturaliste en Chef sur la Corvette Le Naturaliste, dans l’Expédition des Découvertes commandée par le Capitaine Baudin.”—A Voyage to the four principal Islands in the African Seas, by Order of the Government, during the Years IX.

and X of the Republic (1801 and 1802), with the History of the Passage of Captain Baudin to Port-Louis in the Island of Mauritius, &c., &c.

M. Bory De St. Vincent having a decided attachment to travels and voyages, deemed himself peculiarly fortunate in being employed in the expedition commanded by Captain Baudin. He accordingly embarked on board the corvette\* called the Naturaliste, in quality of chief naturalist to the expedition. They sailed from Havre on the 27th of Vendemiaire of the 9th year, and arrived at the port of St. Croix in the island of Teneriffe after a voyage of no more than fourteen days duration.

We are here favoured with a succinct account of the first inhabitants of the Canaries, usually denominated Guanches, who always embalmed their dead, a custom supposed to be derived from the ancient Egyptians. Several fragments of mummies are accordingly to be met with at Teneriffe; and our traveller asserts that he possesses a complete one. Those called xoxo by the persons who prepared them, after being dried, were sewed up in skins, and then deposited in grottos, which were respected as a sacred asylum.

After treating of the numerical signs, which consisted of baked earth, and asserting that the Guanches, being unacquainted with the precious metals, made use of no other money, he proceeds to give a description of the principal towns.

Soon after this follows an account of the Isle of France and its productions. M. De St. Vincent mentions not only whatever is rare in the vegetable kingdom, but also in the adjoining seas; and he describes the singular movements of an animal called *bourse*, or the *tetraodon tortue*, with particular accuracy. Among the insect tribes, he notices the *kaberlac* and the yellow-musquito as particularly offensive.

After this he visits the Isle of Bourbon, which during the Revolution was termed Isle de la Reunion. The coffee-tree has been introduced here, but its berries are acknowledged to be far inferior in point of flavour to those produced at Cayenne or St. Domingo. Our traveller, while there, visited those parts of the mountains famous for being the seat of volcanoes, and affixed the name of Dolomieu to the central crater of the most distinguished

\* The French corvette is on the same establishment in every particular as an English sloop of war.

one. He considers the birth of the Isle of Reunion as posterior to that of the ancient continent, and thinks that it originated from the constant accumulation of volcanic matter.

The inhabitants of St. Joseph chiefly consist of men of colour; they are free, and usually purchase a black slave, whom they call their wife, and by whom they have black children; yet they are not only singularly prepossessed against the appellation of Negro, but it seems actually call, and, we are told, believe, themselves to be white.

“*Mes Souvenirs de 20 Ans de Séjour à Berlin, ou Frédéric le Grand, sa Famille, sa Cour, son Gouvernement, son Académie, ses Ecoles, et ses Amis Littérateurs et Philosophes,*” &c.—My Recollections during Twenty Years Residence at Berlin, or Frederick the Great, his Family, his Court, his Government, his Academy, his Schools, and his Literary Friends and Philosophers; by DIEUDONNE THIEBAULT, of the Royal Academy of Berlin, the Society of Arts and Sciences, Paris, &c. Imported by J. De Boffe.

These five volumes are at once curious and useful. They abound in various and remarkable events, and contain a fund of anecdotes which cannot fail to excite the public curiosity. There is not one of them whence the following maxim may not be fairly deduced: That it may be agreeable to serve under a conqueror, but that none ought to live with him, or even near him, unless condemned so to do by dire necessity.

Frederick is here represented as one who, if he had not been a great king, might have been considered as a great man. He was endowed with all the qualities of the human mind which confer a superiority; he would have been deemed a learned man among learned men, a poet among poets, a philosopher among philosophers; he even possessed several qualities calculated to render him amiable and agreeable; yet he could never forget for a single moment that he was the master, nor cease to make all who approached him remember that they were his inferiors.

No one who enjoyed his familiarity ever approached him without dread; attachment was intimidated, and dislike became dangerous; so that he was condemned to have servants instead of friends, and slaves instead of servants.

His intimacy has been justly described as a kind of *leonine* familiarity, he being continually on the watch to make a spring

at his prey, armed with the tooth of sarcasm, and the claws of satire.

Frederick the Great, in company with D'Argens and Voltaire, resembled the lion in the Tower, who allowed a little dog to remain undevoured in his den, in order to divert himself with such a diminutive companion after his repast. His favourites were the continual butt of his jokes—the jokes of a man of wit, to which another man of wit did not dare to make any reply: his auditors were in fact rubbed over with honey, in order to be stung with wasps.

But this great King did not always condescend to be in a playful humour, and every one must tremble for the situation of the author, when, after an amicable conversation, he communicated to him confidentially an epigram against D'Alembert, observing at the same time with a frown, “This, Sir, is between ourselves; for if ever D'Alembert should discover a single syllable of it, *I will have your ears cut off!*”

The Marquis D'Argens, who during the course of thirty years believed himself to be the friend of the King, at the age of seventy, after a long and faithful service, at length obtained leave of absence for six months. His return having been retarded beyond that period by a severe indisposition, he learned on his recovery, that, on account of his delay, notwithstanding it had become indispensable, his name had been erased out of the list of pensioners, and he was deprived of a paltry stipend acquired by near half a century of attendance. Stung with this conduct, and fifty similar affronts, he observed one day in confidence to M. Thiebault, “Let us not hope, my friend, that we shall be ever able to civilize kings.”

One honourable exception, however, occurs on the part of the King of Prussia, in respect to Jordan, who usually read to him. Having been taken ill, His Majesty acted the part of a real friend, having visited him in his apartment, dismissed the attendants, and insisted on supplying his wants with his own hands.

The whole of this interesting work does not consist of anecdotes. We are also presented with a political, civil, military, and financial system of Prussia, and with an account of the Court and its society, the spirit of the army, the manners of the inhabitants of the towns, the characters of those persons who have figured at Berlin, &c. Materials for history also abound; for we learn that a satirical expression of

the Monarch against three powerful women produced a long war, and that a peace was occasioned by a simple billet from Frederic himself to Maria-Theresa; while the unfortunate Baron Trenck obtained his liberty by means of a servant who lighted the fire.

The opportunities afforded by the situation of the author must be allowed to have been well calculated for information. Having superintended the studies of the youth educated at the Prussian Military School, founded by the King himself, he had frequent and often daily communications with the Prince, and was thus enabled to produce a work well calculated to excite the public attention.

“Essai sur l’Histoire Topographique de Paris,” &c.—An Essay on the Topographical History of Paris, or Letters to M. D’AUMONT on the Climate and State of Medicine in that Capital.

So long ago as the time of Hippocrates it was recommended to the physician to commence his professional career by studying every thing connected with the country where he was to exercise the healing-art. Such of his disciples as, like him, have written philosophically upon medicine, have constantly justified the same doctrine, and declared that the knowledge of the state of the atmosphere, of the aqueous and igneous effects of two of the elements, and the nature of the third, merit the particular attention of the physician.

The medico-topographical history of Paris, therefore, cannot but present an interesting subject, and provided it be treated with due ability, must attract the attention of the curious in every capital of Europe. It is no small proof of the merit of the present work, by Dr. MÈNURET, that three editions of it have already been sold, and that this is the fourth presented to the public.

It is his fixed opinion, that the capital of the French empire is, on the whole very healthy; and he attributes this partly to the climate, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of heat and cold are so frequent and rapid, as to present a difference of from twenty to twenty-five degrees on the same day. The passage, however, from one season to another, we are told, “takes place in such an insensible manner, that this circumstance alone contributes not a little to repel epidemic disorders.” This influence is evident, he adds, in respect to all maladies, but is most conspicuous in the small-pox, on account of the feat of

that disorder being more immediately exposed to the impressions of the air.

After presenting a curative process, he gives a dissertation on inoculation, in the course of which he discusses all the inconveniences attendant on it, and demonstrates the advantages to be expected from the practice. Without exhibiting himself an enthusiastic partizan for the vaccine method, he prognosticates the most fortunate results from its introduction. He even contends for the application of galvanism; but he prudently confines his admiration within very narrow limits.

“Eloge de Boileau-Despréaux,” &c.—Eulogium on Boileau, by VICTORIN FABRE.

Boileau, the most judicious of the French poets, is also the one who has been most censured, and most cruelly attacked by envy. The reason is plain: he commenced his literary career by means of his Satires, and accordingly gave great offence. Scudery, Desmaret, and Pradon, printed the most gross aspersions by way of reply to his raillery, and Visé proved in the Mercury that he did not understand French. Voltaire himself, even Voltaire, so admirably calculated to appreciate the author of the *Lutrin*, did not always do justice to him; and this very circumstante must be allowed to have been a blemish in the character of that great man.

On the other hand, Boileau has had many admirers, and among others M. Fabre, who represents him “as lashing Cotin and Pradon on one hand with the whip of satire, while with the other he crowns Arnould and Racine with laurels. He raises altars (adds his panegyrist) to Titus, and overthrows the trophies of Alexander. He confers on the epic Muse the smile of Thalia, gives laws to Parnassus, a rival to his models, and to their Zoiluses a vanquisher.”

From the satires and epistles he passes on to the *Lutrin*, “a work of the most singular novelty, perhaps (adds he) which modern literature exhibits. Both in its disposition and in its style it is one entire series of happy inventions and beauties; in short, it is a work which may be aptly compared to those pompous palaces which the mythology of the people of the North has elevated and suspended in the mid-way air.”

In respect to the “Art of Poetry,” M. Fabre observes, “That the examples dangerous to be followed, the models useful to be imitated, are exhibited to us by means of a gallery of portraits; and those portraits

portraits are sometimes painted with so much address, that they either contain precepts hitherto unnarrated, or develop dangers which have hitherto been but imperfectly developed. The result of the whole is, that all which is in this poem ought to be there; all that ought to be, is where and in the manner it should be."

After this the author endeavours to point out the service rendered by Boileau to the poetry of France. "Our versification (says he) dates from Marot; Marot knew how to joke in verse; Ronfard wrote Greek, Latin, and the provincial dialect, if you will, but not French; some happy lines escaped from Desportes and Bertaud; at length Malherbe made his appearance, and our poetic language was formed; it assumed a regular march, harmony, and elevation.

"Reignier sometimes infused into it a certain nervous vivacity; for pomp, grandeur, energy, the sublimity of sentiment, it was indebted to Corneille; to Fontaine for grace and ingenuousness.

"Boileau then came into existence, and to those parts of the art already acquired he added correction, precision, a continuity of elegance, a happier and more select invention of style, together with more proportion and art. He declared himself the defender of good taste, and each of his works produced a revolution."

After mentioning the faults of the great Corneille, he continues thus:

"These mistakes of the father of our theatre, sanctified in some respects by his august example, menaced the French stage by means of their dangerous influence. It was to be dreaded, lest, consecrated by a long and superstitious admiration, they might become so many models for our tragic poets of the succeeding ages, as actually occurred in the case of Shakespeare, merely because there was no Boileau amongst the English.

"In respect to Despreaux and Racine, the criticisms and the precepts of the one, together with the example and the success of the other, concurred to preserve the French scene from such a danger.

"But this very Racine, so pure in himself, and the model of such exquisite taste in regard to others, if he had not been so early enlightened by the counsels of his friend, would undoubtedly have sacrificed himself to the fanaticism of public opinion, as may be easily guessed from his earlier works. We have seen how Boileau brought him back to nature, whence he had taken pleasure to depart.

"Thus it would be ungrateful not to do honour to Boileau, and acknowledge that we are indebted to him for a portion of the perfection of our theatre,—that of all the branches of literature which has reflected most honour on our nation, and in respect to which we have neither models nor rivals."

"Discours prononcé dans la Seance Publique tenue par la Classe de Langue et de la Literature Française de l'Institut National," &c.—A Discourse pronounced at a Public Sitting of the Class of French Language and Literature of the National Institute, 15th Ventose, 13th Year, for the reception of M. De Lacretelle. A 4to. pamphlet.

This brochure, of forty pages, was pronounced on the admission of M. De Lacretelle, in the place of M. La Harpe, who was considered the patriarch of modern French literature. It however neither abounds with point nor with eloquence; we therefore forbear giving any quotation.

"La Vie et le Mort," &c.—Life and Death; a Piece of Poetry of the Fourteenth Century, by P. MATTHIEU, Historiographer of France under Henry IV. published and augmented with Notes and Commentaries, by JOSEPH ROSMYN.

The works of Matthieu are scarcely mentioned by any of the French poets, with the exception of Moliere, who in the epithet annexed to the name alludes to the manner in which they were printed, being in the form of an advocate's brief:

"Lisez moi, comme il faut, au lieu de ces  
fornettes,  
Les Quatrains de Pibrac, et les doctes ta-  
blettes  
Du Conseiller Matthieu!"

Matthieu lived in great intimacy with Henry IV.; and it is thus that he alludes to his melancholy death:

"Cette grandeur des Rois, qui nous  
semble un colosse,  
N'est qu'ombre, poudre et vent. L'unique  
honneur des Rois,  
D'une exécrable main meurt dedans son car-  
rosse,  
Au tems que l'univers trembloit dessous ses  
lois.  
Hier, tout étoit triomphe; aujourd'hui,  
chacun pleure:  
La beauté du matin n'a duré jusqu'au soir.  
On a vu vif et mort ce Prince en moins d'une  
heure..."

The author, with a certain degree of harshness peculiar to his age, unites great originality, as may be seen from the following lines:

“ Si du cours de tes ans, tu retranches le  
 femme,  
 Les fouds, et ce feu qui brûle peu-à-peu,  
 Ce qu'en prend un ami, et ta femme con-  
 femme,  
 Les douleurs, les procès ; il t'en reste bien  
 peu.

“ Une rage de dents, une fièvre, une  
 goutte,  
 Une ulcère en ta jambe, une pierre en tes  
 reins,  
 Te contraint distiller ton ame goutte à  
 goutte ;  
 Et quand la mort t'en veut délivrer, tu de  
 plains.

“ Quand le terme est venu, tu veux payer de  
 suite ;  
 Tu crois faire beaucoup, en gagnant  
 quelques mois ;  
 Mais puisqu'il faut payer, il n'est que d'être  
 quitte :  
 La mort ne sera pas plus douce une autre-  
 fois.

Ne remets du départ à demain les affaires.  
 Chez le Retardement loge le Repentir.”

“ *Mälthe ancienne et moderne, contenant la Description de cette Isle, son Histoire Naturelle, celle de ses différens Gouvernemens, la Description de ses Monumens Antiques, et l'Histoire des Chevaliers de St. Jean de Jérusalem, depuis les Temps les plus reculés jusq' à l'An 1800,*” &c.—*Malta, Ancient and Modern, containing a Description of that Island, its Natural History, &c.* By **LOUIS DE BOISGELIN.**

This work, although perhaps originally written in French, was first published in this country in English ; we are at a loss therefore to say whether or not this is a translation.

“ *Génie du Christianisme, ou Beautés de la Religion Chrétienne.*”—*The Genius of Christianity, or Beauties of the Christian Religion ;* by **F. AUGUSTUS CHATEAUBRIANT.**

This work, from the pen of a man who had been driven into exile during the reign of Robespierre, was written at the beginning of the present century, is dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, and has already passed through a multitude of editions.

It is the aim of the author to prove, in this corrected version, that of all the religions which have ever existed, the Christian faith is the most sublime, the most humane, the most favourable to liberty, as well as to the progress of the arts, sciences, and literature. “The modern world (we are told) is indebted to it for every thing, from agriculture to the

abstract sciences, and from the hospitals erected for the reception of the unfortunate, to the temples built by Michael Angelo, and decorated by Raphael ; that nothing is more divine than its morality, nothing more amiable or transcendent than its dogmas, its doctrine, and its worship ; that it is favourable to genius, purifies taste, develops the virtuous passions, gives vigour to thought, presents noble poems to the man of talents, and perfect models to the artist ; that there is no shame to believe with Newton and Bossuet, Pascal and Racine. In short, all the enchantments of the imagination, and all the interests of the heart, are called into the succour of that religion against which they have been armed.”

He then proceeds to observe, that the moment when the new proofs of the grandeur and wisdom of Providence had been so amply displayed, “was that precise period when some affected to shut their eyes to the light ; not (adds he) that these immortal men, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Leibnitz, and Newton, were atheists ; but their successors, by an inexplicable fatality, imagined that they contained the Deity in their crucibles and their telescopes, because they there discovered some of those elements out of which the Universal Intelligence had constructed Worlds.”

Armed with the torch of the faith, he now throws light on the darkest recesses of the Atheist's heart, and he reminds him of a God by means of the most animated descriptions. After this he addresses himself to the female unbeliever.

“ If morals (says he) entirely depend on the dogmas of the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul, a father, a son, a husband, and a wife, can have no possible interest in being incredulous. Ah ! how is it possible to conceive that a woman can possibly be an Atheist ? What is to support this reed, if religion does not support its fragility ? The most feeble being in nature, always either at the eve of death or of the loss of thy charms, who is to sustain a creature only born to smile and to die, if thy hope extendeth not beyond an ephemeral existence ? From the sole interest of her beauty, a woman ought to be pious. Mildness, submission, amenity, tenderness, constituted one portion of the charms which the Creator bestowed on our first mother, and philosophy would prove fatal to attractions such as these.

“ Woman, who naturally possesses the instinct of mystery, who takes pleasure to veil herself, who never discovers but half

of her graces and her thoughts ; whom we may divine, but never know ; who both as a mother and a virgin is replete with secrets ; who seduces chiefly by her ignorance ; and whom Heaven has formed for virtue, and the most mysterious sentiments of love and shame :—shall woman, then, renouncing the mild instinct of her sex, proceed with a feeble but rash hand to endeavour to draw the curtain that conceals the Divinity ! Whom does she think to please by this ridiculous and sacrilegious effort ? Does she imagine to inspire us with a high idea of her genius, by adding her petty blasphemies and frivolous metaphysics to the imprecations of Spinoza or the sophisms of Bayle ? She undoubtedly has no design to obtain a husband ; for where is the man possessed of common sense, who would wish to choose for himself an impious associate.

“But the avenging hour is approaching ; Time will arrive, bringing on Old-Age ; a spectre with hoary hair, with curbed shoulders, and with clay-cold hands, will sit on the threshold of the incredulous woman ; she will perceive it, and cry aloud : but who will attend to her voice ?”

The following prayer terminates the work :

“Creator of Light, pardon our first errors. If we were so unfortunate as to be ignorant of Thee in the century which has just come to a close, the new century will not roll in vain over our heads. The memory of the past appears to us like the bursting of thy thunder. We have awoke from our slumber, and opening our eyes, we have beheld a hundred years, with their crimes and their generations, sink into the abyss. They have carried with them our friends ! At this spectacle we are moved, and the rapidity of life has troubled us. We have felt how useless it is to wish to defend ourselves from Thee. Lord ! we will praise Thee henceforth with the prophet ! Deign to receive the first hymn which we address Thee on the wing of this age, which is about to re-enter Thy eternity !”

“De la Conformité des Anciennes Loix Françaises.” — Of the Conformity between the French and English Laws.

The author observes, that the Anglo-mania, or a passion for every thing English, was one of those unaccountable deliriums with which the French nation was seized towards the latter end of the 18th century. “Laws, governments, dresses, romances, histories,—there were none of

these good, unless they originated on the other side of the straits of Dover. There, more especially, was the favourite asylum of liberty ; all the rest of the world groaned in slavery. It was customary to repair to Great-Britain, in the same manner that the Greek philosophers repaired to Egypt and India, to discover the sources of wisdom, and learn to think.

“The minds of our countrymen were so deeply fascinated, that they began to deny the superiority of France, even where it was incontestable ; and we beheld a nation which possessed the master-pieces of Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire,—that is to say, whatever was most perfect in this species of writing,—receive the most disgusting farces of the English theatre with enthusiasm.”

After this attack on our drama, the author proceeds to tell his countrymen that a few inconsiderate eulogiums on the part of Montesquieu had turned the heads of the English nation ; and he contends that all our good laws and customs were the fruit of the Norman Conquest, having been introduced at that period. He allows no merit whatsoever to our German ancestors, whom he considers as a rude and barbarous race, totally unacquainted with either the principles of liberty or of civilization.

#### NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

“Le Comte de Soissons et la Duchesse d’Elbeuf, Roman Historique de Siècle de Louis XIII.”—The Count de Soissons and the Duchesse d’Elbeuf, an Historical Romance of the Age of Louis XIII., by Madame de \*\*\*\*.

It is in the following manner that the fair author introduces the chief personage in her romance to the notice of the reader :

“Louis de Bourbon, Count de Soissons, grandson of the famous Prince de Condé, killed at the battle of Jarnac, had inherited the heroic virtues of his great ancestor. His valour and his generosity rendered him dear to the French, and the army in him recognized the worthy descendant of an hero.”

This Count, in consequence of some subjects of discontent, took part with the factious in opposition to the Cardinal de Richelieu ; but, finding himself abandoned by the principal leaders, he solicited and obtained permission from the King to travel into Italy, where he spent some years. On his return he finds the Court embellished by the presence of Mademoiselle de Vendome, the natural sister of the King, who had been lately married to the Duke d’Elbeuf,

d'Elbeuf, a friend of his own. The beauty of the young princess makes a lively impression on his heart, but he had unluckily produced the same sensation in that of the Cardinal.

The two rivals were not long in divining the secret inclinations of each other, and their former hatred now became greatly augmented. At length, however, after an apparent reconciliation, brought about by mutual friends, the Count is emboldened to solicit the office of grand-chamberlain of the household, which, like every other place of any consequence in the state, was at the entire disposal of the prime-minister. "Your name alone (replies the Cardinal) gives you pretensions to this dignity, but your merit gives you pretensions to still higher distinctions. I have made up my mind on this subject, and I have entrusted M. de Senneterre, who possesses your confidence, with some propositions, which will prove how greatly I honour, and how much I am attached, to you. . . ."

On his return home the Count de Soifons immediately sent for M. de Senneterre, his first-gentleman, and demanded an account of the propositions with which the Cardinal had entrusted him. . . .

"What I have to communicate to you, Monseigneur (replied he), is no less than a plan by means of which you may be enabled to gain your law-suit with the Prince de Condé!

"Did the Cardinal promise to declare openly against him!"

"He will do so, my Lord, be assured; and in order to obtain his support, not only on this occasion, but during the remainder of his life, you have nothing more to do than to marry a very fine woman, who, independent of her great beauty, must be considered as one of the greatest matches in Europe."

On hearing this, the Count imagined that it had been an alliance with some foreign princess which was now aimed at, whose family the Cardinal wished by that mode to attach to France; and he accordingly expressed his disapprobation at being made a sacrifice to state-necessity; but the chief-officer of his household soon relieved him from this embarrassment, to throw him into a still greater.

"The Cardinal (continues he) makes an offer to you of his niece, Madame de Combelet."

—"To me?"

"Consider, my Lord, the advantages resulting from such an alliance: if the Cardinal utters but a single word, the Par-

liament will publish an *arrêt* declaring the Prince of Condé a bastard, and you will be declared the heir of the family. All the forces of the kingdom are at the disposal of the prime-minister; . . . you may command them; . . . the King has not any children, and his constitution is so very feeble, that there is but little hope of a long life. . . . The Duke of Orleans is neither beloved nor respected; . . . the nephew of the Cardinal may seize the crown, and . . ."

The Count would hear no more; but with a voice deeply affected by the excess of his passion, he exclaims, "What, shall I sell my honour, and that of my family, by such a monstrous alliance! Am I to espouse Madame de Combelet, the mistress of her own uncle, of an incestuous and sacrilegious priest; . . . in one short sentence, the opprobrium of the kingdom, and the horror of the human race! The Cardinal is the most audacious man alive, to make me such an offer. . . ."

"My attachment alone is to be blamed upon this occasion (replies Senneterre, with some confusion), as the marriage appeared to me to be the road to the throne. . . ."

On this the Count would hear no more, but seizing him by the neck, and shaking him with violence, expressed himself as follows:

"Who has ever told you, unworthy as you are of the situation you occupy. . . who has ever told you that I would consent to such a horrid revolution in my native country? What action in my whole life has ever suggested to you that I could be envious of a crown acquired by treason, infamy, and the loss of a reputation which has always been so dear to me?"

The pride and honour of the Count soon produced a fatal catastrophe; and the romance concludes with an account of his death, having fallen a victim to the arts and intrigues of the offended Cardinal.

"Irons nous à Paris? Ou la Famille de Jura. Roman plein des Verités."—Shall we go to Paris? Or the Family of Jura, a Romance replete with Truth. 1 vol. 12mo.

Hic magnos potius triumphos,  
Hic ames dici pater aique princeps.

HORACE, Ode 2.

This novel commences with a description of all the characters intended to figure in it. One of the family of Lombert, inhabiting a little town in the department of Jura, receives a letter from Paris, containing a description of the great alterations



terations which had taken place in that capital, as well as the immense preparations then making for the coronation. No sooner had it been read, than M. François Lombert, senior, declares his resolution to set out next week, in order to be present at this grand festival; and Madame Lombert, his wife, who was always of the same opinion with her husband, instantly expresses her assent. Mademoiselle Charlotte, their daughter, also agrees to the proposition, her lover being at that period in the metropolis; but M. Lambert-Desroches, who had been a patriot, and a republican, expresses but little curiosity to behold the elevation of a monarch. Her aunt Agatha, also, who was a devotee, expressed some scruples relative to the journey; while M. Hector Lombert, a cousin, having emigrated with the Princes, and combated on the same side as the royalists, could not without grief behold the establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty. M. Maisongauche, another cousin, who, on account of his professional studies, had obtained the appellation of *M. l'Avocat*, was neutral, but he entertained some scruples respecting the point of law that regulated the succession to the throne.

Unanimity was greatly to be desired on this occasion, yet unanimity, would perhaps, never have been attained, had it not been for the officious intervention of Mad. Durenard, one of their neighbours, who being well acquainted with the dispositions and opinions of the four last persons, addressed herself to the ruling passion of each, and accordingly assailed the loyalty of the chevalier, who had served under the banners of the royal family, the religion of the ex-nun, the erudition of the lawyer, and the principles of the republican.

What all the influence of the eldest branch of the family could not effect, was instantly produced by the arts of this *busy-body*, and out of mere opposition, the family appear to have become unanimous. We accordingly find the patriot declaring, "that the misfortunes attendant on the revolution presented a lesson not to be despised by him, and that he had *disarmed*; in fine, as the *present government* presented every thing that he had longed after in 1789, he saw no necessity for displaying that courage and those principles which he had formerly evinced, merely to obtain what he at this moment enjoyed.

The officer, who was fond of sultriquies, soon made it evident to himself

"that the order of the destinies, the necessity of events, and the immutable interests of his country, had banished for ever from France the race of the Bourbons, and placed that of Bonaparte in its stead."

Maisongauche, the lawyer, after consulting a celebrated advocate, "declared that the principles of positive law were entirely in favour of the Napoleon race, and the descendants of Hugh Capet invoked the doctrine of *prescription* in vain, that claim being now entirely annihilated by *dispossession*." As for the scruples of Mademoiselle Agatha they were entirely removed by the pastoral letter of Cardinal Maury, and the eloquence of her confessor; so that it was finally resolved, that the whole family should be present, or, according to the common phraseology of the nation, "assist" at the coronation of Bonaparte.

We shall conclude our account of this article with one extract, relative to travelling:

"It is pretty generally believed," says the author, "that one cannot travel but by changing place, and that in order to see the world it is necessary to behold the country. But people of talents have assured me, that this end may be far more readily obtained by becoming a daily guest at a *table d'hôte*, in a great city, which is a mere magic lantern, where nations, languages, states, and prejudices, perpetually pass in review, and where the most curious originals, and the best liars on the face of the whole globe, are constantly exhibited.

"The more we compare these two methods, the readier shall we be to confess the superiority of the latter. In the first place, it is infinitely less expensive, and this is no trifling consideration for reasonable people. It is also far more noble; for whereas in the other manner, it is the traveller who makes the tour of the world; in this it is the world that makes the tour of the traveller.

"But let us compare the different results. Behold that gentleman who has visited all Europe, without omitting to see any one of those objects recommended in the *Itineraries* printed for the use of the young nobility; what has he gained by having his guineas devoured by means of post-horses? His best chance, if he only set off a fool, is to have returned a puppy!

"Remark, on the contrary, at the top of the table, whose diaper napkin is tucked up by means of a riband, and where caustic dialogue, lynx eye, and quivering lip,

lip, are in perpetual action. During the last fifteen years, he has interrogated twice a day, and in the self same spot, not less than from fifty to sixty travellers, whom he considers as so many subaltern purveyors, convoked for the express purpose of furnishing food for his memory. Accordingly, what  *finesse* of expression! what a treasure of acquisitions! At a single glance, he becomes acquainted with your country and your errand. On hearing you pronounce but a word, he divines the extent of your talents, and anticipates every word that you are about to utter."

The author has not prefixed his name to this little work, but it is well known that it was written by the same pen as that which produced "*Raison & Folie*;" and it is almost unnecessary to observe, that it was composed for the express purpose of confirming Bonaparte's pretensions to the diadem.

"*Tulikan Fils de Gengiskan, ou l'Asie consolee,*" &c.—*Tulikan Son of Gengiskan, or Asia consoled*, by ANTHONY GIBLIN. 1 vol. 8vo. 2d edit.

Gengiskan Emperor of the Moguls made his appearance towards the middle of the twelfth century. He is one of the most famous warriors in the annals of the world; and never did any conqueror overrun a greater extent of country, or subjugate more nations.

Voltaire, in his tragedy of "*The Orphan of China*," makes a hero of him; but history represents him as a ruffian who converted Asia into an immense cemetery, where he reigned by means of carnage and desolation. Of his four sons, none of them, Tulikan excepted, was sage, just, or humane. The others resembled their father, both in courage and ferocity.

The above are historical truths, and serve as the basis of the present work; we now come to those that have been super-added.

Gengiskan, after conquering and desolating China, distributed his immense acquisitions among his children, who were to govern them during his absence. To the haughty Ogothai was confided Tartary; the fierce Azar was entrusted with the management of Persia and Arabia, while Cathay fell to the lot of young Tulikan. The author does not name the fourth son; it is uncertain, therefore, whether he accompanied his father in his triumphal career, or was entrusted with the management of any separate state.

Yelu, Vice-roy of Latong, was indebted for his life to a noble action, which

astonished the ferocious conqueror; and made him acquainted with the charms of clemency. In consequence of this, he became attached to the person of his son, the young Tulikan, and, in return, gave him instructions replete with sagacity, policy, and virtue. Among other matters, he recounted to him the particulars of the origin, flourishing state, and destruction of Cathay, and thus made him acquainted with a people who will be always celebrated, on account of the sage and virtuous Confutzée, known to us by the name of Confucius.

The Prince becomes interested at the recital; he laments the miseries of a kingdom once so prosperous, and he wishes them to cease. The exiles are accordingly allowed to return; the conquerors and the conquered are united to each other; agriculture is re-animated and protected, commerce re-established, and the laws revered. Happiness succeeds to desolation; the arts begin to flourish; education, the sciences, and morals rear their heads; letters are esteemed and honoured. These benefits are not forgotten. Tulikan is beloved by the people whom he has rendered happy: but above all, he is esteemed by Arzemi, the daughter of Altong King of Cathay, who, after being vanquished by Gengiskan, destroyed himself, by setting fire to the royal palace, with a view of escaping from the fury of the conqueror.

At this auspicious epoch, Azar, brother of Tulikan, being on his death-bed, earnestly desires to see him, and a deputation from the Persian court implores his presence. Unable to resist the various motives by which he had been urged, he sets out, beholds Azar expire, appeases the troubles of the kingdom, and restores their ancient government to the Persians.

In the mean time, during his absence, Tienzo, son of Altong, and brother of Azemi, arrives at Cambalu, the capital of Cathay, in the situation of a slave, and the minister Yelu, in concert with his own sister, immediately loose his fetters.

He then recounts his misfortunes, and informs them at the same time, that his breast still continues to be actuated with the wish, and the hope, of avenging the death of his father, and re-conquering the empire of his ancestors. It is in vain that his sister, together with the Vizir, praise the wisdom and the virtues of Tulikan; the joy, the transports, and the happiness of the people, in vain announce how worthy he is of the throne occupied by

by him. Giving way to his fury, the young Prince drags Azemi to the tomb of his ancestors, and makes her swear eternal hatred against the sovereign whom she loved. Azemi, overawed, at length pronounces this sacred and terrible oath.

On the return of Tulikan, he learns that Tienzo is in company with his sister; he felicitates himself at the event, and is in hopes that he will approve of his passion. In the mean time, Azemi conveys information to him of her brother's projects, on which he repairs to his apartment, and addresses him in the following manner:

"I am informed of all thy designs; it is thy wish to assassinate me. Behold me now before thee—alone and unarmed—strike, and re-plunge thy native country into desolation."

This act of boldness astonishes Fienzo, and the Prince seizes the moment, as his father was just dead, to make him an offer to reign over Cathay, while he and his sister should repair to Persia, and give laws to an obedient people.

Fienzo appears to yield—he rejoins Azemi—reminds her of her oath—and holding up a poniard in one hand and a poisoned chalice in the other, he gives her the choice. He then stabs himself, while the sister drinks the fatal draught.

On hearing of this terrible catastrophe, Tulikan instantly repairs to the spot, and is overwhelmed with despair. He receives the last words, and the last sighs of Azemi; amidst the profound agonies of his grief, he wishes to die; but Yelu reminds him of his duties in a speech replete with good sense as well as sentiment. The obedient King hears, and consents to live and reign:

"Mais il ne s'agit plus de vivre, il faut régner."  
RACINE.

This composition appertains to the class of poetical romances, and we have been at some pains to analyze the story, according to the second edition of the work.

## POETRY.

"La Fantaisie," &c.—The Sports of Infancy, a Poem by M. RABOTEAU. 1 vol. 8vo.

Of this little poem Janfon is the hero, and Rose his sister the heroine. While the one dresses up her doll, the other, by way of contrast, amuses himself with his drum and trumpet. The following lines describe the sport afforded by the feats of a bear:

MONTHLY MAG. No. 133.

"L'animal, lent, grave, sombre et fourré,  
Hôte, jadis, des glaces de Norwège,  
Qui maintenant, de badauds entouré,  
L'ongle réduit et le museau ferré,  
Regrette, hélas! ses montagues de neige,  
Et sur deux pieds balancé gauchement,  
Aux mouvemens d'une fausse cadence,  
Très-peu jaloux de l'applaudissement,  
Assujettit sa lourde contenance.  
Autour de lui, plus fémillant acteur,  
Bertrand l'espiègle, armé d'une baguette,  
Gambade, court, s'arrête avec humeur,  
Chapeau tendu, va faire la recette,  
Croque une noix, nargue le spectateur," &c.

The twelfth-cake next engages the attention of the poet; and after enjoying the honours of the night, the boy-king cheerfully parts with the ensigns of royalty:

"Mais d'abdiquer Fanfan voit le moment:  
L'heure s'avance; et le sceptre éphémère  
Va s'échapper de sa main débonnaire.  
Aux coups du sort, il se foudrait gâiment;  
Et déposant l'autorité suprême,  
Sur le duvet il va tranquillement  
Se délasser du poids du diadème."

The concluding lines of this charming little poem possess a considerable claim to merit:

"L'enfant n'est plus, et ma tâche est remplie;  
Lorsqu'à tes pas un sentier périlleux  
Vient de s'ouvrir. O toi pour qui commence  
D'un ciel nouveau labrillante influence!  
Tu suis déjà le peintre de tes jeux.  
Emporte au moins ses regrets et ses vœux:  
Dans la carrière où ton ardeur s'élançe,  
Chéris toujours l'âge de l'innocence,  
Et souviens-toi qu'il te rendit heureux."

"Poésies de J. C. GRANCHER, Professeur de Langues anciennes aux Ecoles centrales," &c.—Poems by J. C. GRANCHER, Professor of ancient Languages in the central Schools. Paris.

Of these pieces, some are satirical, and some serious. There is considerable merit in the version. The worm, who is enraged at the idea of living in retirement, and therefore piercing the soil in every direction, becomes—

"Jaloux de terroigner son audace profond.  
—— A le voire, on eût dit Fernand  
Qui s'emparoit de nouveau monde."

The following lines are of a grave cast:

## PHOCION.

Phocion condamné s'avançoit au supplice.  
Ses amis, en pleurant, lui faisoient leurs adieux;  
Le bourreau consterné pleuroit avec eux;  
Le peuple en soupirant s'accusoit d'injustice.

4 N

Phocion

Phocion seul, le front calme et serein,  
 Sans être épouvanté fixe sa dernière heure,  
 Les yeux au ciel, il élève la main :  
 J'habiterai bientôt la céleste demeure,  
 Amis, dit-il ; Athène a décidé mon sort ;  
 Son arrêt m'est sacré ; mon âme est immor-  
 telle  
 Je n'ai qu'un seul regret, je voudrais que ma  
 mort  
 Ne rendit pas Athène criminelle.  
 Et toi (s'adressant à son fils,  
 Qui jeune encor versoit des larmes)  
 Tu vois en ce moment les dernières alarmes  
 Qui me caufent mes ennemis.  
 Imite-moi ; plains les ; sers toujours ton  
 pays ;  
 C'est ainsi que tu dois honorer ma mémoire ;  
 Et si les Grecs un jour t'immolent comme  
 moi,  
 Mon fils, pense à ton père alors, et souviens-  
 toi  
 Que périr innocent c'est périr avec gloire.

“ Le Pöeme de la Navigation.”—Navigation, a Poem, by J. EMENARD, 2 vols. 8vo.

The author consecrates the three first cantos to the description of the infancy of that art, which has rendered man the master of a formidable, and often a perfidious element. He then treats of ancient Egypt, of the Phenicians, of Greece, of the voyage of the Argonauts, of the invention of sails, and of the long and bloody wars between Rome and Carthage. At length Christopher Columbus discovers an unknown world, and his unexpected success produces a due degree of emulation on the part of all the surrounding nations.

The poet next describes the voyage of Vasquez di Gama, after which he dwells on the sanguinary spirit of rivalry, which has prevailed for so many centuries, between England and France. On this occasion, he does not forget to boast of the glory of the nation of which he himself constitutes a part, and he terminates the whole with an analysis, pointing out how much navigation is indebted to the progress of the other sciences, while they, on the other hand, have received great benefits from the discoveries of Wallis, Biron, Bougainville, Anson, Surville, &c.

The following lines, which contain the instructions of Louis XVI. to La Peyrouse, on his departure, confer honour upon that unfortunate monarch :

“ Vous allez, lui dit-il, aux yeux de nos rivaux,  
 Porter le nom Français chez des peuples  
 nouveaux ;

“ Je veux qu'on leur en laisse un souvenir  
 auguste :  
 “ C'est peu d'être puissant ; soyez bon ; soyez  
 juste.  
 “ Je hais le triste orgueil de ces lauriers cruels  
 “ Qu'ont arrosé les pleurs et le sang des mor-  
 tels,  
 “ Adieu : le fort jaloux peut tromper la pru-  
 dence :  
 “ Mais je suis satisfait si dans ce globe im-  
 mense,  
 “ Instruit par vos leçons, par vos soins géné-  
 reux,  
 “ Un seul homme devient plus sage ou plus  
 heureux.”  
 Tel fut l'adieu touchant de son cœur magna-  
 nime.

O de nos temps affreux mémorable victime !  
 Monarque infortuné, digne d'un autre sort ;  
 Méconnu dans ta vie, immortel par ta mort.”

La Peyrouse, on leaving his native shore, heaves a sigh, which occasions the poet to express himself as follows :

“ Trois fois les matelots crurent que l'aiglon  
 Dans le calme des vents mugissoit sur leurs  
 têtes :

Trois fois l'oiseau plaintif, messager des tem-  
 pêtes

Au sommet de ses rocs s'offrit à leur regard,  
 Et de son cri sinistre effraya leur départ.

Eh ! qui prêt à chetcher sur les ondes émues,  
 De la terre et des flots les boanes inconnues,  
 N'a pas senti son cœur, en ce moment fatal,  
 Frémir, et s'attacher au rivage natal !

Le plus brave guerrier, quand la barque ja-  
 louse

Le ravit lentement à l'amour d'une épouse,  
 N'aborde point sans crainte et sans être agité  
 La nuit de l'avenir et de l'éternité.”

“ Le Cimetière de Campagne, Stances elegiaques, traduites de l'Anglais de Gray.”—Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard, translated from the English by M. KERIVALANT.

As many of our readers may be desirous to see this celebrated little poem in a French version, we have transcribed it on purpose :

Le jour baisse ; du soir j'entends les sons fu-  
 nèbres ;

Le troupeau qui mugit, abandonne les champs ;  
 Le bouvier fatigué se retire à pas lents ;  
 Me voila resté seul au milieu des ténèbres.

L'ombre a du paysage effacé les couleurs ;  
 Le silence et la nuit s'étendent sur le monde ;  
 L'escarbot seul encor, bourdonnant à la ronde,  
 Endort, dans la campagne, et brebis et pas-  
 teurs.

Des créneaux d'une tour que tapisse le lierre,  
 A l'astre de la nuit, le hibou solitaire  
 Se plaint de l'importun dont les pas indiscrets  
 De son muet empire osent troubler la paix.

A l'ombre

A l'ombre de ces ifs, sous ces ormes antiques,  
Où des monceaux poudreux se couvrent de  
gazons,

Dormant des villageois les ancêtres rustiques,  
Pour toujours ressierrés dans leurs sombres pri-  
sons.

Le souffle parfumé de l'aurore nouvelle,  
Le cor retentissant dans les échos lointains,  
Le chant aigu du coq, le cri de l'hirondelle,  
Rien ne peut les tirer de leurs lits souter-  
rains.

Ils ne verront donc plus la flamme pétillante  
Du foyer où l'épouse apprêtoit leurs repas ;  
Ni des enfans joyeux la troupe bégaynte,  
Pour ravir le baiser, se suspendre à leurs bras

Qu'ils aimoient, triomphant d'une glèbe ob-  
stinée,  
A mener la charrue, à tracer un fillon !  
Que de fois leur faucille abattit la moisson !  
Que de fois la forêt gémit sous leur coignée !

Cessez de vous moquer, hommes ambitieux,  
De leurs jeux innocens, de leurs travaux  
utiles :

Du laboureur obscur les annales stériles  
Peuvent braver des Grands les fouris dédaig-  
neux.

Labauté, le pouvoir, les trésors, la naissance,  
Tout ce qui des humains séduit le fol orgueil,  
Ne sauroit de la mort éviter la puissance :  
Le fentier des honneurs ne conduit qu'au cer-  
cueil.

Eh quoi ! faut il du pauvre accuser la mé-  
moire,

Si la sienne jamais dans le temple n'obtient  
Ces pompeux monumens, qui semblent au  
Dieu saint

Disputer le lieu même ou l'on chante sa gloire ?

Par le marbre ou l'airain, qu'anime le ciseau,  
Une froide poussière est-elle réveillée ?

Par l'éloge menteur qu'on prodigue au tom-  
beau,

L'oreille de la mort est-elle chatouillée ?

Dans ce coin dédaigné gît peut-être grand  
cœur ;

Un bras, dont on auroit admiré la valeur ;  
Cette autre eût guidé les rênes d'un empire ;  
Cette autre eût fait porter les accords de la  
lyre.

Mais la froide Indigence, arrêtant leur essor,  
A glacé le torrent de leur bouillant génie ;  
Des dépouilles du temps la Science enrichie  
Jamais ne leur ouvrit son immense trésor.

Aux lieux inhabités, ainsi les dons de Flore  
Exhalent vainement leurs parfums dans les  
airs ;

Ainsi, dans les climats où se lève l'éurore,  
La perle vainement blanchit au sein des mers.

Ici dort un Hampden, dont le mâle courage  
Combattit les tyrans de son petit village ;  
Quelque Milton sans gloire, au Parnasse ig-  
noré ;

Un Cromwel, qui de Lang ne fut point altéré.

S'ils n'ont pas, au sénat, fait tonner l'élo-  
quence ;

Bravés des factieux et l'audace et les traits ;  
Au sein d'un peuple entier répandu l'abon-  
dance ;

Dans ses yeux recueilli le prix de leurs bien-  
faits ;

En bornant leurs vertus, le fort borna leurs  
crimes.

On ne les vit jamais, à travers les victimes,  
Se frayer le chemin à d'infâmes honneurs ;  
A la pitié jamais ils n'ont fermé leurs cœurs.

Ils n'ont point étouffé le cri de la justice,  
Ni caché la rougeur de leurs fronts ingénus :  
Sur la tombe jamais, pour célébrer le vice,  
Leur Muse ne vendit son encens à Plutus.

Ils ne partageoient point la commune folie ;  
Ils ne s'égaroient pas en vœux immodérés ;  
Mais, au fond des vallons, paisibles, retirés,  
Ils suivoient, sans éclat, le fentier de la vie.

Aujourd'hui même encor sur leurs froids offe-  
mens,

S'élève un frêle abri qui les garde d'outrage ;  
Quelques vers mal-tournés, de grossiers orne-  
mens,

Implorent d'un soupir le passager hommage.

L'âge et le nom, tronqués par l'ignare écri-  
vain,

Telle est leur épitaphe, et leur seule élégie,  
De versets, à l'entour, une longue série  
Fait rêver le lecteur sur sa dernière fin.

Quel homme ne regrette, en perdant la lu-  
mière,

Ce mélange de jours sereins et ténébreux ?

Quel mortel, atteignant le bout de la car-  
rière,

Ne jette sur la vie un regard douloureux ?

L'âme, près de s'enfuir, cherche encore un  
cœur tendre,

L'œil qui va se fermer, ré-clame quelques  
pleurs ;

La nature au tombeau parle encor ; notre  
cendre

Du feu qui l'anima, jette encor des lueurs.

Lorsque j'essaie ici de venger la mémoire,  
De ces morts qu'oublia le fort injurieux,  
Si quelque être sensible, attiré dans ces lieux,  
S'informoit, par hasard, de ma modeste his-  
toire :

Peut-être un villageois couvert de chevaux  
blancs,

Répondra : " Chaque jour on le voyoit aux  
champs

" Devancer le soleil, et sous ses pas rapides  
" Abattre la rosée en nos plaines humides.

" Nonchalamment couché sous le feuillage  
épais,

" Dont ce vieux hêtre au loin ombrage la  
verdure,

" De la chaise du jour il évitoit les traits,  
" Suivant, d'un œil rêveur, le ruisseau qui  
murmure.

"Souvent, dans la forêt, il erroit au hasard,  
 "Morne, ou d'un air moqueur affectant de  
 sourire,  
 "Murmurant quelques mots; d'autres fois,  
 l'œil hagard,  
 "D'un amour sans espoir, maudissant le délire.  
 "Un jour il ne vint point rêver sur le coteau,  
 "Dans le champ de bruyère, au pied de son  
 vieux hêtre;  
 "Le lendemain encor, on ne le vit paroître,  
 "Ni dans les bois voisins, ni le long du ruis-  
 seau.  
 "Le jour suivant, j'entends un hymne funé-  
 raire  
 "Je vois un noir cortège en longs habits de  
 deuil;  
 "C'étoit lui-même, hélas! couché dans son  
 cercueil:  
 "Lisez sous le buisson qui recouvre la pierre:  
 EPITAPHE.  
 "Un jeune homme inconnu repose en ce  
 tombeau:  
 "Ni l'or, ni les grandeurs n'embellirent sa  
 vie;  
 "Mais il fut adopté par la Mélancolie;  
 "Et le Savoir daigna lui prêter son flambeau.  
 "Soutien des malheureux, sa tendre bienfai-  
 sance  
 "Leur donna le seul bien qui fut en son  
 pouvoir,  
 "Une larme.... Il obtint du Ciel pour ré-  
 compense  
 "Un ami.... Ce trésor surpassa son espoir.  
 "L'éloge désormais lui seroit inutile:  
 "Que la satire au moins respecte son asile!  
 "L'espérance et la crainte, en ce terrible lieu,  
 "Se confondent au sein et d'un Père et d'un  
 Dieu!"

"Sappho, Poème en dix chants."—Sap-  
 pho, a Poem, in ten Cantos, by L.  
 GORSE.

The name of Sappho awakens the re-  
 membrance of love and misfortune. Bar-  
 thelemy says, "When I read some of her  
 works, I dare not absolve her from the  
 charge of many errors; but as she possessed  
 merit and enemies, I dare not condemn  
 her."

Of this celebrated female, Ovid, Dorat,  
 Blin de Samour, together with Madame  
 Hautpoul, and Madame de Salm, have  
 all acted by turns as the interpreters; but  
 instead of a hymn or an elegy, M. Gorse  
 has here presented his countrymen with a  
 whole poem. As both the rhyme and  
 epithets have been severely criticised, we  
 shall content ourselves with a very short  
 extract from that part, where the Poetess,  
 despairing to behold Phaon again, after he  
 had betrayed and left her, with a view of  
 seducing Trelesia, exclaims:

"Il ne vient pas! accablante assurance!  
 Il ne vient pas! tout, jusqu'à l'espérance,

Tout m'abandonne à mon cruel ennui.  
 Sage Pallas! sois du moins mon appui;  
 Pour me sauver du fort qui me menace,  
 Que ton égide en mon âme remplace  
 Le trait fatal dont l'Amour me poursuit:  
 Et de quel droit ce Dieu qui me trahit  
 Veut il régner sur un cœur qu'il déchire?  
 Va, porte ailleurs ton funeste délire;  
 Sans aggraver le poids de ma langueur,  
 Laisse-moi seule en-butte à mon malheur.  
 Perfide Amour! de tes faveurs trompeuses  
 J'ai trop connu les amorces flatteuses;  
 C'est dans le sein des plaisirs séducteurs  
 Que tu te plais à forger nos douleurs.

"Paradis perdu de Milton."—Milton's  
 Paradise Lost; translated into French  
 Verse by J. DELILLE. Three different  
 papers, 3 vols. each, 18mo. from 10 to  
 6 franks; 8vo. from 18 to 48 fr.; 4to.  
 from 48 to 260 fr.; at Paris. Imported  
 by De Boffe, Gerrard-street.

We have already announced this splen-  
 did work, and it is no small proof of the  
 taste of the French, that even amidst the  
 shock of a continental war they can read,  
 enjoy, and purchase such a work. The  
 merit of Delille's poetry is well known,  
 and duly appreciated. Like Pope in his  
 version of Homer, he, however, does not  
 always strictly adhere to the original, and  
 it will be readily perceived that he has in-  
 terpolated the first two lines of the follow-  
 ing short passage:

"De regrets sans remords indomptable vic-  
 time,  
 Expiant à-la-fois et méditant le crime.

Il regarde, il parcourt cet océan de feux,  
 Qui brûlant tristement sous ces voûtes funè-  
 bres,  
 Sans répandre le jour laissent voir les tenè-  
 bres."

At the voice of Satan, the rebel angels  
 rally, and become re-animated:

"Leurs figures, leurs traits n'offrent rien  
 de mortel,

Tous sur des trônes d'or ont siégé dans le ciel,  
 Leurs noms n'existent plus: leur rebelle folie  
 Les a tous effacés du livre de la vie.

Depuis, cherchant leur proie, et quêteant les  
 autels,

Dieu, par leur culte impie, éprouva les mortels;  
 Parmi l'encens et l'or, et les fêtes pompeuses,  
 L'homme les adora sous cent formes trom-  
 penes,

Et dressant à la brute un autel imposteur,  
 Dans sa gloire invisible oublia son auteur,

Des deux sexes divers chaque esprit a le choix;  
 Chacun peut en lui seul les unir à-la-fois,  
 Tant leur être parfait, tant leur souple na-  
 ture

Surpasse des mortels la grossière structure,

Cet amas d'os, de chairs, d'organes, de ref-  
forts,  
Qui captive notre ame et surcharge nos corps.  
Chacun forme à son choix sa taille variée,  
Obscure ou lumineuse, épaisse ou déliée,  
Et, libre en ses desirs, satisfait tour-à-tour  
Ou ses projets de haine, ou ses penchans  
d'amour.

Aussitôt rayonnant dans la nuit des Enfers,  
D'innombrables drapeaux s'élevèrent dans les  
airs ;

L'orient enviait leur couleur éclatante :  
Le vent gonfle les plis de leur pourpre flot-  
tante ;

Alors une forêt de casques et de dards,  
Es l'or des boucliers brillent de toutes parts.  
L'œil admire leur nombre et leur magnifi-  
cence,  
Et de leurs rangs ferrés la profondeur im-  
mense."

We shall conclude with the following  
extract, containing the speech of Belial :

"——— Rappelez vous ce jour,  
Où, chassés par ce Dieu du céleste séjour,  
Contre les traits brûlans du foudre inévitable,  
Nous invoquions l'abîme, où son bras redout-  
able

En foule nous plongeait dans ces gouffres  
affreux.

Parlez, n'étiezvous pas alors plus malheu-  
reux ?

Et si ces feux vengeurs allumés par sa haine,  
Redoublant de fureur, redoublaient notre  
peine ;

S'il rallumoit sa foudre, et du trône des airs,  
Faisoit pleuvoir sur nous un déluge d'éclairs ;  
Enfin, pour épuiser ses trésors de vengeance,  
Si le ciel infernal, de qui la voûte immense,  
Prête à nous accabler de ces débris affreux,  
Suspend sur notre tête un océan de feux,  
S'écroutoit, nous versoit ces flammes dévo-  
rantes,

Dés torrens de l'Enfer cataractes brûlantes."

"L'Almanach des Muses des Depar-  
temens Meridionaux."—The Almanack  
of the Muses of the Southern Depart-  
ments. Printed at Thoulouse.

The editors complain bitterly, that  
some anonymous writers have libelled  
Thoulouse, as a place where few or no  
men of genius have been produced, and  
after triumphantly quoting a long list they  
exclaim—

"———Toulouise énorvueille  
A donné deux amans à l'aimable Thalie.  
L'un peignit l'Egeïste et le Tuteur dupé,  
On crut retrouver Plaute, on ne fut pas trompé.  
L'autre vint après lui courir la même lice,  
Et peindre en jolis vers *Defiance et Malice*."

"L'ingéniéux NANTEUIL a par fois dans  
la ville

Fait courir le refrain d'un joyeux vaudeville ;  
Claufoules, combinant la force et l'art des sons,  
A vu Sicard lui même adopter ses leçons.

Cazalès, si fameux par sa mâle éloquence,  
Tâcha de prévenir les malheurs de la France :  
Vidal, favorisé d'Uranie et des Dieux,  
De son hardi comras a mesuré les Cieux,  
Et Barthez, confidant de la déesse Hygie,  
A joint dans ses écrits la grâce à l'énergie."

M. AUGUSTE GAUDE, in imitation  
of Tibullus, addresses himself in a vari-  
ety of amatory verses to his Zelis, and in  
those denominated "Souvenir" we find  
the following, which merit transcription :

"Douce retraite, asyle heureux  
Où l'amour amenoit ma jeune et tendre amie.  
Myrthes, qui voilâtes nos jeux,  
Vous rappelez à mon cœur amoureux  
Le plus beaux momens de ma vie.  
O temps ! cette flatteuse erreur  
Echappera sans doute à ta poursuite.  
Mais le Souvenir du bonheur  
Nous console-t-il de fuite ?"

DRAMA.

"La Noce sans Mariage, Comédie, en  
cinq Actes."—The Wedding without a  
Marriage, a Comedy in five Acts.

PICARD, the author of this comedy,  
appears to have been very ambitious of  
novelty on the present occasion, but, not-  
withstanding this, he has been anticipated  
in some of his leading characters.

The first act exhibits all the necessary  
dispositions for a wedding ; nothing more,  
indeed, seems wanting, than a proper  
person to witness the ceremony. But while  
they were preparing to proceed, first to the  
municipality, and then to the church, all  
their projects are suddenly deranged by  
an unlucky piece of pleasantry ; for the  
intended husband is made to believe, like  
Basil in the "Barbier de Seville," that  
he is seized with a fever, and is in a most  
dangerous situation.

The whole of the incidents, too, are  
connected with this odd but trifling ca-  
price, and yet, with the exception of some  
little disapprobation the first night, this  
comedy has been constantly performed  
with an uncommon degree of applause.

"Fernand, ou les Maures."—Ferdin-  
and, or the Moors.

This opera, in three acts, was brought  
out at the *Theatre Favart*, but being  
considered as an imitation of VICTOR on  
*Enfant de la Forêt*, it was damned on the  
very first representation.

"Les Femmes Coleres."—The Chole-  
ric Females.

This *vaudeville* is founded on one of  
Madame de Genlis's tales, and was per-  
formed in such a manner as to obtain great  
applause. The author being called for,  
no less than three were named: M. M.  
DUPATY, FRANCIS, and MOREAU.

“La Prise de Jericho.”—The Capture of Jericho.

This is a new opera, which concludes not only with the fall of the walls of the city of Jericho, but the burning of the place.

The overture, by MOZART, was much applauded, and the ballets, by MILON, contributed not a little to the success of the piece.

“Arlequin Tyran Domestique.”—Harlequin a domestic Tyrant.

This little *bluette*, which is a parody of the *Tyran Domestique*, by M. DUVAL, has been performed with great success. There are no less than three authors to this speaking pantomime: M. M. DESAUGUIERS, FRANCIS, and TOURNAY.

“L’Espoir de la Faveur.”—The Hope of Favour, a Comedy, of five Acts, written in Verse.

This comedy was performed at the *Theatre Louvois*, and nearly at the same time one of exactly the same description, but in three acts, was brought at another theatre, under the name of *Thomas Muller, or les Effets de la Faveur*, and played during the very same evening. The authors of both immediately accused each other of plagiarism, and it was soon discovered that they were both in the right, having mutually borrowed the plot from a comedy of Fabre D’Eglantine, entitled *L’Orange de Malthe*. On searching still further into this subject, it was discovered that Fabre himself had been indebted for the whole to a German drama.

The end of both comedies is a like moral, but neither of them has proved successful.

“Milton, Fait historique, par M. M. JOUY et DIEULAFOY.”—Milton, an historical Fact; an Opera in one Act, &c.

The plot of this opera is founded on a disputed anecdote in the life of John Milton, whose name alone is another term for literary excellence. The music, by SPONTINI, has experienced great applause.

“Le Jaloux Malade, Comédie en un Acte et en Prose, mêlée de Vaudevilles.”—The Jealous Patient.

The plot of this little comedy, which has often been performed with great success, turns on the passion of a young and handsome widow. Having learned that a

young man for whom she entertained a great, although secret attachment, was confined to his bed by a fever, she determines to attend him, and administer to all his wants. She accordingly dresses herself in the character of a nurse, and having offered her services, is immediately accepted.

It is almost needless to remark, that the whole concludes with a marriage.

“Le Susceptible.”—The Susceptible Man, a Comedy, in Prose, and in one Act, by M. PICARD.

M. Dubouffin, the hero of this piece, repairs to Paris, for the double purpose of obtaining a professorship in the Lyceum for himself, and a husband for his daughter, who is courted by a young merchant, educated by him. As there are a number of persons in the world, who imagine that every syllable in conversation is indirectly addressed to them, and who are hurt by a look or a gesture, and are so extremely sensible as to be deeply affected by the most trifling omission in respect to politeness, the character of the *Susceptible Man* is entirely founded on these peculiarities.

“Don Juan.”

It has long since been imagined, that the success of an opera depends chiefly on the music and dances, and on the French, as well as on the English stage, that of Don Juan affords a new proof of this position. Here follows the story on which the dramatic entertainment to which we now allude is founded. Don Juan is a libertine, who has no other law than that of his own desires. He makes it a rule to seduce maidens and married women, and to kill their fathers and husbands, *honourably* in duels, at which, from his practice, he is, of course, very expert.

After insulting the body of a man who had fallen a victim to his revenge, Heaven is here made to interpose, and a *statue* pronounces his fate.

Moliere had long since selected the same subject; it is unnecessary, however, to draw any mortifying comparisons, although the music and dancing must be allowed, at least, to be superior on the part of this more modern production.



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